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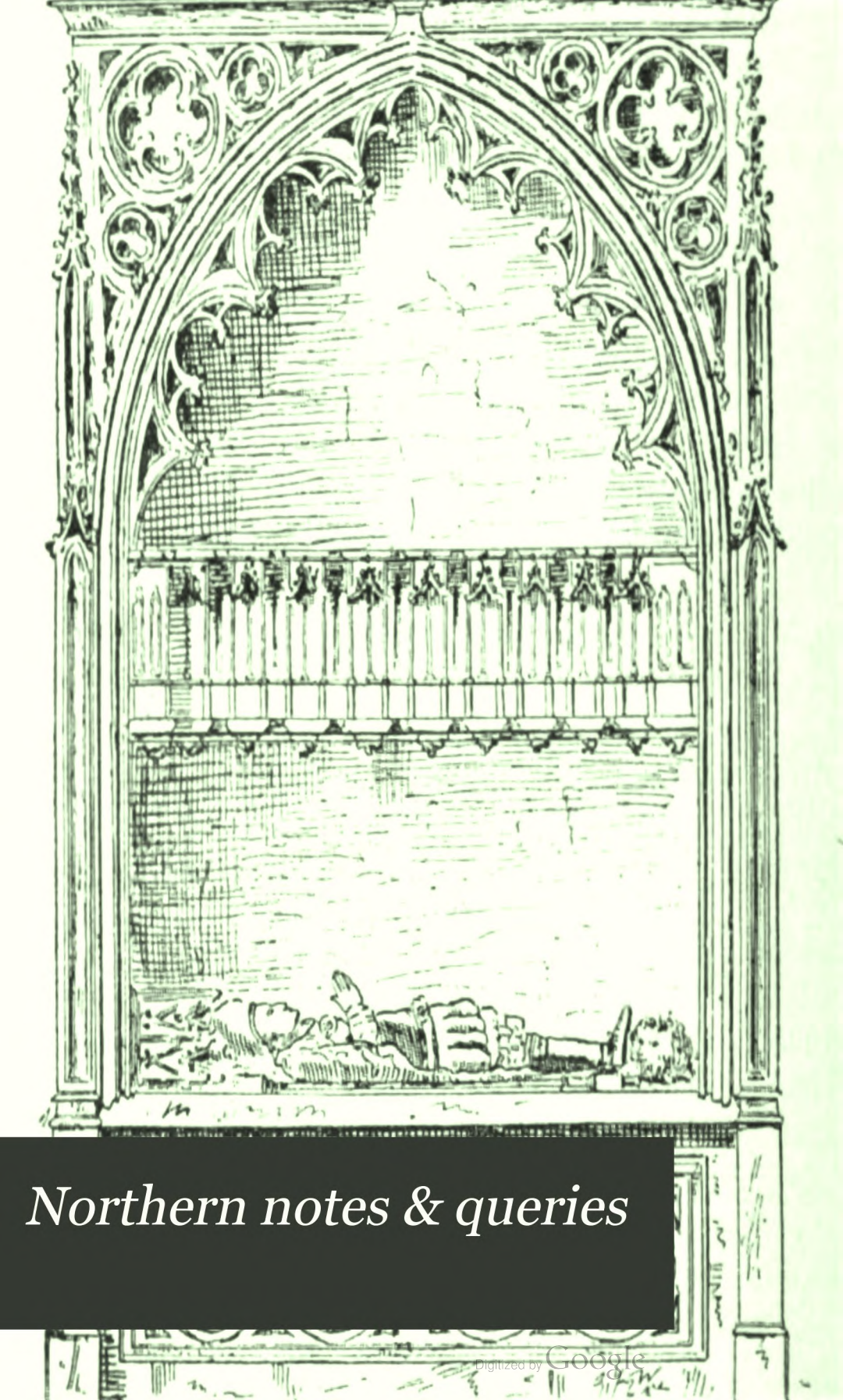

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NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES

or

The Scottish Antiquary

EDITED BY THE REV. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN
M.A., F.S.A.Scot., ALLOA

ESTABLISHED 1886

VOLS. I. AND II. (COMBINED), WITH INDEXES

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PREFACE

UNCERTAIN of the reception we should meet with, and of our ability to continue the publication of *N. N. & Q.*, we hesitated to call the first year's issue the first volume, but now that fortune has smiled on us, and a second year has been survived, we think it best to make the age of the work and the number of the volumes coincide, and have given a Title-page and Index for Vols. I. and II. (combined).

With the first number of Volume III. we have made an addition to our title, that it may be known that our work is meant to possess a national character. As THE SCOTTISH ANTIQUARY, it embraces the whole of Scotland. As time goes on we hope to welcome many provincial periodicals of a like nature. Since our first appearance one, *The Scottish Notes & Queries*, has undertaken to illustrate the Aberdeenshire district, and is carried on with much ability. Our readers will have seen that we have been favoured with contributions from all parts of Scotland: nor has the border-land been overlooked. As the proof of the pudding is said to be in the eating, it may be well to state that so satisfactory has been the sale of our work, that complete sets of Vols. I. and II. are all but exhausted, and it will be necessary to hoard the twelve sets that remain in order that any special demand which may arise for them may be met.

Of some parts a few numbers are still unsold, but early application should be made for them. If they can be supplied, their price will be 2s. each. A. W. C. H.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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1. INTRODUCTION.

THIS magazine, *Northern Notes and Queries*, is intended for Archæologists in Scotland and the northern counties of England. The want of such a periodical has been acknowledged. The English *Notes and Queries* long stood alone as a channel through which antiquarian information could be circulated, and answers obtained to queries, often of great interest. But now, though it still maintains its well-earned supremacy, there are in England twelve provincial periodicals of a similar character.*

Scotland is rich in antiquities, and possesses men second to none in zeal and capacity to utilise them as exponents of history. The English counties bordering on Scotland are also closely connected with her past life.

In Scotland and the North of England there are many Societies working in a common cause, but having no common publication in which to interchange facts or theories. The Scottish History Society, now fairly started, will give a new impetus to historical inquiry. Thus the time seems favourable to the establishment of a quarterly paper which may become in time a monthly issue, and grow from sixteen pages to twice or thrice those dimensions. Its success must in the first case depend on its attaining a fair circulation for the first year, and that can only be secured by the

* Quarterly: *The Bedfordshire Notes and Queries, Cheshire Notes and Queries, Gloucestershire Notes and Queries, Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Notes, Manchester Notes and Queries* (Half-Yearly), *The Manx Note-Book, The Midland Antiquary, Northamptonshire Notes and Queries, Yorkshire Notes and Queries.*
Monthly: *The East Anglian, The Palatine Note-Book, The Western Antiquary.*

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greater number of those who receive this, the first copy, sending at once their names and subscriptions, 4s., to the Editor. The sale of such a paper over the counter is always fluctuating. In order to encourage subscribers, it is arranged that they and they only shall receive the future parts of a transcript of a very rare and interesting MS., *Œconomia Rokebeiorum,* never before printed in its entirety. The first portion of this is presented with our first Number; the fourth portion will contain Title-page, Preface, Notes, and a full Index. As this work is paged distinct from *Northern Notes and Queries*, it will form at the close of the year a complete and most interesting volume. If success attends our efforts, we shall endeavour year by year to produce a work on the same plan, and thus we hope to secure a steadily increasing number of regular subscribers. But money is not all that is required—nay, is not the chief thing. We must ask our readers to be literary contributors also. Our first Number, while it may serve as a pattern, as far as size and matter go, is necessarily wanting in the variety which can only be secured by the co-operation of the many. We have been fortunate in obtaining notes from several talented archæologists, but we have been thrown much on our own resources; we have done our best to present to our readers matter that has not appeared in print before, or only in an obscure way. Of course, also, our Query Column is weak, for we cannot ourselves ask questions *ad nauseam*, and we have as yet no readers whose curiosity we can invoke. We trust that in our September Number there will be many interesting Queries inserted, and that in January these will receive satisfactory Answers. We appeal to the reading public to support us, and would ask those who receive this our first Number to subscribe, or, if not disposed to do that, to lend or give the paper to some friend who will subscribe. We feel sure that in time such a work as this will make its way, and we shall do our utmost to select such Notes and Queries as may be most interesting and most useful to the Archæologist, Genealogist, and Historian.

A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

All Communications to be addressed—

EDITOR *Northern Notes and Queries*,
ALLOA, N.B.

Subscribers sending Postal Order or Stamps for 4s. will receive the first year's issue of NORTHERN NOTES AND QUERIES *as published quarterly, together with the Supplement, viz.* ŒCONOMIA ROKEBEIORUM, *which will only be supplied in future to those who have paid their first annual subscription.*

2. ŒCONOMIA ROKEBEIORUM.

Œconomia Rokebeiorum was written in 1593 by Ralph Rokeby, Secretary of the Council of York. Whitaker, in his *History of Richmond*, has printed an incomplete version of it, which is, I believe, the only one in print. The version now given was transcribed for Richard Boylston of Birmingham in 1712 by W. Jackson, who evidently was not a Latin scholar; it is, however, well and clearly written, and contains a complete version of the ballad of the Sow of Rokeby. It is the possession of a descendant of Ralph Rokeby and of Richard Boylston, J. C. Hallen, Esq.,

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son of the late Rokeby Boylston Hallen, Esq. The pages of the MS. are indicated by vertical and numbered lines. The next part will contain the long and curious ballad of 'The Felon Sow of Rokeby.'

3. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.

This Society is now fairly established. At a meeting held at the Signet Library, Edinburgh, April 21, the Rules, which had been proposed by a Committee appointed for that purpose, were read and approved. The Earl of Rosebery, in whose suggestion the Society originated, will be President. The Council will consist of Professor Masson (Chairman), Dr. Skene, Dr. Dowden, Dr. George Burnett, Dr. Thomas Dickson, Professor Taylor, Professor Kirkpatrick, Mr. Æneas Mackay, Mr. Omond, Mr. J. T. Clark, Mr. J. Russell, Dr. Arthur Mitchell, Mr. J. J. Reid (Hon. Treasurer), and Mr. T. G. Law (Hon. Secretary). A number of gentlemen living in the country will also co-operate in the work of the Society, and have a voice in the management of its affairs as Corresponding Members of Council, viz. Professor Mitchell of St. Andrews, Professor Veitch of Glasgow, Dr. Sprott of North Berwick, Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen of Alloa, Professor Robertson Smith, Professor Grub, Mr. Joseph Bain, Mr. Osmund Airy, and the Rev. W. D. Macray, Oxford.

The object of the Society is defined to be *the discovery and the printing, under selected editorship, of unpublished documents illustrative of the civil, religious, and social history of Scotland.* There should be no lack of useful work for such a Society in Scotland. Former Book Clubs—the Bannatyne, Maitland, etc.—have been chiefly concerned with the earlier periods of Scottish History, its political annals, monastic charters, public records, etc. It is understood that the new Society will seek rather to throw light on comparatively recent times, and especially upon the manners and customs, social life, and moral condition of the people. It is well known that there lie scattered over the country a mass of documents, letters, diaries, household books, Kirk-Session records, etc., hitherto unedited, and but partially examined, which need to be sifted, digested, and printed. It is expected that the Society will secure the hearty support and co-operation of the private owners of manuscripts. The Earl of Dalhousie has already generously offered to the Council facilities of access to his archives at Panmure Castle. As an example of what may be met with in similar collections, it may be mentioned that there are here preserved, among other papers of great interest, a volume of Lord Panmure's Accounts, 1699-1700, containing curious and minute items of personal expenditure for travelling, clothes, servants, books, etc.; the correspondence of the Hon. Henry Maule, an ardent Jacobite, 'out' in 1715; a journal of travels by Dr. Blair, in company with the Earl of Panmure, in 1717, said to be the work of an intelligent observer, whose descriptions are fresh and interesting; letters of the Rev. James Greenshields, 1710-15, imprisoned at the instance of the Edinburgh Presbytery for his use of the English Prayer-Book; and letters of the Rev. Thomas Innes, describing his visits to various Scottish houses and libraries in search of materials for his *Critical Essay on the Early Inhabitants of Scotland*, published in 1729.

The success of the Society will largely depend upon the prompt filling up of the list of Members. The number of subscribers will be limited.

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The amount of the subscription will be one guinea annually, for which each member will receive two volumes, 8vo, of about 230 pages each. Editors will receive no pecuniary remuneration, but all expenses incurred in the procuring of transcripts and in printing will be defrayed by the Society.

Gentlemen wishing to become members of the Society are requested to intimate their intention of doing so without delay to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. T. G. Law, Signet Library, Edinburgh.

T. G. Law.

4. THE SIEGE OF EDINBURGH CASTLE, 1689— 'Bonny Dundee' and 'The gay Gordon.'

There lies before me a copy of the Earl of Balcarres's *Account of the Affairs of Scotland relating to the Revolution in* 1688, *as sent to the late King James II. when in France* (London, 1714). It contains *marginalia*, written or dictated apparently by the first Duke of Gordon, to whom the volume is stated to have belonged, and who is probably best known to the general reader as 'the gay Gordon' of Scott's 'Bonny Dundee,' who with a handful of men held Edinburgh Castle for King James, and with whom the hero of the song holds perilous converse at 'the proud castle rock,' on the occasion of his sudden departure from the Convention. Of this famous interview we have now an account by one of the parties. Balcarres (p. 69) writes: 'He [Dundee] went straight away with about fifty horses. As he was riding near the Castle of *Edinburgh*, the Duke of G——n made a sign to speak with him at the *west* side of the Castle, where, tho' it be extremely steep, yet he told the Duke all that was resolved upon, and begg'd he might hold out the Castle till your friends might get him relieved, which he positively promised to do.' On this the marginal note runs as follows: 'The Duke made no sign, nor could it be probably known it was the 'Viscount of Dundee, but the Viscount cryed up to the Centurie who was 'at the west syde of the Castle y^t^ he would gladly speake to the Duke, he 'immediately went to the Viscount and after some Discourse, he asked 'what he resolved to do, the Viscount replyed he designed to go to the 'King in Ireland. The Duke answered ȳt the K. had more Generalls 'ȳn he had use for, but ȳt he advised the Viscount to go to Stirling Castle, 'and ȳr call a Convention, and call Capuch with his Highlanders who 'was ȳn in Arms for the K: to guard the Convention at q̄h for each 'Vote the Convention at Edr. should make ag̃t the K's service ȳt the 'Convention at Stirling might make two for it.' This, taken alone, would suggest that Claverhouse's ascent of the rock in heavy cavalry boots, of which Mr. Mark Napier makes so much, may have never taken place.

On Balcarres's graphic account (p. 64) of the irresolute conduct of the Duke of Gordon one day promising the Earls of Leven and Tweeddale to surrender the Castle, and the next changing his mind, the Duke notes as follows: 'I have forgott q̄t passed betwixt the Two EE: & me, but I am 'sure I never had Sentiments contrare to the King's service. And the 'second Day I proposed to have Capuch and oȳ^r^ Highlanders who had 'taken arms for his Majestie's service included in my Indemnity q̄ch 'made one of the Earles so verie angrie ȳt he was readie to give the 'officers of the Castle Names.'

Two other notes connected with the siege of the Castle may be tran-

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scribed. Balcarres states (p. 58) that, on the arrival of Dundee and himself in Edinburgh about the end of February 1689, they found Gordon already capitulating. Gordon notes, 'This is Mistake for whom should he 'be Capitulating with? for he had refused to render to the Councell, tho' 'it was reported they had power to Command him; two Councellors 'came to the Castle with their Clerk to require the Constable to surrender 'it in ȳr Hand q̄ch he possitively refused: the Clerk was not Sir William 'Paterson as he assured me, but indeed I have forgott how it was.' The second note comments on Balcarres blaming Gordon for not 'providing' the Castle after he had resolved to hold it, and runs thus: 'But was it 'not a Shame for the Author and oȳrs of the Government not to have 'provided the Castle before it came to ȳt, but they were so farr from it ȳt 'seall [several] of the Arms and Amunition ȳt was in it were sent to Stirling, 'and had not Collonel Vindram, ȳt loyall Gentleman and deputy Governour, 'represented to the Statesmen of which the Author was on of the chief they 'would have left the Castle altogether unprovided: all the provision ȳt was 'sent to Stirling fell afterwards into the hands of the Whigs.' The reader will remember that some twenty-five years had elapsed between the events and the Duke of Gordon's notes. This may suffice to account for failure of memory, without supposing any unwillingness to recall the past.

The copy of Balcarres's *Account*, from which these notes are taken, was in the possession of Dr. James Walker, Bishop of Edinburgh, and Primus, and was by his daughter, Mrs. Erskine, presented to the Library of the Theological College of the Episcopal Church, Edinburgh.

The student should compare with the notices given above the contemporary account of the *Siege of the Castle of Edinburgh*, 1689 (printed by the Bannatyne Club, 1828), in which the Duke is represented as seeing a body of horse through a telescope. The Viscount comes to the foot of the rock, the Duke speaks to him from the top of the wall, and then goes out and discourses with him. J. DOWDEN.

EDINBURGH, *April 28th*, 1886.

5. AGREEMENT OF THE LAIRDS OF LORNE TO CURTAIL THE EXPENSES OF FUNERALS, 1729.

Att [*sic*] in Muckairne the 19 day of April 1729 yeirs.

Whereas a Custom too long observed does more & more prevaill within the Division of Lorn contrary to the practise of most oyr parts of Scotland of Comoners conveeing in great numbers to Lateuake & funerals before the day of Interment qch unecessary formality is often observed Likeuayes by Gentlemen & Ladies, and tho we are Sensible that this prevails & proceeds from the peoples regaird & friendship for the defunct & friends yet its obvious such practises alwise did & if continued will involve the friends & successors of the Defunct in considerable and unnecessary charges and trouble and brings the persons Inveeted to inconveniences. Therfore wee Subscribing Heretors and Gentlemen within sd Division of Lorn Doe unanimously hencefurth Resolve and Enact that neither Gentlemen nor Comoners upon the death of either Gentleman or Woman, or upon the death of any Comoner except such as are in the Town q^{r} such person so dying reside, or the nixt neighbouring Town or blood Relations unless Advertised by Letter or oyrwise do come present to any funerall or Lateuake untill the day of Interment and that

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none come then but such as are advertised or invited by sd Defuncts friends but in case the persons deceist be at any considerable distance from the Buriall place that his friends by their letters or other advertisment give notice to such Gentlemen as are Invited to bring q^{t} number of Comoners shall be thought proper or circumstances requires and no oyrwise and we likewise not only promise to punish such persons w^{t}in our reẍve bounds as shall transgress the above rules soe far as we have authority but also heartily recommend to all such persons as shall be concerned in the maunadgment of funerals within Lorn in the future that such persons so transgressing sitt unserved at all such occations without allowing ym any access to meat or drink as they conveen uncalled and we appoint that publick Intimation may be given hereof upon a Sunday after Divine Service within all the parishes of the sd Division which we promise upon Honour for our own part to observe.

Signed day and date forsaid by: Sic: Subscribuntur

Hugh M^{c}pherson	Daniel Campbell	Dun: Camp: Lochnell
Ron: Campbell	Arch: Campbell	Pat: Campbell
Allex^{r} Campbell	Pat. Campbell	J. M^{c}Dougall
Colin Campbell	Cha^{s} Campbell	Jon: Campbell
Jo: Campbell	Allex^{r} Campbell	A. Campbell
Don: Campbell	Jo: Campbell	Neill Campbell
Dun: Campbell	Dun: M^{c}Dougall	
	Jo: Campbell	
	Jo: Steuart.	

6. INVENTORY OF GOODS of Robert Henderson, Burgess and Cordwainer of Edinburgh, deceased. 1678.

To wit tuo pynt stops ane Chappen ane Mutchin and a half mutchin stop all of pewther Item six pewther plats and tuo chamber potts Item tuo f ed [or I . . ed] chandlers ane brace chandler a pistoll ane morter and bowels and a little brace pot Item tuo stouped beds with courtaines tuo feir chists and ane trunk Item ane wanscot dresser ane ambrie with a Large wanscot Chist tuo wanscot chaires and tuo wanscot stools tuo feather beds tuo feather boulsters and four feather coads Item three pairs of small sheets and five pairs of round five pairs of blankets three coverings tuo iron pots ane girdle tuo paunes ane chimney a pair of tougnes with a crouck tuo backed chaires of ash three firr press for holding of shoes Item ane little wanscot failding table tuo pair of Boot trees ane Litle firr table ane hinging ambrie in his studie Item ane Cake and half of rozet Item of men and womens Lasts the number of fiftie or yrbie Item of Childrens Lasts the Number of fiftie seven or y^{r}by Item tuo suords and ane musket four Lyme plats Item four working stools and ane candle box tuo Litle barrells ane folding Langsoidle Item tuo litle silver dishes Item ane chaine covered with Leather ane stooll also covered with Leather three cutting knyves and ane cutting board Item fourtie four pairs of mens shooes of old and new work Item four pair of Bootes Item of Boyes and Childrens shooes tuentie six pairs of shooes other his goods & geir as well without as within his duelling house Buith & pertinence of the samen then pertaining or qth should happen any tymes thereafter to pertaine & belong to him.

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7. RELIEF FOR HUGUENOTS.

In the Burgh Records of Glasgow on 6th October 1660 is a notice of a 'Contributioune under the name of Charitie for the distressed Protestants 'in Polland and Bohœmia;' and again on the 7th November 1732 'Robert 'Luke, late Treasurer, is ordained to pay to M^r^ Robert Wodrow, minister 'of the Gospel at Eastwood [the well-known historian] ten pounds 'sterling of Charity for the behoof of the poor sufferers at Salzburgh, 'who have been Constrained to leave their country for their steady 'adherence to the Protestant religion.' J. O. MITCHELL.

8. SEDAN CHAIR BURNT.

By a Sentence of the Hon. Magistrates of this city, a Sedan or Chair, with all its Accoutrements, was burnt at the Cross by the Common Executioner, having been stopt at the Netherbowport with a dead Corpse in it some weeks ago: But John Drummond the chairmaster and John Forsyth the Chair-carrier having deposed that they were betrayed into that Scrape, and at last compelled to take in the Corpse, were only banished the city.—*Caledonian Mercury*, Edinburgh, Monday, March 29, 1742.

9. DUNSTAFFNAGE CASTLE.

Edinburgh First day of
August 1661

The Lords of his Majesties secreat Councill ordaines the Laird of Ardchattan To attend the removall of the Inglish Garisone out of the castle of Dunstafnage, and to receave the keyes & all other furniture & artilyearie belonging therto or anything else that is left behind and to take care yrof while farder order And to give an accompt of the same to the Councell and that he have a caire to procure that all such Gunns be left as belongs to privat persons.

Extractum per me
Pet Wedderburne

10. EPITAPHS FROM CULROSS.*

Besides the slabs mentioned in the foot-note, there are three slabs now set upright against the east wall. The one to the north is much worn, but the outline of a shield can be traced with the letters I.E on either side;

* 'The old Parish Church is by far the most venerable building, and there are features of great interest about it. Its exterior size is 78 feet by 21½, the walls are about 3 feet thick, and are nearly levelled to the ground in many places. I believe that in its original condition it was entered by a west door, and that on either side were narrow lancet windows. One of these, situated near the present south door, remains, and measures 2½ feet by 6½ inches. What sort of windows there were in the east and west gables it is impossible to say: the eastern gable was surmounted by a cross, the socket for which, formed of the crowning copestone, still lies in the churchyard, and shows good early canopy carving. On the floor of the church were several long slabs, inscribed with fine floriated crosses, with the knightly sword on one side of the shaft. One of these slabs bears on the other side of the shaft a device which is very like a pointed arch with a "square" over it. . . . In 1633 an Act was passed making the Abbey Church the lawful parish church . . .,' this 'however, long continued to be the burial-place of the parish.'—*Proceedings of Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, for 1877, pp. 251, 252. See also a *History of Culross*, by D. Beveridge, lately published by Blackwood.

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it is the memorial of James Erskine, second son of Robert, Lord Erskine, and brother of John, Earl of Mar. He had a grant of Balgownie and Little Sauchie in 1549, and was the ancestor of John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame, now of Balgownie, in the parish of Culross. The next stone is in much better order; on it is a large panel having in each corner a buckle (the device of the Stirlings of Keir), in the centre a shield with the arms of Erskine *ar*, a pale *sa* impaling Stirling of Keir *or*, on a bend *sa* three buckles *or*, on either side the shield the letters C.S, above ÆTATIS 72, below OBEIT | SEPBRI | 1582. This is the monument of Christian Stirling of Keir, wife of James Erskine. The third slab is much worn; its general design has evidently been the same as the other two, but only a shield bearing the Erskine arms and the letters R.E on either side can be traced; it is doubtless the memorial of Robert Erskine of Balgownie, son of James and Christian. Lying near the mausoleum of the Johnstons of Sands is half of a very large and thick slab, on which may be traced the lower portion of a shield charged apparently with the Erskine arms; on a pale is a figure resembling a two-pronged fork with the prongs to the chief; below is the date 1597. The first initial has been broken away, but part of the second remains, and appears like the lower part of an E. On the wall near the south door is a slab having on a semicircular space at the top RM | LS | 1731; while below is the inscription HERE · LYETH · JOHN · SANDS · OF · | WOODHEAD · WHO · DYED · 1653 · | HIS · AGE · 67 · AND · HIS · SPOVS · | BESSIE · GRAY · DYED · 1661 · HIR · | AGE · 72 · AND · JOHN · SAN | DS · OF · WOODHEAD · WHO · | DYED · 1713 · HIS · AGE · 72 | AND · JANET · SANDS · HIS · | SPOVS · DYED · 1708 · HIR · | AGE · 84 · YEIRS ·

The following are in the churchyard:—

On slab set on four pillars (with verses not given here)—

HERE · LYE · ANNA · YOVNG · RELICT · | OF · WILLIAM · CORSS · OF · WHYT | HOVSE · SHE · DIED · 18 · APRIL · 1712 · AGED · 74.

On a head-stone—

HERE · LIETH · CIRE | TIN · CWMING · WHO · DED · WPON · THE · 24 · | DAY · OF · FEBVWAR · 1664.

Below, M.C · C.C.
M.C · B.C.

On the other side of the stone a shield (the point being uppermost) bearing a saltire, a heart in chief.

On a slab set on four stone legs. A shield bearing Callender impaling . . . a comb (?) of five teeth between 3 estoils 2 and 1 in base and 3 round buckles in fess in chief. Over the shield I.C. M.H. Beneath it ÆTATIS | SVÆ · 59, round the shield HIC · IACET · | IOANNES · CALLENDER · | QVI · OBIIT · QVARTO · IANVAR · ANNO DO | MINI · 1664.

On a stone slab—

HIC · JACET · | ADAMVS · MASTERTOVNE | QVI · OBIIT · 4 · MAI · | ANNO · DO · 1587 · ÆTATIS · SVÆ · | 81.

Below on a shield, a chevron between two crescents in pale impaling —[*obliterated*].

On a stone slab near the above—

HIER · LYES · | ROBERT · MAISTERTOVNE · MERCHA | ND · T**LZOVR | · OF · LINLITHGOW · WHO · DECEASED · | AT · CVLROSS | THE · 2 · OF NOV | EMBER · ANNO · | DOM · 1650 | ÆTATIS SVÆ · 46 ·

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On a large slab—

HIC · JACET · | DAVID · ROBERTSON · FABER · | FERRARIV | S · CVL-ROSIÆ · QVI · OBIIT · 2 · | NOVEMB | RIS · 1652 · ÆTATIS · 54 | VXOR · EJVS · MARGAR | ETA · SAN | DS · OBIIT · | 23 · MARC | H 1669 | ÆTATIS · 70 ·

(*To be continued.*)

11. ARCHAIC MEANING OF THE WORD 'BARGAIN.'

The subjoined prayer affords a somewhat curious instance of the meaning formerly attached to the word 'bargain.' It has been transcribed from the original, dated 17th May 1696, in the handwriting of the Rev. William Cuninghame, who was born about 1670, called as minister to the parish of Kemback in Fife, 3d Nov. 1702, and died at the Manse there in 1728. The MS. is now in the possession of his great-great-great-grandson. JOHN J. REID.

'A COVENANT OR A BARGAIN.

'O Lord I accept of thy son to be my Savior and Redeemer in the terms of the 'Gospell and as I accept of him so I resine myself wholly to thee, and as I have formerly 'entered into covenant with thee and have many a time broken so o Lord I promise 'through thy strength and not in mine own to be more watchfull against every particular 'sin that I am guilty of and by which I have broken covenant with thee and o Lord I 'bless thee that ever thou was pleased to send thy son into the world to die for sinners 'I bless thee Holy Jesus that ever thou was pleased to come into the world to die that I 'might live and I desire to bless thee o Holy Spirit that ever I had any conviction or 'that ever I had such serious desires to seek after Christ. I this day renew and more 'heartily engage than formerly and subscribe again with my hand the 17 of May 96.

'W. C.'

12. THE LEGAL RIGHT TO COAT-ARMOUR.

Many people have a vague idea that the circumstance of their bearing a particular surname entitles them to use a corresponding coat-of-arms or crest; others, that the fact that they pay duty for 'armorial bearings' gives them a right to the arms that they use. It is of course not within the province of the Inland Revenue officers to inquire what right people have to the arms that they use, and they therefore tax users and usurpers of arms alike. But there is nevertheless a right of property in armorial insignia, which has its legally appointed guardians, and which the law of Scotland recognises and guards even more jealously than that of England.

It may be that in the earliest times of coat-armour any knight assumed what insignia he chose; but as soon as arms grew up into a systematic science, the right to bear them was held to flow from the Sovereign, the dispenser of armorial as of other honours. The minute regulation of arms was however delegated to the heralds and other officers of arms, chief of whom was, and is, in Scotland, the Lyon King of Arms, so designed from the lion in the Royal escutcheon.

The armorial functions of Lyon, as now exercised, are regulated by two Scottish Statutes of 1592 and 1672, whose provisions are recognised and confirmed by Act 30 Vict. c. 17, entitled 'An Act to Regulate the Court and Office of the Lord Lyon King of Arms in Scotland.' Part of the official Register of arms having been lost during the Civil War by fire

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or water, or both, the Act of 1672 empowered Lyon to visit the whole arms used within the realm, and matriculate them in his books and registers, and to assign proper differences to cadets. It adverted to the irregularities which then existed of persons assuming arms to which they had no right, and of cadets bearing the arms of their chief undifferenced. It instituted a register in which all the arms borne in the country were to be recorded, those of cadets being distinguished 'with congruent differences;' and Lyon had also confirmed to him the power of granting, at his discretion, arms to *novi homines*, 'virtuous and well-deserving persons,' not hitherto entitled to them. The Act further ordained that the register thus instituted should be 'respected as the true and unrepealable rule of all arms and bearings in Scotland,' and penalties were imposed on all who should make use of arms not thus recorded, namely a fine of £100, and forfeiture of the carriages, plate, etc., on which the arms were represented. In pursuance of this Act the presently existing Register of Arms was established, which, embracing alike coats before its date and more recent grants, has been continued from 1672 down to the present time.

In the seventeenth century Lyon's jurisdiction penetrated with difficulty to the remoter parts of Scotland; hence there were a few omissions in the register of families whom one would have expected to find there. These omissions were however from time to time supplied, due warning being given to the bearers of arms without authority, and the machinery of the law put into operation against them. The transgressors were—1. Persons possessing a hereditary right which had not been confirmed in terms of the Act of 1672; 2. Cadets carrying their arms undifferenced; 3. Usurpers of arms, who had assumed *insignia gentilicia* at their own hands, without Lyon's intervention. In the course of last century there were frequent processes in the Lyon Court against persons in all these positions, against some of whom decree of fine and confiscation was pronounced, though more frequently such a consummation was avoided by timely submission. During the present century, though armorial assumptions have often been winked at, the power to check them has not fallen into disuse, having been exercised from time to time against open offenders, where false arms have been conspicuously displayed on a carriage-panel or memorial window. In most cases a friendly remonstrance, or, if that did not suffice, the service of a Lyon Precept, has led to timely submission, and avoided the necessity of enforcing the statutory fine and confiscation.

Some persons may be disposed to look with jealousy on such powers, however discreetly used, as inconsistent with modern enlightenment. But in the eyes of those who understand the historical meaning of heraldry, the use of fictitious arms is not a mere piece of foolish vanity, but an offence in kind not unlike the fabrication of evidence to support a fictitious pedigree; and certainly those utilitarians who regard heraldic blazonry as an unmeaning folly ought to abstain from using it. G. B.

13. HIGHLAND DYES.

Throughout the Highlands, and in many of the Lowland houses in Scotland, till the beginning of the century, almost all the ordinary worsteds as well as the linen were prepared for the weaver. The preparation of

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the wool for weaving, and also the dyeing of it, was a matter which gave scope for much ingenuity, and I have made a list of the different dyes used, which may be interesting. Many of the colours were extremely bright and pretty, though it was at all times difficult to produce the bright scarlets of the regular dyesters; and amongst the home-made cloths we find certain quantities of the brightest dyes creeping in from the regular manufacturer. The following is however a list of such dyes and their results as I have been able to procure, viz. :—

		Dyes.
1.	Heather, with Alum . . . . . (The Heather must be pulled before flowering, and from a dark, shady place.)	Dark Green.
2.	Crottle, a coarse kind of Lichen . . .	Philamot—Yellowish Brown (colour of a dead leaf).
3.	Crottle Corkir Fine, white variety, ground into powder and mixed with urine . . .	Crimson.
4.	Whin Bark (Furze)	Green.
5.	Dulse, a sea-weed, or Duilisg, 'The leaf of the water'	Brown.
6.	'Shillister' (Iris), Root	Black or Grey.
7.	Alder	Black.
8.	Soot (peat)	Dirty Yellow.
9.	Huckleberry, or Bloeberry with Alum or Copperas	Blue.
10.	Huckleberry, with nut-galls	Dark Brown.
11.	Huckleberry, with Alum, Verdigris, and Sal-Ammoniac	Purple Red.
12.	Elder, with Alum	Blue.
13.	Privet Ripe Berries, with Salt	Scarlet Red.
14.	Do. . . . . (The Portugese call it 'Al Henna.' It is used by Orientals to dye nails red.)	Green.
15.	*Euonymus* (spindle-tree burning bush), with Sal-Ammoniac	Purple.
16.	Currant (common burning bush), with Alum .	Brown.
17.	Apple-tree, Ash, and Buckthorn; also Poplar and Elm	Yellow.
18.	Broom (common)	Lively Green.
19.	Rue (*Galium Verum*), or Ladies' Bed Straw .	Fine Red.
20.	Rodth, or Bog Myrtle, a plant of sweet flavour, also called Gual	Yellow.
21.	Dandelion	Magenta.
22.	Wild Cress	Violet.
23.	Carmiel (*Braom Fraoich*)	Violet.
24.	Root of Common Dock, with Copperas . .	Finest Black.
25.	Root of Ash-tree	Yellow.
26.	Tormentil (also used for Tanning) . . .	Red.
27.	St. John's Wort	Rich Yellow.
28.	Teasel	Yellow.
29.	Wild Mignonette, with Indigo	Green.
30.	Bracken Root	Yellow.

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		Dyes.
31.	Bramble	Dark Orange.
32.	Sundew (*Drosera Rotundifolia*) . . .	Purple.
33.	Do. with Ammonia	Bright Yellow.

(In Italy a liquor is distilled from this plant, and called 'Rossoli.')

Indigo, Logwood, and Redwood are much used, and have been long known. They were used singly, and in combination with the native dyes.

But these are foreign dyes, though known and used for centuries. I saw a dye being made in one case in Jura. The large pot was filled with alder leaves and twigs, from which a black dye is prepared by a simple infusion (like tea), and the colour is made fast by the addition of logwood and copperas.

The process of dyeing with vegetable home dies was to wash the thread thoroughly in urine (long kept, and called in Gaelic 'Fual'), then rinsed and washed in pure water, then put into the boiling pot of dye, which is kept hard aboil on the fire. The thread is now and again lifted out of the pot on the point of a stick, and plunged back again till thoroughly dyed. If blue, the thread is washed in salt water; any other colour in fresh. The yarn is then hung out to dry, and, when dry, is gathered into balls or clews, and it is then ready for the weaver's loom.

Tartan, dyed in the Highlands 130 years ago, and used ever since, exists, the green being purely from the heather.

After the wool is spun and dyed, and the weaver has made the cloth, comes the waulking or fetting of the cloth, which in manufactories is done by the waulking-mill, formed of ponderous wooden hammers, which beat the cloth in a damp state, till the open-wove cloth is closely felted together, and made a suitable protection against wind and rain. In the Highland districts women make use of their feet to produce the same result, and a picturesque sight it is to see a dozen or more Highland lasses set round in two rows, facing each other; the web of cloth is passed round in a damp state, each one pressing and pitching it with a dash to her next neighbour, and so the cloth is handled, pushed, crushed, and welded, as to become close and even in texture. The process is slow and tedious, but the women know how to beguile the time, and the song is passed round, each one taking up the verse in turn, and all joining in the chorus. The effect is very peculiar, and often very pleasing, and the waulking songs are very popular in all the collections.

I have on various occasions watched the waulking process, but seldom in recent years. It is often the occasion of a little boisterous merriment and practical joking, for, should a member of the male sex be found prowling near by, he is, if caught, unceremoniously thrust into the centre of the circle and tossed with the web, till, bruised with the rough usage, and blackened with the dye, he is glad to make his escape from the hands of the furies.

Linen as an industry in the Highlands is now extinct. The growing of lint, which had formed a valuable and extensive feature amongst the peasantry, came to an end some thirty or forty years ago, and, except as an experiment, it is never grown now.

A. Ross, Inverness.

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14. ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL'S BAPTISM.

Camsaill in the shyre of Dumbarton
June 1711

Whereas it has been represented to me by William Sempill Deputy in the Shyres of Dunbarton Argyle and Bute to the Right Hon^le^ the Lord Register for the Kingdom of Scotland in name of the Hon^le^ Archibald Campbell Esq^r^ eldest lawful Son to the Deceast Lord Neill Campbell by the Lady Vere Campbell that some people have been so Malitious as to report that he the said Archibald never was regularly baptized Be it therfor known to all men by these presents And I Doe hereby Solemnly Declair That I Sir John Campbell of Carrick was present at and witnes to the said Archibald his being Caryed by sea from the Castle of Roseneath (where he was born on the fourteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and sixty eight) to the church of the Row of Roseneath And there according to our way in Scotland upon such occasions Delivered by [*sic*] Cornwall Lady Dowager of Ardincaple to the Lord Neill Campbell his father to be by him held up to receave the Sacrament of baptism Which was accordingly administrat to him by the late Reverend Mr. Hugh Gordon then minister of the said parish of Row And that I heard and saw this holy Ceremony most solemnly performed and him then named Archibald in Baptism and that there were then present And others all these particulars and Circumstances I Doe solemnly attest to be true Upon Conscience and honour As witnes my hand and Seall day, year, and place above wryten. Before these witness

[*N.B.*—The document is evidently of the date given, but is neither signed nor sealed, and was probably a draft.—ED.]

15. DUTCH OR GERMANS IN GLASGOW.

The only Dutch or Germans that I know of in old Glasgow story (we have plenty of both living here nowadays, but of recent arrival) came here in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries as 'sugar boylers.' The most notable of these is recorded in the History of the Merchants' House, *sic*—

'In 1679—Zaccharias Zebbes, Sugar Boyler in the Eister Sugarie of 'Glasgow was born in the town of Riostuke (Rostock) in Germanie, 'departed this Lyf in Glasgow, Decr. 1679, about the 36^th^ year of his age, 'and left of Legacie to the Poor of the House 2,277 lib. 09 sh. 06d. 'Scots £2277 9s. 6d.'

These 'Sugar Boylers' seem either to have died out or gone home. I only know of one of them—'Scheviz' by name—whose descendants were well known here. George Scheviz, a merchant in a good position here, died in the cholera epidemic of 1847-48, and has no descendants of his own name here. J. O. MITCHELL.

16. BRASS PAN, ANTIQUARIAN MUSEUM, EDINBURGH.

The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland having recently purchased a brass pan of uncertain age, Dr. Anderson has requested me to make a

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few remarks thereon. In *Notes and Queries*, December 12, 1885, I stated that brass pots or pans were not manufactured in England before 1637, except at some works at Wandsworth, which were in the hands of a Malines family of the name of Van Halen, Anglicised into Hallen or Holland. There is abundant proof that such pans were largely imported from Flanders, and that the Guild of the Panmakers of Malines existed in the thirteenth century, and was one of the most important in that then opulent city. Old Scotch Acts of Parliament mention brass pans as articles imported, and not of home manufacture, and in Inventories they are frequently styled 'Flaunders pannes.' The pan now in the Antiquarian Museum is about 9 inches across the bowl; it has a long handle, and three short feet; it is similar in shape to, but rather larger than, two pans—one of which is in the British Museum, the other in private hands—cast evidently in the same mould, and having running along the handle in raised letters the words 'Love thy Neighbour.' On the handle of the Edinburgh pan there is no legend, but simply the letter H, about an inch long, near the junction with the bowl. Brass pots, pans, and mortars were much valued, and in old wills are left as legacies, occasionally with stipulations that they are to be lent to certain specified persons on special occasions. It is impossible to gather from such documents what the usual shape was—save that in the will of Philip Cooper, Weaver, 1512, printed by the Camden Society, *Bury Wills*, p. 260, mention is made of a 'bras potte called a scrayfote potte,' which suggests the existence of feet. That some were of large dimensions is shown by the will of Roger Rokewood of Euston, 1479 (p. 53)—'a brasse potte, ij brass paunes, on contayning xvj galounes and the tother ix gallounes.' In the inventory of church goods at Dursley, Gloucestershire, occurs 'a square pott of copar.' This was probably made of plates riveted together, and may have been manufactured in England. It is highly probable that the Edinburgh pan was either made abroad or at Wandsworth. It is impossible to ascertain its exact age, but judging from the quality of the metal and the character of the letter H, and the simple ornamentation on the feet, it certainly is not later than the seventeenth century. I may add that these vessels were frequently termed Maslin pans, probably from their being chiefly made at Malines, of which Maslina was a form.

A. W. Cornelius Hallen.

17. ST. ROMBAUD OF MALINES.

Antoine Sanderus, in his *Grand Théâtre sacré du duche de Brabant*, writes thus: 'St. Rombaud succeda par la faveur du Ciel a St. Lambert dans les travaux de l'Apostolat. Il étoit originaire d'Ecosse et de la famille Royale; il abandonné sa Patrie pour suivre Jésus Christ.' It is stated later on that he was killed by two assassins A.D. 775. In consequence of the Royal descent of this saint, the arms of the archbishopric are the well-known arms of Scotland without any heraldic difference. A print of them is to be found in Sanderus, surmounted by a Cardinal's Hat.

18. FLEMINGS IN SCOTLAND.

While the influence of France on the social life of Scotland has been fully recognised, little notice has been taken of the close commercial ties

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which have laid her under a debt of gratitude to Flanders. While society was receiving a polish from France, trade and manufacture received their vigour from Flanders. The Editor of Exchequer Rolls, Scotland, vol. i. recognises this fact in his preface. Chambers, in his *Domestic Annals*, gives a few and comparatively late cases of Flemish work carried on here. It is hard to find another Scotch writer who refers to the matter. Light could surely be thrown on the work of the Flemish and Walloon weavers who settled in Edinburgh, where Picardy Place still bears record of them. The Glasgow City Records ought to tell us how the West became famous for its weavers, and the Flemings will not be far off. Much information also must exist in the Kirk and Burgh Records of the parishes which fringe the east coast. Old words may sometimes give a clue. *Northern Notes and Queries* is intended to catch scraps which would else be lost as 'unconsidered trifles,' but which when treated in bulk are of great value.

19. KIRK-SESSIONS RECORDS.

These are referred to in Mr. Law's notice of the Scottish History Society given in this Number. At the last meeting of the Council of the Society, it was determined to edit one of these valuable documents in its entirety. Though many are familiar with the racy extracts from such Records which serve to enliven a lecture or a description of some place of interest, they are quite unaware what these Records really are, and few have sat down to examine with any care a complete set from beginning to end. Kirk-Sessions possessed, especially during the seventeenth century, extensive powers, and were something more than a mere ecclesiastical court; with one hand they wielded the keys of St. Peter, with the other the sword of Cæsar. They took charge of the Doctrines and of the Morals of the people, and existing in every parish as a necessary part of its organisation, nothing irregular escaped their notice. It may be urged that as the Records of a Kirk-Session would prove wearisome reading, it would be sufficient in all cases to pull out the plums and serve them with a piquant sauce. We hope that this treatment of them will not be too generally encouraged. What may be passed by unheeded in the search for toothsome morsels may be of real importance to the Archæologist, Ecclesiologist, or Genealogist. Of course it would be unreasonable to wish that they should all be transcribed, but the appearance of complete transcripts of some few of the best kept is absolutely required, that English and foreign men of letters may have a clear knowledge of the moral, religious, and social condition of Scotland. The Scottish History Society will be doing a good work if it presents to its members a full transcript of such Records as those of the parish of Dunfermline with as little delay as possible. Parish ministers and other parochial officials will be stirred up not only to use greater care in preserving these documents but to provide for them a fair summary and a full index *nominum et rerum*. If this work is ever done in an organised way, most important advantages will result. We would gladly afford a place in our columns to any one who will take the hint we have given, and show what can be done. We would suggest as a model to work by the Calendars of State Papers, Record Office, Domestic Series, where all necessary information is given, and special prominence given to points

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of interest, while the attention bestowed on proper names affords great assistance to the Genealogist. Members of the Scottish History Society might render valuable service to it if they would take up this work in their own localities. As we have already said, we shall be ready to render assistance by printing such summaries as we may be able to find room for; but we trust that the Scottish History Society will in time have at its disposal a valuable collection of epitomes of Kirk-Session Records, arranged in Presbyteries and Synods, some of which may from time to time be printed, all of which may be accessible to the student.

QUERIES.

I. *Graham.*—Information wanted concerning the family of Fergus Graham of Mote, Liddesdale, living 1550, whose grandson Fergus was of Mirletown, Co. Kildare, A.D. 1595.

II. *Allan.*—Burke (*Armoury*) gives Allan (Scotland) az. a lion ramp. *arg.* crowned *or.* Crest, a cornet proper. By what family are these arms borne?

III. *Mirabelle.*—Chambers's *History of the Rebellion* (vol. ii. p. 35, 1827) mentions 'Mr. Gordon, styling himself Monsieur Mirabelle.' Who was he, and why did he assume this *alias*?

IV. *Pre-Reformation Church Plate.*—Information is wanted about really old Communion Plate in Scotland—whether any that existed before the Reformation is now used by the Established Church, or by any other religious body, and whether any well-authenticated specimens are to be met with in public or private collections. This information is asked for in connection with a work on Old English Church Plate.

V. *General Guest.*—I should like a copy of a portrait of General Guest of Edinburgh, 1745, and will pay the cost of a photograph of the plate, if any reader has one.—J. HORSFALL TURNER, Idel, Bradford.

VI. *Curious Notice.*—Some time ago a stone about 2 feet by 9 inches was taken out of a wall of an old Alloa house which was being demolished. It clearly had been once built into an boundary wall, perhaps that surrounding the policies of the Earl of Mar, who, as lord of the manor, may have had power not only to fix but to levy the penalty. It is scarcely necessary to add that of course Scotch pounds are intended.

16 · 64

FOR · WHO · SO · EVER · THIS · DYK ·
DOTH · LOVP · TEN · POVND ·
SHAL · BE · HIS · FYNE ·

Underneath is a simple floriated ornament; the letters are well cut, and the whole shows careful execution. Were such notices common?

VII. *Pieter Miravelt.*—What is known of the family history of this Dutch Painter?

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20. EDITORIAL NOTE.

THE reception which has been accorded to *Northern Notes and Queries* is most satisfactory. It proves that we have the sympathies of the literary public in Scotland and the North. We trust that a steadily increasing number of Subscribers will enable us by next year to double the size of our quarterly issue, or to issue it monthly. If our present Subscribers will interest their friends in our work, and thus secure a sufficient number of regular supporters, the change may be made even at an earlier period. We must ask most earnestly for contributions—Notes, Queries, or Answers. As yet the supply does not meet the demand, and we have to fill the gap. In such a work we wish as much as possible to avoid the use of paste and scissors, and nothing is left us but a most laborious search for matter which is original, or only to be found in the pages of very rare works. Fortunately there are papers of much interest amongst the Ardchattan MSS., and we have had, during the last month, an opportunity of searching amongst the treasures of the British Museum and the Public Record Office. But we must ask our readers to increase the usefulness of the work by sending contributions, and making it a valuable organ for interchange of information.

Œconomia Rokebeiorum.—We issue the second sheet of the above curious work to SUBSCRIBERS ONLY. We have only a few numbers of the first sheet left, and would advise an early application by intending Subscribers. The work will form an independent volume complete, with Title-page, Introduction, Index, and Notes, and a very few copies of it will exist. It is sure to be much valued. The ballad of the 'Felon Sow of Rokeby' is referred to in the Notes to Sir Walter Scott's *Rokeby*.

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21. '*Archibald Campbell's Baptism*' (Note 14).—It will perhaps interest your readers to know that Archibald Campbell was Bishop of Aberdeen. He was consecrated in this year (1711); and it is certainly curious to find him, while in priests' orders, designed the 'Hon^le^ Archibald Campbell, Esq^r^.' This, however, was his ordinary designation, as I have before me his armorial Book-plate with the legend 'The Honourable Archibald Campbell, Esq^r^, 1708.'

I venture to hazard a conjecture that the certificate of baptism was required by Bishop Campbell's Consecrators. A. T. G.

The Rev. Archibald Campbell must have retained the title of Esquire in consideration of his rank. The whole question of the right of clergymen to use the title Esquire is discussed in *Notes and Queries* (2d S. xii. pp. 267, 332), and one striking instance is given, being the entry from the Registers of Burials of the parish of Bemerton in relation to 'Holy Mr. Herbert':—

'Mr. George Herbert, Esq., Parson of Foughleston and Bemerton, was buried 3 day of March 1632.'

A. W. C. H.

22. *Funeral of Queen Mary.*—The following official report of the Funeral of Mary Queen of Scots is transcribed from the original MS. in the Record Office, London:—

A Remembrance of the order and manner of the Burial of Mary Queen of Scotts.

On Sunday being the 30^th^ of July 1587 in the 29^th^ year of the Reigne of Elizabeth the Queens Maj^tie^ of England, there went from Peterborough M^r^ . . . . Dethick Alias Garter Principall King of Arms, & five Heralds accompanyed with 40 horse, and men to conduct the body of Mary late Queen of Scotts from Fotheringham Castle in Northamptonshr to Peterborough aforesaid which Queen had remayned Prisoner in England . . . . years: Having for that Purpose brought a Royal Coach, drawn by 4 horses, and covered with black velvet, richly set forth with Escocheons of the Arms of Scotland, and little penons round about it; the body being inclosed in Lead, and the same Coffined in Wood, was brought down, and reverently put into the Coach, at which time the Heralds put on their Coats of Arms, and bareheaded with Torches light, brought the same forth of the Castle about ten of the Clock at night, and so Conveyed it to Peterborough . . . . miles distant from Fotheringham Castle, whither being come (about 2 of the Clock on the Monday Morning) the Body was Received most revently at the Minster Door of Peterborough by the Bishop, Dean, and Chapter, and Clarenceaux King of Arms, And in the presence of the Scotts w^ch^ came with the same, it was layd in a Vault prepared for the same in the Quire of the saide Church on the South side opposyte to the Tombe of Queen Cathrine Dowager of Spayne the first wife to King Hen: the 8^th^. The occasion why the Body was forthwith layd into the Vault and not borne in the Solemnity, was, because it was so extreame heavy by reason of the Lead, that the Gentlemen could never endure to have car'yed it w^th^ leasure in the Solemne Proceeding, and besides was Feared that the Sowder might ripp, and being very Hott weather might be found some Annoyance.

On Tuesday being the first of August in the morning about eight of the Clock; the Chiefe Mourner being the Countess of Bedford, was

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attended upon by all the Lords and Ladys, and brought into the Presence chamber, within the Bishops Pallace, w^ch^ all over was Hanged with black Cloath, She was by the Queens M^ties^ Gentlemen Ushers placed somewhat under a Cloath of Estate of Purple Velvett where having given to the Great officers their Staves of office viz^t^ to the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlaine, the Treasurer, and Comptroller, she took her way into the great Hall, where the Corps Stood, and the Heralds having Marshalled the several Companyes, they made their Proceedings as followeth,

Two Conductors in black, with black Staves
Poor Women Mourners to the number of 100. 2 and 2
Two yeomen Hawengers
The Standard of Scotland born by S^r^ George Savill Knight
Gentlemen in Cloks to the number of 50 being attendance on the Lords, and Ladys
Six Grooms of the chambers viz^t^ M^r^ . . . Eaton M^r^ . . . Byke, M^r^ Ceacavall M^r^ . . . Flynt, M^r^ . . . Charlton, M^r^ . . . Lylle
Three gentlemen Shewers to the Queens Ma^tie^ M^r^ Horseman, M^r^ Fynes and M^r^ Marten
Gentlemen in Gowns M^r^ Worme, M^r^ Holland, M^r^ Crewse, M^r^ Watson, M^r^ Allington, M^r^ Darrell and M^r^ Foscue
Scotts in Clocks 17 in number
A Scottish Priest, the chaplains to the two Bishops
M^r^ Fortescue, M^r^ of the Wardrobe to the Queens Ma^tie^
The Bishop of Peterborough
The Bishop of Lincolne
The Great Banner born by S^r^ Andrew Nowell Knight
The Comptroller M^r^ Melvin
The Treasurer, S^r^ Edward Montague
The Lord Chamberlayne was Lord Dudley
The Lord Steward was Lord S^t^ John of Basing
Two ushers.

Atchivements of Honor borne by Heralds
- Helme and Crest borne by Portcullis
- Targe borne by Yorke
- Sword borne by Roug. Dragon
- Coat borne by Somersett

Clarenceux King of Arms with a Gentleman usher M^r^ Conningsbye

The Corps borne by Esq^rs^ in Cloks
- M^r^ Francis Fortescue
- M^r^ William Fortescue
- M^r^ Thomas Stafford
- M^r^ Nicholas Smith
- M^r^ Nicholas Hide
- M^r^ . . . Howland the Bishops Brother

Eight Bannerolles borne by Esq^rs^
- M^r^ William Fitz Williams
- M^r^ Griffen of Dingley
- M^r^ Robert Wingfeild
- M^r^ Beville
- M^r^ Lynne
- M^r^ John Wingfeild
- M^r^ Spencer
- M^r^ John Fortescue of Ay wood

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The Canopye being of black Velvett Fringed with Gold borne by 4 Knights viz[t]

S[r] Thomas Manners
S[r] George Hastings
S[r] James Harrington
S[r] Richard Knightly

Assistants to the Body 4 Barons which bore up the Corners of the Pall of Velvett

The Lord Mordant
The Lord Willoughby of Parham
The Lord Compton
S[r] Thomas Cecill

M[r] Garter with the Gentleman Usher M[r] Brakenburye

The Countess of Bedford Supported by the Earls of Rutland & Lincolne Her trayn born up by the Lady S[t] John of Basing, and assisted by M[r] John Manners Vice Chamberlaine

The Countess of Rutland, Countess of Lincolne
The Lady Talbot, Lady Mary Savell
The Lady Mordant, The Lady S[t] John of Bletsho
The Lady Manners, The Lady Cecill
The Lady Montague, the Lady Nowell
M[rs] Alington, M[rs] Curle

Two Ushers
Eight Scottish Gentlewomen

The gentlewomen of Countesses and Baronesses according to their degrees all in Black with pis [? Paris style] Heads,

Servants in Black Coats

The Countess of Bedford 10
The Countess of Rutland 8
The Countess of Lincolne 8
The Lady S[t] John of Basing 5
All Lords & Ladys 5
All Knights & their wives 4
All Esquires 1

The Body being thus brought into the Quire was sett down within the Royall Herse which was 20 foot Square and 27 in height covered over with black Velvett and richly set with escocheons of Armes, and Fringe of Gold; upon the Body which was Covered with a Pall of black velvett, lay a purple Velvett Cushion fringed and Tassel'd with Gold and upon the same a Close Crowne of Gold sett with Stones, after the Body was thus placed, and on every Mourner according to their Degree, the Sermon was begun by the Bishop of Lincolne, after which certaine Anthems were sung by the Quire, and the Offering began very Solemnly as followeth

The offering

First the Cheif Mourner offered for the Queen attended upon by all Ladyes

The Coat Sword Targ and Helme was severally Carried up by the 2 Earls of Rutland and Lincoln one after another, and received by the Bishop of Peterborough, and M[r] Garter King at Arms

The Standard alone
The great Banner alone
The Lady Cheife Mourner alone

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The Trayne bearer alone
The two Earles together
The Lord Steward The Lord Chamberlaine
The Bishop of Lincolne alone
The 4 Lords Assistants to the Body
The Treasure, Comptroller, and Vice Chamberlain
The 4 Knights that bore the Canopye

In which offering every Course was led up by a Herald for the More Order.

After which the two Bishops, and the Dean of Peterborough came to the Vault and over the Body began to read the Funerall Service; which being said, every officer broke his staff over his Head and threw the same into the Vault to the Body, and so every one departed, as they came, after their Degrees to the Bishops Pallace, where was prepared a most Royal Feast, and a Dole given to the Poore.

Appended to the foregoing is a sketch of the Banners of arms, etc., mentioned. The eight Bannerolles are as follows:—

1. King Robert impaling Drummond.
2. King James I. impaling Beaufort.
3. King James II. impaling Guelders.
4. King James III. impaling Denmark.
5. King James IV. impaling England.
6. King James V. impaling Guise.
7. France impaling Scotland.
8. Darnley impaling Scotland.

The 'Standard' is in shape a long pennon having next the staff the St. Andrews Saltire, then the unicorn trippant [?] between three thistles. Crossing the field in two bends the motto In my | Defence, between which a large thistle, the points of the Standard are ornamented with a running pattern.

23. *Queen Mary's Household.*—The following Memorandum copied from the original MSS. in the Record Office may prove interesting as a sequel to No. 22:—

Upon Conference with the French and Scottishe Servantes they Annswere as Followeth

M^r^ Melvin now remayninge w^t^ M^r^ Bagot, prayeth to take London in his way towards Scotland

I have not spoken with the priest remayning with M^r^ Greisley, but I fynd by a message receyved from hym of late, that he is willing to go Directlye into Fraunce

Bastian and his wyfe w^th^ there two Daughters and one Sonne are desirous to go London, and from thence into Fraunce,

Baltazar will go into Fraunce

Curles Servant is desirous to wayte on his Mris

Naus servant did once Serve M^r^ Pierepont, and doth praye to return unto hym

The Cocher and the groomes of the stable are of Shefield in Dirbysheere, and of the parts adioyninge and pray to return thither

Curles wyfe prayeth to go to London

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The three Laundresses are of Derbye sheere and desire to return thither

24. *Letter relative to the 'Manufacturie at Air.'*—The following letter, addressed to Sir William Bruce of Balcaskie, afterwards of Kinross, Architect of Holyrood Palace, etc., copied from the original in the charter-room at Kinross House, is in connection with a patriotic attempt made by Hugh, seventh Earl of Eglintoun, and others (including, it appears, Sir William Bruce himself), 'to carry out the views of the Legislature in promoting the manufactures of the country,' in a factory established at 'the Citadaill' of Ayr (erected by Cromwell in 1651 upon the site of the parish church (?) and churchyard of St. John and adjacent grounds), which was gifted to the Earl after the Restoration of 1660, with the privileges of a burgh of regality under the name of MONTGOMERIESTOUN. A writer in the *Scottish Journal* for November 6, 1847, prints a curious Act of Parliament for the employment of 'idle persones and vagabonds' in the works, taken from an original manuscript without date, but which he thinks was probably passed about 1680. It may be remarked, however, that according to Douglas's *Peerage*, Hugh, Earl of Eglintoun—who is spoken of as being alive at the date of the Act—died in February 1669:—

Letter and Account, James Marr, 'Clerk of the Manufactorie att Air,' concerning cloth sent to Sir William Bruce.

Mountjomristoun, 10 Marche [16]70.

Rightt Worshipffule

Acording to your honour's desyre I haue sentt be the bearer the Just proportioun off your honour's Cloath bothe off the Lott Anno '68 and Anno '69. I did devyd the ffour peicis in ffour equale halffes, beffoir ttuo wittnesses, as my Lord Stair advyssed me; The lenth off the peices, the two jray peices are ttwentie ffour eles bettwixt them and the ttuo blaks ar the one threttein ele thrie ffourth and ½, the other blake is nyn eles and ½, the ttuo jray peices ar vallow'd be the marchants, at the casting off the Lott to be worthe 6^{s} 10^{d} per ele, the on peic blake whihe is 13 ele ¾ [and] ½ at 5^{s} 6^{d} per ele, the other att 7^{s} 6^{d} per ele. Thesse ttuo jray peicies quhen they wer vallowed ver vndressed and theirffoir I depursed ttwentie shillings ffor the Dressing off them, and als much for Argyl's proportioun which is yett by me, which twentie shillings I desyre your Whonour tto send be this bearer and allso be pleassitt tto let me haue a receptt vnder your honour's hand quhairby I may witnes that your honour hes recaued them in the eas off my Acompts, and shall oblige Sir

Your honour's humble Servantt,

ffor Ja: Marr.

The Right Worshipffull
Sir William Bruce
att Edinburgh
Thesse.

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Edinburgh, 14th Marche 1670.

Receaved from James Kennewie, servitor to Sir W^m^ Bruce the above written soume of twentie shilling sterling for the behooffe of James Marr conform to the above written missive, I say receav'd By me

John Mitchell.

Value of the Air Cloath sent from the said Manufactorie Conform to Ja: Mar his letter.

	Ster money. lib.	s.	d.
24 elnes gray Cloath att 6^s^ 10^d^ ster. p^r^ elne is .	8	4	0
13¾ ½ elnes black at 5^s^ 6^d^ p^r^ elne is . . .	3	16	3¾
9½ elnes black att 7^s^ 6^d^ per eln is . . .	3	11	3
	15	11	6¾
Charges in dressing of peeces of gray about .	1	1	0
Charges in bringing it hither—about . .	—	12	—
	17	4	6¾

DAVID MARSHALL, F.S.A. Scot.

25. *Episcopalian Clergy in* 1712.—The following papers showing the position, and giving the names of Episcopal Clergy in Scotland in the early part of the eighteenth century, form part of the documents given by the late Mrs. Erskine, the daughter of Bishop Walker, to the Theological College (Episcopal), Edinburgh, and have been kindly sent me by the Rev. Dr. Dowden:—

2^d^ destribut^n^

A further List of widowes & orphans in ye Synod of Ed^n^ and the Luotns they ar to receave of the Centesima as is appointed this day ye nineteenth of June 1712

	Lib.	fs.	d.
*Imp: to M^r^ Auchenleck' former allowance appointed befor viz 4 lib five sh Ster is added . . .	00	15	00
2 lib *to M^r^ Laulies children there former allowance being five pound Sterl is added	04	00	00
*to ye Bishop of Caithness (min^r^ of dunbar) 5 daughters	15	00	00
*to the Widow of M^r^ David Sterling . . .	03	00	00
*M^r^ Swimcheour of Curries tuo daughters. . .	06	00	00
*to M^r^ Wood of Cockpen's daughter Shushan Wood .	03	00	00

Att Ed^n^: 19 June 1712. this further destribut^n^ of the Centesima is ordered by ye L^d^ Bp of E^d^ and the rest of the managers to the persons and according ye p̃portions above specified as witness our hands day and date forsd

Alex^r^ Edinburgen	
C Ma^c^Kay.	A Sutherland
Geo Johnstone.	Will Smart
S Nimmo	Walter Gray
Arth Miller	R. Bannerman
	Pa: Lamy

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3rd destributn

A further list of the widows & Minrs Children who are orphans, in the Diocess of Edr to be supplied out of the Centesima.

*Impr Mr John Barclś widow . . .	two libs .	02	00	00
*Mrs Cowper Minr of humby's relict .	three libs	03	00	00
*To George Halliwell Minr of polwart son	two libs .	02	00	00
*Mr Ninian Patersons daughter Eliz .	three libs	03	00	00
*To Bp Youngs Ladie	ten libs .	10	00	00
*To his daughters	five libs .	05	00	00

Mr Lumsden you are ordered by the present meeting to pay the above mentioned persons according to their several proportions above specified, and this shall be your Warrant, given at Edr 10 Julie 1712

Alexr Edinburghen.

Arthur Miller
Geo: Johnston
C MacKay
S Nimmo
Will Smart
Jo Wingate
R. Bannerman

Pa Lamy
Mr Robt Moncreiff
Al Sutherland

The papers are endorsed '2d & 3d destributione June 10 and July 10 1712.'

26. *Scottish Trade with Flanders.*—The following notes may throw a little light on the subject which was referred to, Note 18. The earlier authorities searched are the Acts of the Scottish Parliament and the Exchequer Rolls; a list has been made of instances given by Chambers, and extracts will be given from 'The Book of the Reckoning of the Deacons of the Scottish Church at Campheir beginning in the year 1616,' now in the Register House.

The 'Scottish Parliament'—references are to the folio edition—

'Carta Roberti Episcopi Sancti Andreæ de Burgo . . . Et in ipso burgo hunc mainardum flandrensem cum regis consensu et ejus firma pace prefectioni fecisse et huic prefato mainardo et heredibus suis in ipso burgo suum servitium nobis et nostris fideliter exhibitum tres toftas scilicet a vico burgendi usque at Rivum . . . concedimus.'—Temp. K. David, vol. i. p. 85.

'Ricardus Flandrensis' at Forfar in 1227, vol. i. p. 91.

'Stephanus Flandrensis' at Peebles, 1259, vol. i. p. 98.

The above three men may have been of the Scottish family of Fleming.

'Chalmers's assertion that the Flemings in Scotland had the privilege of using their native laws rests upon slender evidence,' vol. i. p. 37, Note 6.

'David dei grã Rex Scottoꝝ Camaꝝio Nr̃o Sc̃e vicecõitibs p̃poītis t̃ eoꝝ ballis cetīsque ministris nr̃is ad quos p̃sentes lr̃e pveñiut Saltem. Quia manifestū fuit consilio nr̃o tento apud Dunde xii die Novembr̃ p̱ mãatores regni t̃ eoꝝ s̈vientes nᶜnon t̃ omẽes t̃ sing̃li de Regno nr̃o cuiusuq̃ cõdicoñis aut status cũ omĩbs bonis suis t̃ mcandisis de p̱libs fflandrie a comunione fflamyng̃or exulati sunt t̃ banniti cũ tam̃ bãmc̃onis

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penitꝯ ignoramꝯ und̄ m̄catores fflandriæ t̄ om̄es fflamyngos cujusq. condic̄onis aut status nautis dūtaxet exceptis, a visitac̄one t̄ com̄unione Regni N̄ri penitus exulamꝯ Itaq ubicūq inf^{a} regnū n̄r̄m a notific̄one p̄senciū lr̄ās aliquis fflamingus potit inveniri tanq^{u} bañitus et exulatus captivet t̄ omnia bona sua t̄ m'candise at opus n̄r̄m cōfiscant' tamdiu videl^{t} q arresta m'catir^{9} Regni n̄ri nup̄ fc̄a in fflandria stetit no remotu . . . Anno regni nostri decionono.'—1347, vol. i. p. 515.

This serious quarrel shows, however, the existence of an important trade at the time between Flanders and Scotland. A hundred years later, mention is made of a Scots Chaplain at the Carmelite Church at Bruges, and that the appointment was of long standing: 'longe retro acte temporibus fundate.' He was appointed for the honour 'ōipotētꝯ dei dn̄i n̄ri Jh̄u XPI ejusq. gliosis̄iæ gentiꝯ vg̃is Mariæ et beat^{mi} Confessorꝯ Niniani.'—1441, vol. ii. p. 57.

In the Exchequer Rolls some indication is given of the nature of the trade between the two countries. Wool was the chief export, but in 1328 (vol. i. p. 119) is a list too long to quote of imports, including cloth, spice, and vessels of brass, 'quatuor magnæ ollæ ereæ.' In 1329 (vol. i. p. 215) is a list of articles imported, the payments being 'pro rebus gardrobe emendis in Flandria.'

Flemish names are also to be met with, either of merchants trading in Scotland or artificers:—'Taskynus Mercator de Brudges,' 1327 (vol. i. p. 77); 'Lambert Poulin Mercator Flandrensis,' 1328 (vol. i. p. 93); 'Bedyn Wlf et Lancius de Castro mercatores Flandrenses' at Inverkeithing, 1328 (vol. i. p. 95); 'Clays Ondestolis Mercator Flandrensis' at Perth, 1328 (vol. i. p. 97); 'Clays de Tore Mercator Flandrensis' at Berwick, 1329 (vol. i. p. 173); 'Johannis Raynerson' and 'Johannis de Hazel de Slus,' 1329 (vol. i. p. 211); 'Johannis Woolcopper Mercator Flandrensis,' 1329 (vol. i. p. 239); 'Petrus Machænæ et Petrus Dafhalle Mercatores Flandrenses,' 1331 (vol. i. p. 371); 'Cristianus Clericus de Flandria,' 1341 (vol. i. p. 3531). In the 2d volume (1359-1379) the following names occur:—'Peter Buste' (p. 51); 'Adam Meteneye' (pp. 79, 90, etc.); 'Paul Meteneye' (p. 80, etc.); 'John Pres' (p. 131); 'John of Oudecorne' (p. 133); 'Denis of Munt' (p. 214). All these are styled Flemish merchants.

In the 3d volume (1379-1406) the following Flemish merchants are mentioned:—'Johannis de Hill et Robertus German de Kingorne (p. 574); Nicholas de Aula,' Bailiff of Stirling (p. 305); 'Hermannus de Holandia' (p. 495); while we find that in 1382 a friar brought certain goods for the King from Flanders. The Editors refer to Flemish trade in their introduction. See vol. i., vol. ii. p. cxiii and xlii note.

(*To be continued.*)

27. *The Lords of Campvere.*—A correspondent writes: 'Have you ever gone into the subject of the trade between Scotland and Tervere or Campvere in Zeeland? It was a factory or free port for the Scotch, and the Lord van Borselen. Heer van Vere was a Scotch peer. Wolferd VI., son of Hendrick van Borselle, Grave van Grampe and Heere van den Veere, by Johanna van Halewyn, daughter of Olivier van Halewyn Heer van Hemsrode and Margriete de la Olyte, born circa 1430. Wolferd VI. married Princess Maria, sister of James I. of Scotland. He was created Earl of Buchan (Bouchane), *vide* Ermerius' Veere, Middel-

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burg, 1786.' Douglas in his Peerages gives the marriage of Mary, daughter of James I., with John Borselen, but says nothing of the Earldom of Buchan being conferred on him. In *N. and Q.* (6 S. x. p. 300) mention is made of Anne (wife of Antoine, 'le grand Batard de Bourgogne,' son of Philipe le Bon), daughter and heiress of Wolfart de Borsele, Compte de Grandpre, Chevalier of the Order (Golden Fleece) by his second marriage with Charlotte de Bourbon-Montpensier (his first was Mary of Scotland, daughter of James I. by Jane Beaufort). As the Borele lands of Vere and Flushing descended to the son of Anne, it seems certain that Wolferd had no children by Mary of Scotland. The Alliance may, however, account for the close mercantile connection that long existed between Scotland and Campvere. Philip de Comines speaks of it as a Free Port, but that alone would hardly account for the privileges which the Scottish merchants enjoyed there.

28. *Epitaphs from Culross* (Note 10)—*continued.*—On a slab in the churchyard similar to that of John Callender, arms the same, above the shield AC EP | IC MH | Below the shield 1662 | ÆTATIS · | SVÆ 51. Round the shield HIC · IACET · | MARGARETA · HEGEIN · VXOR · IO | HANNES · CAL | LENDER · QVÆ · OBIIT · VLTIMO · MA · ANNO · DO | MINI · 1662.

On a shield Masterton, as above, impaling . . ., a double-headed eagle displayed.

On a slab— 1724 | I.G. I.B.

On a shield a lion rampant (? Gourley, a Culross family).

On a large slab—

HEIR · LYETH · IEIN · BOYD · | SPOVS | TO · ALEXANDER · | SIMB · IN · BORDIE · WEAVER · | WHO · DIED · THE · 25 · OF · | MARCH · ANNO · 1721 · HER · AGE · 40 YEARS. Below on a heart in high relief a monogram composed of A.S.J.B.

On the ground near the east end of the church, inside it, a large slab has been placed since 1877, having been brought from the churchyard. On the upper part is the date 1642, below are the initials I. B. C. C., and below a shield with Bruce, a saltire, on a chief an estoile, impaling Callender, a bend between six billets, and below the shield E. C.

There are other slabs in the church, but in their present position it is almost impossible to say whether they bear inscriptions.

29. *Old Linen.*—Little attention has hitherto been paid to what might prove most interesting to antiquarians, viz. old linen. A careful search would be sure to produce many interesting specimens of the linen weaver's skill, which was often displayed in producing political designs, from which the date of the work may be determined. To show that linen of great age exists, I will only instance three cases, which however unfortunately do not belong to Scotland:—

1. A piece of old Flemish damask linen preserved as a relic in my family. I print the following description of the various designs found on it from a paper read some time since at a Meeting of an Archæological Society:—

1st, St. George (Riter St. George), the patron saint of England.

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2d, Opposite to him the orange-tree, the well-known emblem of the House of Nassau, whose chief was Prince of Orange. *3d*, At the bottom of the design a female figure called 'The King's daughter' (des koniges tochter), doubtless meant for Queen Elizabeth. The part of the design most difficult to understand is a palace in the centre; while the other figures are in duplicate, *i.e.* reversed on the right hand side of the linen; the palace forms a continuous design across it, but of course the right wing is but the left reversed. The designer has placed letters (SILIA), over it, forming either a complete word or a part of a word. If a complete word, its position is singularly awkward; it would have been much better placed on either side of the large towers in the wings; moreover, it has a hyphen before it, which a complete word would not require; and, lastly, it is not the name of any place known to exist in any land or any age. If, however, it is but a part of a word, it is a common termination for the name of a place. Of course, it is impossible to assert now what place is represented by this merely emblematical castle, but it may very well be Brussels, the capital of the country, and the centre of most of the stirring events of the time. An old form of Brussels was Broekselia, and SILIA is probably intended for the last part of the word, the change of E for I being a blunder.

The whole design clearly represents the alliance between Elizabeth of England and the 'United Provinces,' and probably may particularly refer to the attempt made in 1580 to induce her to accept the Protectorate—the meeting called for this purpose was held at Brussels. Or it may refer to the 'union of Brussels,' 1577.

2. A view of Somerset House. The history of this cloth I have not been able to ascertain. It came into my possession quite accidentally, and its value was not recognised for some little time. Its age must be great, for it gives a representation of the edifice erected by the Protector Somerset, before it underwent the change which soon was effected on it. The name is given on a scroll above the building over each wing. This design, like No. 1, was woven from *half* the design, which was then reversed, as the scroll over the right wing reads backwards.

3. I had the loan of a tablecloth brought from France at the latter part of last century, and stated to have belonged to Mary Antoinette, the Queen of Louis XVI. In general design it bears some resemblance to No. 1, but the general style shows that it is of later date. The upper part of the design represents a battle-field, with a king, crowned, on horseback, with the words 'Gros Machtige Konig * * * Friedrich August.' The lower part of the design is the representation of a walled city surmounted by the words 'Die stat Crakav.' It is easy to identify this as celebrating the victory of Frederick Augustus, King of Poland, over the Turks, or the Peace of Carlowitz which followed in A.D. 1700.

Dr. Henderson, in his *Annals of Dunfermline*, states that linen-weaving is first mentioned as being carried on there in 1491, when '6 wabsters' are spoken of. In 1715, damask-weaving was carried on at Drumscheugh near Edinburgh. In 1719 James Blake (or Black) a Dunfermline weaver, made use of the artifice employed by Brindley, the iron-founder of Dudley, a century earlier, *i.e.* he feigned imbecility and obtained admittance to the Drumscheugh Works as a buffoon. Possessing a most retentive memory, he learned the secrets of the work, which had been most carefully guarded. He returned to Dunfermline and introduced

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damask-weaving there. One of his productions was a table-napkin having woven into it various designs taken from Jacobite medals—probably this was but as a sample of his skill.

We have seen a tablecloth in fine preservation with the armorial bearings of an old Scottish family. From the nature of these it is clear that it must have been woven in the beginning of the seventeenth century. It is probable that much Dutch-woven linen found its way into Scotland, and valuable specimens may yet be preserved. We shall be glad of additional information on the subject. A. W. C. H.

30. *Curious Legal Solemnity.*—The following is new to me, I having never met with another instance of it:—

There was a John May, portioner of Harvestoun, who had 'conquest' certain portions of the lands of Sheardaill. He was alive on 19th January 1637, but died some time between that date and the 3d November 1638, leaving a widow, Bessie Reid. He had a son James, who on 19th January 1637 was designed his apparent heir, but he too must have died in the interim. At any rate, on 3d November 1638, a John May in Harvestoun (whose relationship to the other John does not appear) obtained sentence and decreet before the bailie-depute of the regality of Dunfermline against Bessie Reid, the widow, 'pretended tenant,' decerning and ordaining her 'to flit and remove her selfe her servants tennents 'cornes cattell guds geir forthe and fra the inche and west hauche of 'Wester Schirdaill' and other lands lying in the regality of Dunfermline, parish of Dollar, and sheriffdom of Clackmannan, which belonged in heritage to the said John May in Hervestoun.

On 8th December thereafter there was a precept directed by Charles, Earl of Dunfermline, heritable bailie of the regality, to the officers of the regality, charging them to enter John May in the possession of the above lands. This Precept bears to be given under the Earl's signet of office, and is signed by the Clerk of the regality.

Five days later, John May and William Walwood of Touch, one of the officers of the regality, went to the lands in question, accompanied by a notary and witnesses. There, 'betwixt ten and elevin hours before none,' John May presented the above Precept to the officer, and on its being read, asked him to do his office conform thereto. 'Quhilk William 'Walwood as officer forsaid Be vertue of the said precept and for obtemper-'ing ꝙ fulfilling of the samen . . . Lau^lie ꝙ ordorlie enterit the said Jhon 'Maij in & to the actual ꝙ reall possessioun of the forsaid' lands . . . 'in maner vnderwritten, viz the said W^m Walwod officer be teeling and 'earing w^h the said Jhon May his own pleuch ꝙ guds of ane Litle quantatie 'part & portion of the forsaid' lands . . . 'for the selfe and as represent-'ing the remanent Lands before repeatit ꝙ in place ꝙ stead y^rof, and 'therefter be putting of the said Jhon May betuixt the pleugh stilts ꝙ 'causing him Lykways to teel ꝙ eare ane certaine quantatie part ꝙ 'portion of the said' lands . . . 'for the selfe representing and in place ꝙ 'stead of the remanent Lands before expremit as said is conforme to the 'said precept of possessioun, and to the ceremonie ꝙ order obseruit in sic 'caiſſ Quhilks premiſſ being Lau^lie ꝙ ordorlie done as said is the said 'William Walwod protestit and tuik instrumentis that he had obtemperit '& fulfillit the precept above spēit direct to him be the said Charles '[Earl] of Dumfermline as ballie forsaid for possessing of the said Jhon

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'May in the Lands Abouewrin Lykas the said Jhon May touching his 'possessioun of the samen Lands askit instruments ane or tua of me the 'said Notar publict undersubscriving.' A. T. G.

31. *Arms of Scottish Dioceses.*—It is tolerably well known that most of the arms given in Keith's *Scottish Bishops* are fictitious. It would be interesting to learn how many of them have any authority, and if the correct arms of the various Sees are known. The See of Edinburgh was taken out of St. Andrews in the seventeenth century. The arms attributed to it are the same as St. Andrews (az. a saltire arg.), with a mitre pr. as a difference. Were these arms entered by Lyon King? The whole question is of some importance, as the Bishops of the Episcopal Church frequently impale the arms of their See with their family arms, and cases may occur in which even greater publicity may be given to them by blazoning them in stained glass windows. Such a proceeding would be most improper if the arms given by Bishop Keith (or his Editor, Bishop Russell) have no authority. It would be well to know which Sees possess arms duly registered, which possess arms sanctioned by ancient and general usage, and which are without any duly recognised arms. As Lyon King has still authority in matters armorial, he might make his power felt if an attempt were made to give a prominent display of arms which have no real existence, and which in some cases are instances of an extraordinary style of heraldry.

QUERIES.

VIII. *Cheynes of Inverugy.*—Is there any record which supports a statement that the Sir Reginald Cheyne who died shortly before 1312 had a son Francis, who married Isabel, the daughter of John Comyn, Earl of Buchan (or of Badenoch, as some say), by whom he had a son, also Francis, who was the father of the Sir Reginald who died about 1350?

The authorities for the tradition appear to be Hector Boece, and a MS. Genealogy of the Cheynes at one time in the possession of Sir Patrick Leslie of Aden, Provost of Aberdeen.—J. A.

IX. What is the signification of the words *saun dreytis* and *droit matin*?—J. A.

X. Who was the grandfather of the famous Dr. John Arbuthnot, son of Alexander Arbuthnot, Episcopal Minister of the Parish of Arbuthnot?—J. A.

XI. Is any record known to exist of families from England who settled on the Scottish Borders? Many did so in the reign of Queen Mary of England.—R. P. H.

XII. Wanted the entry of baptism of Francis Graham, who was married at Westerkirk, Dumfriesshire, 9th January 1732, and was stated by his granddaughter (born 1763, died 1816) to have come from the Highlands.—G.

XIII. *Sampson Family.*—As I have enough matter for a complete history of the Sampson Family (in whichever way the name might be

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spelt), I beg to ask through your columns for any information of the *Scotch Sampsons* your subscribers may have, in order that no fact of importance may be overlooked.—THOMAS SAMPSON, 56 Avenell Road, Highbury, London, N.

XIV. Where can be met with the words of a satirical poem entitled, 'The Brownie of St. Paul's,' the subject being the levying of fees for seeing the various parts of St. Paul's Cathedral, London?—S.

XV. *A Scottish Bible.*—Can any one refer me to Protestant writings, printed or manuscript, of the sixteenth century, containing quotations from the Scriptures in the Scottish vernacular? Translations of passages from the Vulgate are abundant in Hamilton's Catechism and in the Roman Catholic controversial writings of the day. On the other side Principal Rollock occasionally made use of his own translation from the Biblical originals into the modified or literary Scotch in which he wrote. But did any Protestant preacher or writer deliver the Bible to the people in their own spoken language? If sufficient materials existed it would be interesting from a linguistic point of view to place these fragments together. I should be obliged for any indication of likely sources for such a compilation.

T. G. LAW.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

IV. The Rev. A. D. Murdoch has kindly placed at my service two letters which appeared in the *Scottish Guardian* in May and June. It will be seen that strictly Pre-Reformation Communion plate can scarcely be said to exist in Scotland. It is possible, however, that the collection brought together by Messrs. Marshall may lead to the discovery of other specimens. We shall be glad to receive any information on the subject.

SIR,—I am sure very many of your readers will be glad to have their attention directed to a collection of Communion Vessels, which has been brought together by Messrs. Marshall and Sons, 87 George Street, and is now being shown by them in their case at the International Exhibition. Will you allow me to point out, in a few words, some of the features of this collection?

The vessels range in date from 1533 to 1789. There is only one vessel that belongs to the period preceding the first General Assembly in 1560. It bears marks indicating that it was made in London in 1533. The bowl is 4 inches in diameter and 1½ inches deep, on a foot-stalk 5 inches long. It may have been a small ciborium. It was gifted to the Theological Faculty of St. Andrews in 1628 by the somewhat objectionable William Guild of Aberdeen. A large vessel, belonging, like the above, to St. Mary's College, St. Andrews, dated 1567, and described as a chalice, is of special interest, as being the first vessel of the Reformation pattern. The bowl is of wood, mounted with a rim of silver, and having an inserted plate of silver on which is engraved: COLLEGIUM NOVUM SANCTI ANDRÆ, 1567, and the 31st verse of the 10th chapter of 1st

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Corinthians and St. John i. 17, from the Vulgate Text. It is of Scotch manufacture, and is clearly an enlarged and somewhat rough imitation of a ciborium without the lid. There are some 15 others of ciborium shape, that is to say, saucer-like vessels on short heavy stems, and though their dates range from 1620 to 1704, they plainly follow, in silver, the type of which the St. Andrews' cup is an early example. The following are some of the parishes from which these examples come :—

Edinburgh—West St. Giles'.	Dunfermline.
,, Canongate.	Beith.
,, Old Greyfriars.	Inveresk.
,, Trinity College.	Duddingston.
,, St. Cuthbert's.	Wemyss.
,, Tolbooth.	Newbattle.
St. Andrews.	Dunblane.

The visitor will be struck, not only by the unusual appearance of these vessels, but by their seeming unsuitableness for their purpose. They are anything but elegant in their shapes, and must have been very awkward for the safe administration of any fluid. They could not have been invented for this purpose. A little consideration of the position in which the Reformers found themselves, when they determined to administer the cup to the laity, will, I think, account for the origin of these vessels. There were probably no chalices with bowls of any size, the necessity for a large bowl having ceased long before, through the Roman rule withdrawing the chalice from the people. Moreover, in many cases, the chalices were the private property of the Priests, and would be carried away. On the other hand, each church possessed large ciboria for the communion of the people, capable of holding some hundreds of wafers. By simply removing the lid, a capacious though somewhat awkward chalice was obtained, the awkwardness however, being minimised by the communicants receiving sitting at a table. It is the absence of the raised and cross-surmounted lid which produces the ungraceful appearance of the vessel, in its present form. My idea then is, that these vessels—the list of which I have given—though not dating from the Reformation, follow a type of chalice originating in the necessities of the Reformation time, which compelled the Reformers to use a vessel intended for communicating the people in the form of wafer for the purpose of a chalice. The ciboria of the churches were the first chalices of the Reformation. The persistence of type may be discovered even in the ornamentation of the lip of these vessels. The lid of a ciborium fits on outside the bowl, and leaves, through use, a well-defined rim. Some of these cups exhibit ornamentation just where this rim would be; this however, may be fanciful. In examining an engraving in the centre of a large dish, presented by Archbishop Sharp to St. Andrews, which is in the collection, I seem to discover two chalices there, following in shape the above type. The other cups in the collection you may perhaps allow me to draw attention to in another number. There are many of them, together with some of those already named, of special interest to members of our Church.—I am, etc.,

ALEX. D. MURDOCH.

ALL SAINTS', EDINBURGH,
May 17, 1886.

SIR,—Of the cups in the collection to which I drew the attention of your readers in my former letter, at least twenty were supplied to the

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parishes in Episcopal times; eight of these were of the ciborium shape. The Articles of Perth could have had but little effect in the parishes to which such vessels were supplied—for the 1st Article prescribes kneeling at Communion, and these vessels were unsuitable for communicating people in such a posture. It may be to the difference of posture observed in England and Scotland that we owe the disappearance of this form of cup in the former country, and its survival in the latter. It is probable that in both countries alike a beginning in the administration of the chalice to the people was made in ciboria, but the use would only survive where kneeling was the rule, till a suitable chalice could be provided. In Scotland, where sitting was the use, we find Newbattle supplied, during Leighton's incumbency, 1646, with two vessels of this shape; and as late as the eighteenth century we find West St. Giles' and Dunblane provided for in the same way. Among the cups of a different pattern, belonging to Episcopal times, are two from the Isle of Skye, made in London in 1612, and bearing the Macleod arms. They are evidently secular cups, and I believe a cup of the exact pattern is in the hall of a London company. These two cups have been in use in Skye 'from time immemorial.'

The following is a list of the cups provided in Episcopal times :—

Edinburgh—			
West Kirk,	1619	Inveresk,	1633
Trinity College,	1633	Kennoway,	1671
Old Greyfriars,	1633	Kilwinning,	1677
Auchtermuchty,	1686	Kingsbarns,	1684
Carstairs,	1618	Peebles,	1671
Craig,	1682	St. Andrews,	1671
Dunfermline,	1628	,,	1689
Dalmellington,	1633	St. Vigeans,	1673
Duirinish, Skye,	1612	Wemyss,	1684

Episcopal times may also claim the large dishes presented to St. Andrews by Archbishop Sharp.

The vessel which would have been the most interesting of all the vessels in the collection is only represented by a full-sized copy in inferior metal. It is the gold cup of St. John's, Perth, called Queen Mary's Cup. The original is preserved at Perth. The vessel was doubtless a pix, and is very handsome and complete.

The cup of Auchindoir was made in 1557, but has been remade within the present century. The bowls of the cups from Panbride strike one as old; they seem to be set on stems not originally belonging to them. The cup from Shetland bears traces of Scandinavian origin.

The whole collection—embracing upwards of 70 cups, besides other Church vessels,—though of much interest, cannot be said to possess artistic merit in an ecclesiastical point of view. The artistic feeling is of the feeblest, and the execution—except in one or two examples—far below the secular work of the times to which the vessels belong.—I am, etc.,

ALEX. D. MURDOCH.

May 25th.

VII. Cates' *General Biography* says : 'MIEREVELT, or MIREVELT, MICHAEL JANSEN, Dutch painter, was the son of a goldsmith at Delft, and was born in 1568. He became very distinguished as a portrait-painter, and painted many of the sovereigns and eminent persons of his time. Died 1641. His eldest son (no Christian name given) was also a portrait-painter.'—ALS. Y.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

32. FUNERAL OF QUEEN MARY (No. 22).—Some notes on this subject have come to hand:—

1587. '1. Aug. Item the Queene of Scots was most sumptuously buryed in the Cathedral Church of Peterburgh the first day of August who was for her deserts beheaded at Fotheringhay about Saint Paules day before. [*In margin.*] The Queen of Scots buried.'—*Registers of St. John's Parish, Peterborough.*

3 Jan. 'Anthony More one of the children of the Queenis Ma^ties kitchen w^ch followed at the funerall aforesaid of the Q of S was buryed the iij day.'—*Ibid.*

'Paid to the ringers on the Daye after the Quen of Scotes was put to dethe viij^d.'—*Churchwardens' Books, St. Mary Woolchurch Haw, London.*

'At this time (Oct. 1612) the corps of Queene Mary late Queene of Scotland, was translated from Peterborough, unto S Peters Church in Westminster, being thither attended by the Lord Bishop of Coventry & Litchfield. And upon Thursday the 8 of October, the lord Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Chancelor, the Lord privy Seale, and the Earle of Worcester and other Noble men, and the Bishop of Rochester, and the Deane of Westminster, mette the corps at Clarken-well, about 6 a clocke in

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the evening, and from thence with plentie of Torch-lights, brought the bodie of the saide Qeene unto the chappell royall at Westminster, and on the South side thereof it was there enterred that night, where the King had builded a most royall Tombe for her, where shee now resteth.'—*Stowes Annals, London* 1615.

It was not unusual to bury the corpse and make use of an empty coffin in the funeral solemnities; the custom is common abroad, and we have seen it in use in a Swiss cathedral. When Queen Elizabeth died, her funeral, with empty coffin on a 'hearse,' was solemnised in several of the London churches. EDITOR.

33. ARMS OF THE SCOTTISH DIOCESES.—Until 1672, none of the Scottish Sees had arms; and therefore the usage, general throughout most of Christendom, of a Bishop impaling (or otherwise marshalling) the arms of his See with his family arms, had no existence in Scotland. In 1672 a statute, framed by the then Lyon King of Arms, Sir Charles Erskine, established the present Lyon Register (see pages 9, 10); and it was in carrying out the provisions of this Act that arms were assigned by Lyon for the first time to the Sees of Scotland. In the beginning of the first volume of the Lyon Register, immediately following the insignia of Charles II. and the Royal family, come the arms of the 'Archbishopes, Dukes, Marquesses, Earles, Viscounts, Bishopes, and Lords.' A place is reserved for the arms of each spiritual, as well as each temporal lord; and in the arms of the Archbishops and Bishops, the innovation was introduced of a coat being assigned to the See and impaled with the paternal insignia of the Bishop. The intercourse with English prelates, caused by the renewal of the episcopal succession from England, must have familiarised the Scottish Bishops with this usage, which, however, they did not adopt until Lyon's official sanction had been obtained for it. But the arms of all the Sees of Scotland are not to be found in the Lyon Register; and for this reason, that while each prelate has a place assigned him in the pages of the Register, the blason of his arms is only in a limited number of instances filled in. The arms of the Archbishop of St. Andrews are given as azure, a St. Andrew's Cross argent for the See, impaled with argent, a fess azure between two cross crosslets fitchée in chief, and a mullet in base, for Sharp; 'with two crosiers or, suppressed of the field, and crossing each other in the forme of a St. Andrewes Crosse.' Above the shield is a mitre, with the motto 'Ferio sed sano,' but very properly no crest. The arms of Archbishop Sharp are immediately followed by those of Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow; but here the dexter side of the shield is left blank from uncertainty about the exact blazon; in the troubled time that followed the gap remained unfilled, and this blank still exists in the record. Turning to the part of the volume appropriated to the Bishops, we have impaled coats for the Bishops of Edinburgh, Galloway, Ross, and Argyle, the arms of these Sees corresponding very nearly with the blasons given by Edmonson in his *Heraldry* and by Bishop Russell in his edition of Keith's *Scottish Bishops*. As in the case of Glasgow, so in that of Dunblane, an unfilled space is left for the coat of the See, the family arms being given. The places where the arms of the remaining Bishops should be are absolute blanks. While therefore Edmonson (and Bishop Russell on his authority) assigns arms to every diocese in Scotland, St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Galloway, Ross, and

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Argyle, are really the only Sees which ever had arms sanctioned by competent authority.

In sculptural or pictorial presentations of the arms of Scottish Bishops prior to 1672, we usually find merely the family coat with a mitre above it; but in the case of an Archbishop, the shield is often placed in front of a pastoral staff. Episcopal seals generally present the figure of a Saint or Bishop under a canopy, with or without some other ecclesiastical (but distinctly non-armorial) device or emblem; while a shield in base contains the personal arms of the Bishop. In a few exceptional cases the seal contains an additional coat on a second shield, which, however, can in no instance with any propriety be regarded as the coat of the See. In the seals of Bishops Trail, Kennedy, and Graham, of St. Andrews, the second shield contains the arms of Scotland. The seal of Bishop Pilmore of Moray, who may have had no arms of his own, has in one escutcheon the arms of Scotland, in another, those of the earldom of Moray. Two Bishops of Ross, of unknown surname, have, in each case twice repeated, the arms of the earldom of Ross. Similarly, on the seal of Thomas Fyngask, Bishop of Caithness, who had probably no paternal coat, are shields with the insignia of the two great earldoms in his diocese, Sutherland and Caithness. (This prelate is wrongly called a Murray in Henry Laing's valuable *Catalogue of Scottish Seals*, II. p. 184; *cf. Chartulary of Moray*, p. 368, and *Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, I. p. 436. Mr. Laing's supposition that he was also Bishop of the Isles originated in a misreading of the legend on his seal, which is

S. THOME. DEI. GRA. EPI. CATHANENSIS. IN. SCOCIA.)

But it was never to the temporal shields alluded to, and generally to the non-armorial elements of the episcopal seals, that Sir Charles Erskine looked for materials for the episcopal coats which he was about to call into existence. From the 13th century onwards a representation of the crucifixion of St. Andrew occurs on the seals of most of the Bishops and Archbishops of St. Andrews; this was armorialised into a St. Andrew's Cross. In the seals of the occupants of the See of Glasgow occur, with like persistency, the figure of St. Kentigern, and the fish with the ring in his mouth, miraculously caught by command of that Saint. It is probable that an armorial adaptation of these elements was intended to fill the blank space in the blason of the arms of Archbishop Burnet; and such we find on the seals of Archbishops Cairncross (1684-7) and Paterson (1687-8), impaled with their paternal arms. The same elements occur in a semi-armorial shape—as far back as the first half of the 16th century—on the common seal of Glasgow, which, it must be remembered, was an episcopal burgh. The recorded coats of Galloway and Ross are heraldic reproductions of the St. Ninian and St. Boniface of the older seals of these Sees. On the other hand, the coat of the See of Argyle (azure, two crosiers saltire-ways, in chief a mitre or) seems to have been excogitated independently of any such previously existing materials.

The coat ascribed by Edmonson to the See of the Isles (azure, St. Columba in a boat at sea all proper, in chief a blazing star or) though not stamped with Sir Charles Erskine's authority, is a close adaptation of the design on the Seals of two different Bishops of that See, Andrew Knox (1606-22), and Robert Wallace (1661-9). But neither the representation of the Holy Trinity on the Seals of the Bishops of Brechin, nor that of the Virgin and Child on those of the Bishops of Aberdeen, have suggested

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the coats which Edmonson is pleased to assign to these two Sees. On the See of Brechin he bestows the three piles of the temporal lordship of Brechin. For the episcopate of Aberdeen he borrows, or travesties, the reverse of the burgh seal of Aberdeen (1430), the subject of which is the miraculous restoration to life, by St. Nicholas, of three murdered children at Myra; only, in perpetuation of what was originally the clerical slip of a copyist, he has transformed the patron Saint of seafaring men into St. Michael. G. B.

Since writing the above remarks my attention has been directed to an excellent letter on the same subject by a high authority, the Rev. J. Woodward, in the *Scottish Guardian* of Feb. 11, 1881.

34. THE OLD BELLS OF STIRLING.—Little has been written about the old bells of Scotland, but the subject is not without its attractions, and has already begun to excite some interest in the public mind. We therefore propose to give a brief account of the old bells of Stirling.

The oldest bears an inscription from the Angelic Salutation, 'Ave Maria gratia plena [*sic*] dominus tecum benedicta tu immulieribus [for *inter mulieres*] et benedictu' [*sic*], the word 'et' being contracted. There is no date. A mark like a flower is to be seen. As far as can be judged from the style of the letters, the bell dates from the fourteenth century. In the Minutes of the Town Council, Oct. 7, 1702, it is styled the 'old litle Kirk bell.' It measures 30 inches in depth, 30 inches in diameter at the mouth, and 54 inches round the upper part.

A tradition concerning it is that it was brought from Cambuskenneth Abbey; another tradition is that a bell (perhaps another) was lost in the river as it was being brought over.

The bell which we have described is now hung in the tower of the High Kirk, Stirling, but is not in harmony with the others, which are of later date. The largest of these, however, has been recast three times and its age cannot now be stated. J. MURE SMITH.

[We hope some of our subscribers will continue the subject. A note on the old bells of Dunblane would be very acceptable.—ED.]

35. RICHARD BELL'S 'HISTORY OF THE BORDERS.'—A considerable portion of this MS. (the only formal collection of materials for a History of the Western Marches) has been reprinted in the 'Essay on the Ancient State of the Borders' prefixed to Burn and Nicolson's *Westmorland and Cumberland*,—a book which is now rare, besides being, in many things, quite antediluvian in its methods and its conclusions. The MS. was at that time the property of Mr. Joseph Nicolson, and is now in the Cathedral Library of Carlisle. A full list of its contents is given at pp. 123, 124 of the 2d Report of the Historical MSS. Commission. From this it appears that there is much of interest in it that has not been reprinted. May I suggest the great desirability of an annotated edition of this book, with which might conveniently be combined a reprint of the volume in Lord Muncaster's possession, described at pp. 229-273 of Part IV. of the Appendix to the 10th Report of the Commission. These would together give a fairly complete idea of the history of the Cumbrian Border up to 1607. I do not think the Commission has yet made any examination of Sir Wilfred Lawson's MSS., which should contain the most valuable original documents

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on the history of both the Border Commissions and the general history, social and religious, of their possessor's native county, in all whose affairs his ancestors and namesakes have taken a prominent and distinguished part. If these could be examined and calendared they would, besides, be a most important aid to the compiler of the sadly needed new 'History of Cumberland.' It is not, however, this matter that I wish to accentuate at present; but only to press for complete editions of Bell's and Pennington's MSS., extracts from which have already been published, and prove their great importance and interest. Q. V.

36. SCOTTISH TRADE WITH FLANDERS (see Notes 18, 26).—Having given the titles of works most valuable as containing information, it now remains to continue the subject into the fifteenth century. Perhaps the most valuable work for the student to study is the 'Ledger of Andrew Halyburton, 1492-1503,' published by authority of the Lords of Her Majesty's Treasury, 1867, and edited by Professor Cosmo Innes. The Preface of this work (111 pp.) is full of information, and the general reader, dry as he might find the Ledger, will be charmed as well as instructed by the Preface. It may be well to state that this and other works published by the Treasury are to be found in our Public Libraries, and in those of several of our learned Societies, though, to our shame be it spoken, the leaves in several instances are still uncut. Andrew Halyburton was a Scotsman living abroad, chiefly at Middelburg, receiving wool from Scotland on sale, and sending back such commodities as were required by his customers. The Ledger is a full account of these transactions. It will be evident that such a work throws a full light on the nature of our trade with Flanders. Names of men and of their homes are given, together with the quantity, quality, and price of the goods imported and exported. But while we profit by the information contained in the Ledger, other sources of information must not be overlooked. Besides the Exchequer Rolls already mentioned, much may be gathered from the 'Compota Thesaurariorum regum Scotorum' (commencing 1473), especially as to each volume is prefixed a Preface written at much length and in a delightful style. Each volume possessed a full Index, but the student would be wise to go through every page of the Accounts with care, and if he is also at the further trouble to make notes, he will be astonished at the number of transactions in which Flemings were concerned. With so many works to refer to, it is as unnecessary to particularise names as it is impossible to compress into these Notes the history of Trade with Flanders when once the advantages of it were recognised by our countrymen. In the sixteenth century the nature of our business connection with our old allies underwent a change. Instead of importing Flemish goods, we received Flemish workmen, to whom we owe the existence of manufactories at home for articles which before were imported. The history of the origin and growth of Flemish work in Scotland forms a separate chapter in the Domestic History of Scotland.
EDITOR.

'On y lit (dans *L'Histoire Genealogique de la Maison de Bethune*, Paris, 1639, p. 382) que Jaques, de Bethune (Flamand) dit Jacotin, se retira dans le royaume d'Escoce, où il donna commencement a la branche des seigneurs de *Balfour*.'—*Les Ecossais en France*, par Francisque Michel.

'Jacques Lynnie hes lattin his schip callit the Mary commonly to

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fraucht to the nicht bouris of the toune for thair guids to be furit in Flanders, for the fraught of xv. vj greit, the serpleth of the woll & skyn & clayth efferand thairto . . .'—*Extract from the Records of the Burgh of Edinburgh*, p. 60, annis 1532-33.

'In presence of the provest baillies & counsall Leonard Cornelius oblisses him to pass with his schip to the Port of Myddilburgh at this voyage and lose (*i.e.* loose) the guddis at the samyn port.'—*Ibid.* pp. 105-6, anno 1541.

(Other Acts relating to this subject will be found in this volume, pp. 21, 57, 61, 66, 96, 108, 125, 152.)

'Complaint by the Provost and Bailies of Edinburgh, and by Archibald Stewart, Deacon of the Weavers there, against Cornelius Draggie, a Dutchman, pretending to exercise his craft of weaving by licence from the King.' —*Register of Privy Council*, vi. 306 (c. 1600).

'There are three places, all contiguous to each other, of the name of Flemington, concerning which there is a tradition or conjecture that a colony of Flemish merchants had established themselves here, and imparted their name to their new settlement. As it is well known that the woolmarts of these enterprising people went by the name of Redhalls, the existence of a place of that name in the immediate neighbourhood is corroborative of the tradition. One of these Redhalls likewise stood at the bottom of the street called Woolmarket in Berwick.'—*From the New Statistical Account of Scotland*, Parish of Ayton, Berwickshire.

'In 1619 the Edinburgh magistrates entered into a contract with William Dickson of Delft, to bring over four Dutch weavers to instruct poor boys and girls in the making of woollen stuffs, "Grograms, Seys and Bays (baize)." It was for this purpose that this dormer-windowed building (Paul's Wark, in Leith Wynd, Edinburgh) was reconstructed. It was decorated with the Edinburgh City arms, and over the principal door was inscribed

GOD · BLIS · THIS · WARK · 1619.'

From Dunlops' *Book of Old Edinburgh*, p. 52. J. W. B.

37. LAWRENCE FLETCHER, 'INGLISHE PLAYER.'—*To the Editor of Northern Notes and Queries.*—SIR,—Lawrence Fletcher, whose name goes with Shakespeare's, and is first in the licence under Privy Seal for the Globe Playhouse and elsewhere, May 17, 1603, must be, I should think, as interesting to your readers in Scotland as to us in Southwark, and therefore I beg to offer for your acceptance a paper concerning him for your *Notes and Queries*.

The first mention of him that I know of is from the North. The State Papers, Scotland, March 22, 1595, in a letter, George Nicholson to Bowes, shows him as in some favour with the King, James VI. The letter relates how 'the King heard that Fletcher the player was hanged, and told Nicholson and Roger Aston so in merry words, not believing it, saying very pleasantly that if it were true he would hang them also.'

After that, in 1599, the King having authorised Fletcher and his fellows, the Inglishe Players, to play, brings out much more strongly this regard of the King's. This is the more remarkable, when we consider the strong

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feeling of the Scotch people against stage-plays. Let me give this remarkable episode in the words of the State Paper of Scotland, vol. xv. No. 64:—

'The 4 Sessions of this Towne' (Edinburgh), 'without touche by name of o^r^ Inglishe Players, Fletcher Merton and company, not knowing of the kings ordinance authorizing them to play, moved the ministers to preach against profane games, sports, and plays, and to warn their flocks to have recourse rather by prayers and fastings to avert God's displeasure.

'We, James and our Council, blame the fourth sessions for countermanding our order on behalf of the comedians to play in the said Borough.'

The Ministers were called before the King and threatened, and ordered to countermand their said doings. This the Ministers would not do, but they would be silent and not warn further their flocks against the Comedies.

The King was angry that they had not given any account of, and had not acquainted him, why they were so moved against his warrant.

'Our will is that the Comedians shall have liberty to play, and that within 3 hours the sessions convene a meeting at the market cross of Edinburgh, and there by special act annul this charge against the Comedians, and give directions to Ministers that they, after sermon next Sunday, admonish their flocks to give especial reverence to us, our ordinance and directions, and pay attention to our warrants, and not to censure any of their flocks who repair to the Comedians, and in this we have no leaning toward profanity or offence or slander. Given at Holyrood House, 8 November 1599.'

This was indorsed, 'King's Proclamation for Plays.'

Being so much in favour of the King, now (1603) James the First of England, probably accounts for the name of Lawrence Fletcher standing first in this list of the Globe licensees, indorsed the Players Privilege of 17th May 1603:—

'Lawrence Fletcher, William Shakespeare, Richard Burbage, Augustine Phillippes, John Henninges, Henry Condell, William Sly, Robert Armyn, Richard Cowlye and the rest of their associates freely to use and exercise the arte and facultie of playing comedies, tragedies, histories, enterludes etc. etc., within their house called the Globe, in the County of Surrey, or other convenient places.' *

The same men, in somewhat different order, have each their four and a half yards of red cloth, and appear in the procession of the Royal entry of the King into London, 15th March 1603.

The name of Lawrence Fletcher appears in the Token-books; † in 1605 and 1606 in Hunt's Rents between the Globe and the Rose playhouses; in 1607 in Brand's Rents, afterwards Globe Alley, and close to the Globe itself. This is the last entry of the kind, as his death occurs shortly after,

* *Illustrations*, J. O. Halliwell, 1st edition, p. 83.

† These are annual books of leaves coarsely put together, in which the wardens inserted lists of streets, alleys, etc., of houses, and of occupants over the age of sixteen. To each name was placed the number of tokens taken by his household, which were to be delivered up by each communicant at the Sacramental table, at St. Saviour's Church, with usually a contribution of 2d. or 3d. for the poor. [*Query*, for bread.—Ed.] These books range from say 1578 to 1640, but so many having disappeared, it is not possible to be exact.

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entered in the Registers of St. Saviour's parish thus, 'Lawrence ffletcher, a man, in the church, September 12, 1608;' and in another book, 'Lawrence Fletcher, a player, the King's servant, buried in the church with an afternoon knell of the great bell, xx^{s},' implying that he was a man of respectable position, and that he was a parishioner of St. Saviour's.

I may add by way of notes additional that the George Nicholson was English political agent in Edinburgh;

That it was reported about that these English players were sent by England to sow dissensions between the King and the Kirk;

That the Comedians had sent their drums and trumpets about the town to advertise their entertainments.

The clergy urged before the King that these Comedians had in their plays slighted the Royal person, and that no man of honour in England would give such fellows so much of their countenance; and further, it was even possible that Shakespeare himself was one of the Fletcher company. But see Spotswoode's *History*. WILLIAM RENDLE.

TREVERBYN, FOREST HILL, S.E.

38. BURNS AS A SURNAME.—In the Burgh Court Book of Dumfries, under date 3d October 1520, one 'Will Burns' was created a burgess of the burgh. Considerably upwards of a century later the Town Council of Dumfries were concerned about a member of the sept in a very different relation. The following is extracted from the Council's Minute of the 14th November 1664:—

'The Counsell being informit that Janet Burnes commonly reputed a Witche, and who hath been banished oute of severall other Burghs, and particularly oute of *this* Burgh in the moneth of August last, for cheating the people upon a pretence of knawledge of alle thingis done by thaim in tymes past, or that may fall oute in tyme coming. With Certificatione that shee is to be scurgit, if ever shee be seene within this Burgh thaireftir. And being so informyed that shee was seene within the Toune on Saturday they have ordained that intimatione be made by tuck of Drum that none of the inhabitants resett or give meit and drinke unto the said Janet Burnes under the pane of £20 Scots *toties quoties*. And also ordains that if evir shee can be apprehendit within the Burgh that shee be scourgit throw and also banished (from) the Toun by the hand of the Hangman.'

CHARLES ROGERS.

EDINBURGH.

39. HAY OF ERROL.—Admiral Sir John Dalrymple Hay has kindly permitted us to print the following account of the origin of the family of Hay, the result of much close research on his part:—

Two stories are related of the origin of this family. One states that the Scottish army, under Kenneth III., having been defeated by the Danes at Luncarty in 980, was rallied by a countryman named Hay and his two sons, who were ennobled in consequence, and received a grant of land at Errol, in the Carse of Gowrie, near the scene of their success.*

The other represents the family as derived from a knight who accompanied William the Conqueror to Hastings in 1066, and received grants of land for his services in England, and that the descendant of this Norman

* See Debrett.

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knight eventually emigrated to Scotland in 1154, and received a grant of land from William the Lion in 1166.*

In proof of the first story there has hitherto been available, (1) the belief of the family in the legend; (2) the existence of the Falconstone, formerly the landmark of the estate of Errol, and still the parish boundary of St. Madoc's, with the universal local belief that it was erected to mark the battle with the Danes in 980; (3) the preservation at Slains Castle of the stone on which Hay is said to have rested after the battle, to receive the thanks of his king and countrymen; (4) the *Tabill at Slains*, composed in 1346 by Sir David Hay of Errol, who was killed at Nevill's Cross in that year, and which derives his family from the ancestors '*qui devicit Danaos*' *in* 980. The proof of the second story has hitherto been more meagre. The name of Haie undoubtedly appears in Domesday book, but whence derived is not related. In fact the first story is history, the second is conjecture.

The calendar of documents recently published relating to England, Scotland, and Ireland, separately affords a proof that William de la Haya, who was appointed in 1154 Pincernis Domini, by Malcolm the Maiden, and who died in 1170, was William de la Haya of Errol in Scotland, owner of land in Suffolk and in Hereford as William de Scocies, and Keeper of Caerlion Castle as Warden of the Marches of South Wales.†

Perhaps the most notorious of the evil deeds of King John was his persecution of William de Braos, and his starvation of his wife, his son William, and his son's wife, and their two children in the dungeon of Windsor Castle in 1210.

William de la Haya Pincernis Domini had two sons, William who succeeded him in Errol in 1170, Robert who succeeded him in his land in the Lothians, and a daughter, Matilda, married to William de Braos. William de la Haya appears to have had his office of Pincernis Domini conferred on his nephew Ranulph de Soulis, and his Welsh and Hereford estates and duties conveyed to his son-in-law William de Braos. Matilda de Braos must have been born about 1150, and married about 1168. In 1170 Thomas á Becket was murdered, and in 1171 Caerlion Castle was besieged by the Welsh and relieved by Henry II., then on his way for the conquest of Ireland; he defeated the Welsh and carried on with him to assist him in his Irish campaign William de Braos, Warden of the South Wales march, and Hugh de Lacy, Warden of the North Wales march. To both large grants were given in Ireland. William de Braos and Hugo de Lacy both were in high favour with Richard I., and one of the last acts of that sovereign seems to have been to recommend Giles de Braos for the See of Hereford in 1199-1200. King John, however, was no friend to William de Braos, or to the knights who had befriended King Richard. Constant prosecutions are noted in the State Papers of England, Scotland, and Ireland. Fines are imposed on him, and he is finally outlawed, and dies in France. His wife, Matilda Hay, daughter of William de Scocies, is also constantly mentioned, and the king excuses himself in a justification which he publishes for his persecution of the family, by saying, like a pettifogging attorney, that William de Braos is not worth powder and shot, and that he must make his wife pay for her husband's default. The king takes possession of Matilda Hay's castles of Hay, Brecon, and Radnor in security for her husband William de Braos's debt.

* See *Douglas Baronage.* † Pipe Roll.

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Now these lands are the same lands as are shown in Domesday Book to have been granted to William de Scoties by William the Conqueror. We therefore have proof that William de Scocies was the father of Matilda Hay, Countess de Braos, that he was Pincernis Domini to Malcolm the Maiden and William the Lion, and that he left Errol to his eldest son, who was always known as William de la Haya, and that he left his new grant of land in the Lothians to his second son Robert.

If further proof were needed, it is to be found in the fact that there is no record of a time in which the shield argent, with the three shields gules with the yoke has not been the armorial bearings of the family. The motto, 'Serva jugum,' the falcon crest, the mistletoe badge, all relate to the brave deed performed by Hay at Luncarty, and are strong corroborative evidence of the truth of the story of the defeat of the Danes.

It seems clear that William de la Haya or William de Scocie, Scotch William as we should say, would not have given William the Lion's grant of lands in the Lothians to his second son Robert if his eldest son had not already been amply provided for, nor would he have given his office of cupbearer to his nephew, nor his wardenship and Welsh estates to his daughter, if his eldest son had required the offices to maintain his rank. We find that his eldest son, who succeeded him in Errol in 1170, was of sufficient importance to be a hostage for William the Lion in 1174, and that he or his father signed the deed which conveyed Lochmaben Castle and Annandale to Robert Brus in 1166. Errol, therefore, must have descended in the right line from the date of Kenneth's grant in 980, and the knight who fought at Hastings for the Conqueror was William de Scocie, or Scotch William, whom he endowed as recorded in Domesday Book.

Thanks are due to the Countess of Errol for the *Tabill*, and to the *Book of Buchan*, charmingly written by the late Rev. Dr. John B. Pratt of Cruden. The various Domesday Books, Walter de Coventry, William de Noroburgo, Capgrave, Chronica Majora of Matthew Paris, Hector Boece, Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland, Calendar of Documents, Irish Series, have been carefully examined, and each of these confirm in some particular the view here adopted. It must be remembered that the monastic records, and especially the records of the Hays of Errol kept at the Abbey of Cupar, were accessible to Sir David Hay in 1346, and to Hector Boece in 1500. These records, and others equally valuable, are the foundation of the *Tabill at Slains* and of Hector Boece's history. They perished at the Reformation, but the fact that two such independent witnesses testify to a fact of family history, at an interval of 150 years, when it is almost certain Hector Boece had never seen the *Tabill*, makes it valuable historical evidence.

It is proposed to give a short sketch of the political situation in the British Islands at the time of the battle of Luncarty, and then to trace the family of Hay from that date to the time at which their historical record is as full and complete as that of any other family.

In the year 974 King Edgar proceeded to Chester.* He there met by appointment eight kings of the British Isles, who, under the fear of a Danish invasion, were prepared to unite for defence of the common weal under a prince so wise, so brave, and so renowned as King Edgar. Kenneth III., King of Scotland; Malcolm, King of Cumbria; Macon, King of Man and the Isles; Dufual, King of Demetra; Suferth and

* Matthew Paris's *Chronica Majora.*

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Howel, Kings of Wales; James, King of Galloway; and Luhel, King of Westmari; these formed a Naval League for the defence of these islands against the Danes. It is related that after the treaty of alliance was signed, the eight kings, so enthusiastic were they, manned a barge and rowed King Edgar off to his ship in the Dee. In the following year King Edgar had assembled, with the assistance of his colleagues, a fleet of 3600 vessels. These were thus stationed, 1000 on the east coast, 1200 on the west coast, and 1200 in the North Sea.

King Edgar having thus provided for the national defence, busied himself with internal reforms. We are indebted to him for a new coinage and the recall of the old. Towards the end of 975 Kenneth visited him. He was received cordially, and King Edgar, anxious to provide for the defence of the island against the common enemy, made over the Lothians to the Scotch king. At the end of the year this able and patriotic sovereign died in his 32d year, universally regretted, not only in his own country and by his allies, but throughout Europe. A terrible earthquake which occurred at the time was supposed to express the loss which the world had sustained by his death. He was buried at Glastonbury, and succeeded by his eldest son, Edward, who was then only fifteen. His step-mother, Elfrida, caused Edward to be murdered while he was hunting near Corfe Castle in 978 when he was only eighteen years of age, and Elfrida's son Ethelred, then ten years old, became King of England.

Peace at any price became the order of the day. Instead of a fleet Danegelt was paid in A.D. 978, £8000; A.D. 979, £16,000; A.D. 980, £40,000.

Thus, during a most critical period, the English government was in the hands of minors or their weak advisers. The personal influence of the sovereign was absent, and the Danes prepared at once for the invasion.

Kenneth, on whom the first brunt of the storm was to burst, was not wanting in the crisis. He assembled his army in the central position of Stirling to prepare for resistance, but he no longer had the loyal support of Edgar to rely upon.

The Danes, commanded by Sweyn and Haco, landed near Montrose. They laid siege to that town, and at the end of four days summoned the place. They offered, if the town were yielded, to spare the lives and property of the townsmen.

The inhabitants, unfortunately, believed them, and every person was slaughtered, and the town razed.

The Danes then laid siege to Perth; meantime Kenneth advanced from Stirling, and took up a position at Luncarty, where he might hope to cut off the Danish communications with their ships. He thus caused the Danes to raise the siege of Perth and advance to give him battle.

The Scotch army was stationed on level ground on the right bank of the Tay, with its left on the river and its right towards the rising ground beyond the haugh which borders the river. Its right was commanded by Malcolm Duff, Prince of Cumbria, its left by Duncan, Lord of Athole, and the centre by the king in person. The Danes, advancing from the south, occupied the high ground overlooking the Scotch army. Kenneth addressed his troops, and promised a large reward to each man who brought him the head of a Dane. The Danes, being in a strong position, the king desired them to be attacked by volleys of arrows.

This galling fire dislodged them, and they charged down on the right

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flank of the Scotch army. At first the Scotch were victorious, but, elated by their success, and tempted by the king's promised reward, they broke and scattered over the field, decapitating their dead and wounded enemies. The Danes rallied and renewed the fight, and the Scotch army was soon in flight towards the westward, pursued by the victorious Danes. As the flying Scotch and following Danes, in great disorder, were rushing in a mass of disbanded fugitives and disorderly pursuers, both breathless and uncontrollable, they came upon a narrow pass between a high wall and a deep ditch, through which they were streaming in confusion. At the further end stood a stout yeoman named Hay, and his two sons, who were dismayed at the defeat of their countrymen and determined to do what they could to avert the national disgrace. In the narrow pass, and armed only with the implements of husbandry, they opposed the foremost fugitives. They attacked both friend and foe, till the narrow pass was choked with the dead and dying. The Danes, checked by their action, and the Scotch, inspired by their courage, halted. Both believed that a fresh Scotch army had come to join in the fray. The king meantime had rallied some of the centre on the field of Luncarty, and the Danes, thus disordered and placed between two victorious bodies, were completely defeated. They fled to their ships at Dundee, leaving all their plunder, and embarked with the loss of three-fourths of the numbers which had landed a month before at Montrose.

Thence they proceeded south, and after ravaging the Isle of Thanet and the south coast, attacked Chester in 931.

The old chronicler thus relates Hay's action *—

> 'With ane loud voice he cryit mony fy.
> Cheis you (he said) sen force it is sic thing.
> With new power, he 's comit to oure King,
> Now cowartlie he is with them to be slane,
> No man fallis now for to turn agane,
> And victorie till haf of your foe.'

and further says—

> 'Hay with his yoke full many Danes he slew.'

King Kenneth at once recognised the courage and conduct of Hay. The Scotch army presented him with the baggage, arms, stores, and plunder of the discomfited Danes.

At Perth he was publicly thanked, and King Kenneth at Scone knighted him, and ennobled his family. The Carse of Gowrie, then and now some of the most fertile land in Scotland, was that over which the Danish army had fled. Of this a large grant was made to Hay in reward for the great service he had rendered to his country.

In the record of the house of Gournay we read that—'The Saxum Falconis or Hawkstone, at St. Madoc's, Perthshire, which stands on the marches of what is known to have been the ancient possessions of the Hays of Erroll, and still bounds the parish of St. Madoc, is referred to by Boece as existing in his day (A.D. 1500), and as having been set up immediately after the defeat of the Danes in the battle of Luncarty.

'This victory is ascribed, according to a well-known tradition still commemorated in the armorial bearings of the Hays, to the timely interference of a Scottish peasant and his two sons.'

* Turnbull's *Hector Boece*, vol. ii. p. 545.

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Says Boece—

'Sone efter ane counsal was set at Scone in the whilk Hay and his sonnis war maid nobil and dotad for thair singular virtew, provin in this feild, with sindry landis till sustene thair estait. It is said that he askit fra the King certane landis lyant betwixt Tay and Aroll, and gat as mekil thairof, as ane falcon flew af ane mannis hand or she lightit. The falcon flew to ane toun four miles frae Dundee, callit Rope, and lightit on ane stane, and sa he gat all the lands betwixt Tay and Aroll, six miles of lenth and four of breid, whilk landis ar yet inhabit be his posteritie.'—*Bellenden's Boece.**

Nor is the tradition an invention of later days. Lord Lindsay, in the *Lives of the Lindsays*, says: 'It would be endless to enumerate all the fictions with which Vanity and Flattery peopled the blank time; they are now forgotten, all save the beautiful legend of the patriarch Hay of Luncarty, on which Milton in his youth proposed to found a drama, and which has been immortalised by Shakespeare in the plot of Cymbeline.

ACT V., *Scene* 3.

Lord. Cam'st thou from where they made the stand?
Post. I did;
Though you, it seems, come from the fliers.
Lord. I did.
Post. No blame be to you, sir; for all was lost,
But that the Heavens fought: The King himself
Of his wings destitute, the army broken,
And but the backs of Britons seen, all flying
Through a strait lane; the enemy full-hearted,
Lolling the tongue with slaughtering, having work
More plentiful than tools to do 't, struck down
Some mortally, some slightly touch'd, some falling
Merely through fear; that the strait pass was damm'd
With dead men, hurt behind, and cowards living
To die with lengthen'd shame.
Lord. Where was this lane?
Post. Close by the battle, ditch'd and wall'd with turf;
Which gave advantage to an ancient soldier,—
An honest one, I warrant; who deserv'd
So long a breeding as his white beard came to.
In doing this for his country;—athwart the lane,
He, with two striplings, (lads more like to run
The country base, than to commit such slaughter;
With faces fit for masks, or rather fairer
Than those for preservation cas'd, or shame,)
Made good the passage; cried to those that fled,
'Our Britain's harts die flying, not our men:
To darkness fleet, souls that fly backwards! Stand;
Or we are Romans, and will give you that
Like beasts, which you shun beastly; and may save,
But to look back in frown: stand, stand.'—These three,
Three thousand confident, in act as many,
(For three performers are the file when all
The rest do nothing,) with this word, 'stand, stand,'
Accommodated by the place, more charming
With their own nobleness, (which could have turn'd
A distaff to a lance,) gilded pale looks,
Part shame, part spirit renew'd; that some, turn'd coward
But by example (O, a sin in war,
Damn'd in the first beginners!) 'gan to look
The way that they did, and to grin like lions

* *Archæology of Scotland*, p. 94.

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Upon the pikes o' the hunters. Then began
A stop i' the chaser, a retire; anon,
A rout, confusion thick: forthwith, they fly
Chickens, the way which they stoop'd eagles; slaves,
The strides they victors made: And now our cowards
(Like fragments in hard voyages became
The life o' the need), having found the back-door open
Of the unguarded hearts: Heavens, how they wound!
Some slain before; some dying; some their friends
O'er-borne i' the former wave; ten, chas'd by one,
Are now each one the slaughter-man of twenty:
Those that would die or ere resist are grown
The mortal bugs o' the field.
Lord. This was strange chance:
A narrow lane! an old man, and two boys!
Post. Nay, do not wonder at it: You are made
Rather to wonder at the things you hear
Than to work any. Will you rhyme upon 't,
And vent it for a mockery? Here is one:
'Two boys, an old man twice a boy, a lane,
Preserved the Britons, was the Romans' bane.'

'Cymbeline,' like 'Macbeth,' was written by Shakespeare while the historical records were fresh in the memory of the people; and though he may have taken the tales from Boece, he evidently believed the fountain from which he drew his inspiration to be worthy of belief, and there seems no more reason to doubt the Hay episode at Luncarty, than to doubt that Duncan was murdered by Macbeth.

(*To be continued.*)

40. Old Linen (No. 29).—I believe that linen of about the year 1700 is not at all uncommon in Scottish houses, and that some exists bearing witness to the Jacobite opinions of its early owners. There is at present in the Edinburgh Exhibition a little tablecloth, one of a set which has been in Scottish hands at least since 1705. This linen has always been called 'the Dutch linen,' and vague tradition says that it was presented to one of Marlborough's generals by a foreign Court. It would seem to have been woven in commemoration of the victories of the Imperialists over the Turks in the campaigns on the Danube towards the close of the seventeenth century, in which Prince Eugene took part; and there was certainly a great interchange of courtesies between the Austrians under Eugene and the British under Marlborough, after Blenheim had saved the Empire. The smaller pieces of the set have a border consisting of alternate trophies of crossed guns, crossed pikes, flags, drums, etc., and in the corners are shields with the two-headed eagle. The same arms occupy the centre of the cloth; above are representations of foot-soldiers, and below of horsemen, while lower still is depicted a town with a river running through it, and the word 'Buda' woven into the cloth. 'Pest,' 'Srar,' and 'hie' are also represented, and the rest of the cloth is filled with cannon, and on either side of the centre shield flying boys blowing trumpets, and carrying branches of laurel in the other hand. The larger pieces show the same pattern repeated, and the Danube flowing along the whole length of the cloth, with Buda and Pest alternately on the north and south of the river. This linen was brought home by Major-General Ferguson of Balmakelly, who 'led up the first line of foot' at the Schellenberg, and commanded one of the brigades that assaulted the village of

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Blenheim. It now belongs to his descendant Mr. Ferguson of Kinmundy, Aberdeenshire. J. F.

Oct. 13th, 1886.

1. I have a set of table-napkins, into the pattern of which are woven the full names of my great-great-great-grandfather and mother, with the date 1700. They are in perfect preservation and in frequent use, with due care.

2. I have also among a great deal more old family 'napery' a set of tablecloths and napkins of which the pattern represents the Scottish royal arms, with motto 'Nemo me impune,' etc., and also the words 'C'est [sic] les armes d'Ecosse.' Why this is in French I cannot say. As in an instance given in *Northern Notes and Queries* the design is reversed on one-half of the tablecloth.

I believe the spinning of the thread was always part of the household duty, and looking to the position of the family property to which I refer (in Midlothian), it is not at all improbable the weaving was done at the Drumsheugh works.

The family linen which I possess all came to me with carefully made out lists, in which each pattern is specified; one simple little pattern formed of small triangles touching at the points, is called the 'Duke's Knot,' why, or wherefore, I cannot say. S. C. T. B.

[For notes on this subject see *Notes and Queries*, Ser. IV., Dec. 12, 1863 (p. 473), and Dec. 26 (p. 528).—ED.]

41. LISLEBOURG.—Mr. J. Gairdner, in a notice of the 'Correspondence Politique de MM. de Castillon et de Marillac, 1537-42,' communicated to the *English Historical Review* in January last, observes that 'the name Lislebourg, being marked with a query in the index, was evidently unknown to the editor as the French name of Edinburgh.' In Chambers's *Domestic Annals* mention is made of a specimen of Esther Inglis's penmanship, now in the Bodleian, with the title 'Les Proverbs de Salomon . . . par Esther Anglois Françoise. *A Lislesbourg en Ecosse*, 1599.' The Island City is an appropriate enough name for the old town surrounded with lochs. Perhaps some of our readers will give the history of the name, and say how long it was in use.—ANGLUS.

42. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—At a meeting of the Council of the Scottish History Society, on October 26th, it was announced that good progress was being made with Bishop Pococke's Tour and the Renfrewshire Diary, which will be the Society's two publications for the first year ending with October 1887. The *Gramiad*, to be edited by Canon Murdoch, is also in preparation for the second year. Mr. Alexander Frew of Glasgow has offered to the Society a brief MS. narrative of the '45, written by his grandfather, Mr. John Scott, in 1750; and the Council expects to present to members at an early date a volume of papers concerning the Rebellion, of which Mr. Frew's MS. may form a part. It may be mentioned that although the list of 400 members is for the present filled up, Public Libraries and Institutions are still at liberty to become subscribers for the Society's publications. EDITOR.

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QUERIES.

XVI. GASCOIGNE THE POET.—*Was George Gascoigne the Poet a Westmoreland man?*—In his address to the Queen, at fol. 6 of *The Tale of Hemetes*, he says, 'But yet such Itallyan as I haue learned in London, . . . *and such Englyshe as I stale in Westmerland*, even such and no better (my worthy soueraigne) haue I poured forth before you,' etc. (*Steele Glas*, ed. Arber, Introd. p. 7), 'from which,' says the editor, 'it is inferred that he either was born or bred in that county.' I have collected one or two other facts bearing on my question more or less, but not in any way deciding it. Longstaffe's *Darlington* (to which I owe most of these facts) gives (p. 120) a copy of the inventory of the goods of Margaret Gascoigne, stepdaughter of the fifth Earl of Westmoreland, and daughter of Sir Henry Gascoigne of Sedbury in Richmondshire. This is dated March 24th, 1567. Would Margaret be a cousin of the poet? His father's name was John. The Gascoignes were certainly closely connected with the Neville family, and probably had some estates in Westmoreland, as witness the following letter from Surrey to Wolsey, dated Newcastle, 3d Oct. 1523 (*State Papers*, iv. 43): 'I am informed the said Sir William Gascoigne doth intend to bear my lord of Westmerlande's armys, pretending title to the earldom of Westmerland. If he so do, it will turn to great business amongst ourselves; for the other will not suffer him so to do; nor no more will none other do, that were able to resist the same; nor, as I believe, he ought not to bear them, considering that my lord of Westmerland and his father, grant father, and many others, hath enjoyed the land without interruption; and no man may bear the armys of his antecessors without difference, unless he be possessed of the inheritance. I beseech your grace to speak with the heralds in this matter, and to write unto Sir William Gascoigne for the reformation therein; that I have no business to do therein, when it shall be time to look upon our enemies. He hath, or now, attempted to have borne the armys; but the earl of Westmerlande's father not being content with the same, he hath laid down the same.' On the death of the second Earl of Westmoreland, who (in Leland's words) 'lakkid heires male, . . . a great concertation rose betwixt the next heire male and one of the Gascoignes'; and in the Gascoigne memorials at Harewood, the bearing of Neville is given by Whitaker as undifferenced.

Q. V.

XVII. LUMMISDANES OF CLOVA.—What were the armorial bearings of the Lummisdanes of Clova, in Aberdeenshire, in or about the year 1560?

K.

XVIII. BARCLAY OF TOWIE.—Pont, in his Heraldic MS., gives the armorial bearings of this family as 'Azure; a cheveron or, between 2 crosses patté and a *lozzen voyded*.' What was the reason of their differencing their ancient coat with the *lozenge voided*, or mascle? Had they married with the Wenponts, or Viponts (de

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Veteriponts), who bare six mascles, 3, 2, and 1? The English family of Vipont bore six *annulets* 3, 2, 1.

According to Wyntoun's *Cronikyl*, the first of the Towie branch of the Barclays bore—a chevron or, with *two crosses* patté in chief; but on the marriage of Patrick Barclay of Towie with 'ane dochter of Barclay of Gartly,' the Barclays of Towie added a third cross patté, in the base. E.

XIX. 'CRUSIE.'—I am desirous to gather information as to the use of the old Scottish *Crusie*, or oil-lamp made of iron or copper. If any subscriber to *Northern Notes and Queries* acquainted with the Crusie, or having any information as to its use, or its disappearance from use, in his district, would kindly give particulars in this column, or directly to myself, a favour would be conferred. G. G.

XX. MURDER OF REV. HUGH MITCHELL.—The Rev. Murdo Macdonald notes in his Diary, under date 8th Nov. 1738: 'I read in the Prints of yesterday the melancholly account of a Minister's Death in the South, who was found murder'd about his own house by hands yet unknown to men. The Minister viz:—Mr Hugh Mitchell was my Comerad at College.' Where was Mr. Mitchell minister? and what were the circumstances under which he came by his death? HEW MORRISON.

XXI. ARMS OF INVERNESS.—Information requested as to the origin and signification of the bearings on the seal used by the Corporation of the Royal Burgh of Inverness. The arms: gu. a crucifix proper; supporters, a camel and an elephant; crest, a cornucopia. A. G. Y.

XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—Can any correspondent direct me to information as to members of this family of a century ago, and their descendants? Had Dr. Wm. Robertson the historian any brothers? and were two of them as follows?—

I. Wm. Robertson, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, surgeon, who is said to have sold the Muirtown property, and died about 1792. His eldest son George, Captain R.N., was father of Anne Robertson, who married, 19th June 1808, Sir James Wellwood Moncreiff, Bart., and died 18th May 1843. Another son, William, who died in 1831, aged 83, was father of Mrs. Smith of Eaton Place, the mother of the late Mr. W. J. Bernhard Smith, a well-known antiquary. A daughter, Isabella, married Sir David Dundas, Bart., and died about 1829, having had three sons, successive baronets, viz.,—Sir William, Sir James Fullarton, and Sir John Burnett Dundas, with whom the title expired, and a daughter Isabella. These three children of Wm. Robertson of Richmond were certainly cousins of George Robertson, mentioned presently. Had Principal Robertson therefore another brother,

II. —— Robertson? His son, George Robertson of Frith St., Soho, married Elizabeth Love of Ormesby, Norfolk, and had by her (1) the Rev. Love Robertson, prebendary of Hereford, rector of Bridston, who married Miss Lens of Norwich in 1792, and died *s.p.* in 1841; (2) George, born 1762; (3) the Rev. Barry

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Robertson, rector of Postwick, Norfolk, born in 1763, and died about 1799; (4) a daughter, Vertue, born 1759; (5) Lilias, born 1767, died unmarried 1858; (6) Elizabeth (my grandmother), wife of the Rev. Wm. Sayer Donne, rector of Colton, Norfolk, cousin of Cowper the poet. Another son of the above —— Robertson appears to have had three sons and a daughter, viz., (1) James, who assumed the name of Robertson-Barclay, and was father of David Robertson-Barclay; (2) Captain Thomas Robertson, R.N., of Edinburgh, of whom I have a miniature, father, I believe, of Marianne, the wife of John Bird Sumner, D.D., Bishop of Chester, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, and of another daughter, the wife of Dr. Turner, Bishop of Calcutta, and of a son, Campbell Robertson, H.E.I.C.S., Governor of Agra; (3) Wm. Robertson, Writer to the Signet; (4) a daughter, wife of the Rev. Sir Henry Wellwood Moncreiff.

I shall be much obliged by any corrections of these particulars, and any additional marriages.—C. ROBERTSON MANNING, F.S.A., Diss Rectory, Norfolk.

XXIII. SINCLAIR FAMILY.—What relation was Captain Patrick Sinclair, of Duren, Caithness, to the main line of the Earls of Caithness? His wife was a Dunbar of Hempriggs, probably daughter of Sir Robert. He had two sons, who died young, and an only daughter, Catharine, who married Captain John Worth, R.N., of Oakley, Suffolk, died 1835. Their only child Mary Catharine Sinclair Worth, married the late Admiral Sir Baldwin Wake Walker, Bart., K.C.B., and has issue. Captain Worth's book-plate has Sinclair *in pretence*. Are the descendants also entitled to quarter Dunbar?—C. ROBERTSON MANNING, F.S.A., Diss Rectory, Norfolk.

XXIV. ST. BLANE AND ST. DROSTANE.—Will any subscriber favour me with some account of St. Blane and St. Drostane? The names occur in connection with a ruined church, and (possibly) that of a farm in my neighbourhood, and I have no book of reference.

D. L. E.

[For an account of these saints see *Kalendars of Scottish Saints*, by A. P. Forbes. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas, 1872.—ED.]

XXV. FAMILY OF BISHOP ROSS.—Mr. Alexander Ross, ordained minister at Perth, with Mr. William Lindsay, Nov. 14th, 1672. Resigned his charge at Perth, May 7th, 1683, on being appointed Professor of Divinity in the College of Glasgow. In 1686 he was appointed Principal of St. Mary's College in St. Andrews, and the same year was made Bishop of Murray [*sic*]. Made Bishop of Edinburgh 1687, but was deprived of his bishopric by the Act of Parliament abolishing Prelacy, July 22d, 1689. Died at Edinburgh, March 20th, 1720. Who was this Alexander Ross, and of what family? R. P. H.

XXVI. CLUNY.—In his notes to *Waverley* Sir Walter Scott mentions at one place that he had seen memoirs of Evan Macpherson of Cluny, and again he quotes a description of the skirmish at Clifton from the memoirs of the Macpherson of Cluny who was

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out in the '45,' written during his exile in France. Who was the author of these memoirs? Where were they published, and are they now accessible in convenient form? Are there any reliable authorities for the incidents which made the Cluny of the '45' famous? 'ANNO DOM.'

XXVII. OLD BALLAD.—Where are the words and the music of the old ballad with the refrain,

> 'Ye 'll tak the high road, and I 'll tak the low road,
> And I 'll be in Scotland before you,'

to be found? J. A.

XXVIII. THE BURNING BUSH BADGE.—When was the burning bush adopted as the emblem of the Church of Scotland? Is it to be considered as a device, a crest, or an heraldic charge? and if as the last, then why does it never appear upon an escutcheon? Are churches using it liable to an action on the part of Lyon King, or is the device, like those of the burghs' and trades' corporations, duly registered in the books of the College of Arms? Are ministers of the Presbyterian Church entitled to impale the burning bush with their paternal arms? and is any instance known of this having been done? J. W. B.

XXIX. GRAHAMS OF GARTUR.—Where can I find a pedigree of the Grahams of Gartur and their cadets? J. W. B.

REPLY TO QUERY.

VII. For an account of Michael Jansen Mirevelt, see Bryan's *Dictionary of Painters*, vol. ii. p. 74. Peter Mirevelt 'was the son of the preceding artist, born at Delft in 1596, and practised portrait-painting in the style of his father, with considerable reputation. One of his most esteemed works is a large picture in the Hall of the Surgeons at Delft, representing the portraits of the principal members of that Society at that time. He died young, in 1632.' A. G. Y.

See also Stanley (*Painters of the Dutch and Flemish Schools*, Bohn, 1855).

[*Contributors are requested to reply to Queries.*—ED.]

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

The History of Selkirkshire; or, Chronicles of Ettrick Forest. By T. CRAIG-BROWN. 2 vols. 4to. Edinburgh: David Douglas, 1886.

EVERY Scottish antiquary will welcome these handsome volumes. Following or accompanying, as they do, Mr. Armstrong's excellent work upon Eskdale and the Western Border Land, and the valuable series issued by the Ayrshire Archæological Society, Mr. Craig-Brown's quartos point to a promising revival in the study of Scottish local history. The author has done a solid and endurable piece of work, and while he has thoroughly

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expiscated the sources of his history in burgh records, family charter-chests, and all accessible materials, printed and MS., he has so digested these materials and interwoven statistics and narrative, criticism and poetry, as to produce an unusually readable and entertaining work of its kind. Mr. Craig-Brown has given particular attention to all that concerns the land and its cultivation, and the social condition of the labourer as well as of the laird; and these are subjects upon which the history of the Ettrick Forest yields information of special interest. The volumes are beautifully printed, and well furnished with maps, plans, and illustrations. But there is one unpardonable fault, and this, as usual, lies in the Index. There are four pages of Index in one volume and two in the other, giving little more than the table of contents in an alphabetical arrangement. How is it that authors, who otherwise give unmistakable proofs of industry and of intelligent appreciation of the value of details, so frequently fail in this very necessary completion of their labours. A few weeks more of work would have given to the readers of the *History of Selkirkshire*, what no county history should be without, an absolutely complete index to every name of person or place occurring in either text, notes, or appendices in the two volumes.

The Literature of Local Institutions. By GEO. LAURENCE GOMME, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

This is a valuable addition to the 'Book Lover's Library,' containing not only a concise account of the various forms of local government existing in England, but also a valuable list of works in which the student may find full information. In the list of printed town records the Scottish Burghs are included.

How to form a Library. By H. B. WHEATLEY, F.S.A. London: Elliot Stock, 1886. 2d edition.

We believe this is the first of the interesting volumes forming the 'Book Lover's Library.' Its reception has been most cordial. It is astonishing how much valuable matter Mr. Wheatley has compressed into 250 pages. It will prove most useful to those who wish to be guided how to form the basis of a good library. The general reader will also find directions as to the standard works on various subjects. Chapter vii. treats of publishing Societies, and gives a full list and description of such.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

The Church and Churchyard of Boyndie. By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., Schoolmaster of Cullen. Banff: *Journal Office.*

Robert Burns. By a SCOTCHWOMAN. London: Elliot Stock, 1886.

Lays of the Colleges. Edinburgh: Maclachlan & Stewart.

CORRECTION.

Page 23, note 25, line 4, *for* 'the late Mrs. Erskine, the daughter of Bishop Walker,' *read* 'Mrs. Erskine, the daughter of the late Bishop Walker.'

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

43. TO OUR READERS.

WITH No. 4 we complete our first year's issue, and are well satisfied with the reception that has been accorded us. We propose next year to give twenty-four pages quarterly instead of sixteen, and hope that a steadily increasing circulation will justify further enlargement. With this number we issue the completion of *Œconomia Rokebiorum*, which will form a distinct volume, and will, we trust, be appreciated. We cannot supply back numbers of this interesting work, but we can supply a few of the back numbers of *Northern Notes and Queries*. A full index of *Northern Notes and Queries* will be issued with No. 8.

44. SILVER MINES AT ALVA, STIRLINGSHIRE.—The Report of the Royal Commission of Historical MSS. VIII. pp. 84-86, contains some curious information about these long disused mines. The papers are distinguished by letters. We have extracted the most interesting portions of them.

(*a.*) 14 Jan. 171$\frac{6}{7}$.—Report of Dr. Justus Brandshagen, James Hamilton, and Thomas Hamilton 'of the mine with the mountain about it called Sir John Erskines mine in the parish of Alva, five miles from Stirling East and

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by North.' Of the specimens of ore, J. B. says, 'I have found it of an extraordinary nature, such as to my knowledge few or none like have ever been seen in Europe.' The report drawn up by J. B. is signed by the Earl of Lauderdale and Messrs. Haldane and Drummond, principal officers of the Edinburgh mines, etc. Attached to the report is a plan of the works of the mine, a written 'description,' and a Tabular 'Account of ore assayed.' There is also a note signed Cromortie respecting the gold mines of Scotland at Crawford Moor, Pentland Hills, Langham Water, and Megget Water.

(*b.*) Instruction to Dr. Justus Brandshagen.

(*c.*) 29 Aug. 1716.—Mint office. Fair copy of recommendations (probably from Sir Isaac Newton). 'That the casks (or old hogsheads and barrels) which were filled with about 40 tunns of ore dug out of the said mines by order of the Lady Erskine in the time of the late rebellion, and buried in the north-west side of her house, just by the gate thereof, be enquired after.' Also 'that the burn or channel made in the south side of the mountain by the floods running down about three or four furlongs westward from the said mines . . . be well viewed.'

(*d.*) Paper in Sir Issac Newton's handwriting: 'The mine is just opened within about two fathoms or 2½ from the grass which grows on the surface of the earth. In it are two veins of ore running horizontally, the one almost three feet above the other; the upper vein about 22 inches broad from top to bottom and about 18 inches wide, the other about 14 inches broad or deep and about the same wideness as the other. . . . From these two veins Sir John Erskine had the ore, out of which he received 134 ounces of fine silver before he went into the rebellion. Mr. Hamilton smelted that ore. . . . After Sir John went to the rebels, Mr. Hamilton, by order of the Lady Erskine, had the oversight or direction of four miners, who dug the ore from those two veins about 4 months together or something above.' This ore was hidden as above, 'and then Mr. Hamilton came away to London and [before the Lord Mayor] made an affidavit of what he knew about this matter.'

(*e.*) Draft of expenses of Mr. Justus Brandshagen in connection with his survey, total 214 l. (*f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n* papers concerning squabbles for payment of Brandshagen and Hamilton.)

(*o*) 9 Oct. 1716.—Extracts from a memorial addressed by Sir John Areskine, respecting the silver ore at Alva, to Lord Viscount Townshend.

(*p*) Copy of a warrant to examine ore at Alva.

(*q.*) Sir Isaac Newton recommends that Dr. Justus Brandshagen should be instructed to smelt the ore buried in the casks. (*r, s,* letters on the same subject), (*t*) letter from J. B. giving an account of his journey, asks for money, and complains of delay.)

(*u.*) Draft (Sir I. N. writer) of letter to Lord Townsend respecting the ore: 'My Lord, the silver which your Lordship gave me to be assayed was produced out of a pound weight averdupois of ore, and weighed not fifteen pence but fifteen penny weights and same (*sic*) grains when it first came out of the ore. It had some dirt sticking to the bottom of it; and a piece cut off and flaked with the dirt, and sent by my Lord Mayor to the mint to be assayed, proved only x dwt better than the standard, because the assay was spoiled by the dirt which stuck fast to the assay piece. By two assays which I caused to be made of clean pieces cut off from the silver, it proved xvii dwt. better than standard. Now fifteen penny weight of such fine silver is worth four shillings and two pence.

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And therefore the ore is exceedingly rich, a pound weight averdupois holding 4s. 2d. in silver. This silver holds no gold.'

(*w.*) Copy (in Sir Isaac Newton's handwriting) of an unsigned and undated letter describing a vein of ore at Alva.

In addition to the above information, it may be interesting to know that in 1767 Lord Alva (Erskine) presented to the church of Alva a pair of Communion Cups on which the following inscription is engraved, 'Sacris in Ecclesia S. Servani apud Alheth A.D. 1767 ex argento indigenâ D.D.C.Q. Jacobus Erskine.' About 1760 silver was discovered on the estate of Arithrey, but in small quantities.—EDITOR.

45. HIGHLAND SCHOOLMASTER IN 1735.—Some interesting articles and letters have appeared lately in the *Scotsman* about the state of education in last century, and the wretched condition of the Highland schools. We think the following letter from Charles Campbell of Ardchattan, Esq., will show that in some districts education was not wholly neglected :—

To MR. WILLIAM MOWAT,
TEACHER OF DALMALLY CHILDREN AT BRAMAIR.

ARDCHATTAN 22*d Janry.* 1735.

SIR

Being Informed that upon propper encouradgment youll be willing to come here to Teach Children, Wee offer you the Trouble of this to let you know that wee have children and ag^{t} next Whitsunday will want a Schoolmaster, And being credibly informed of your . . . . . [torn off] in teaching of Latine, writing and Arithmetic wee hereby Intimate y^{t} wee are willing to give you yearly during your continuance with us Five lib sterling of Sallary Besides five pound sterling as anuty of mortified money belonging to this Parish q^{ch} will be continued. This with the Quarter pay^{ts} of your Schollars and the half of marriage and Baptism mo^{ey} will be no bad encouragment to begin We hope agst next yeir ther will be better encouradgment for our Schoolmaster, meantyme whatever hapens wee assure you of Ten pounds sterling yearly during your serving with us Besides Schollars Quarter Waidges and oy^{r} small things with the half of Mariadge and Baptism mo^{y} as afors^{d}

In this place youll have the company of sev^{ll} Clever Gentlemen being in closs neigbhourhood besides we think you may at pleasure have access to as good a Library as wee know at least in all the Hilands. Fail not before the fifteenth of March next to acquaint us whether you'll accept of this our ofer, and assure us if youll come ag^{t} Whitsunday next y^{t} in case you come not wee may have time to write another And for your furder encouragement all your necessary charges not exceeding 3 crowns in coming here shall also be pay^{d} By

Your humble servants,
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
JAMES STEVENSON Min^{r}.

Not knowing but this might happen to miscarry wee sent ano^{yr} copy therof by an^{t} hand. Excuse heast. ARDCHATTAN MSS.

46. BONDAGERS.—We draw particular attention to the following letter, feeling sure that our readers will do their best to assist the editor of the English Dictionary.

SIR,—I should like to obtain a correct account of this now obsolete

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word for the new English Dictionary. When I lived in Roxburghshire the name was applied to the female out-worker whom each 'hind' was bound to supply from his family, or hire and board, for field work on the farm. I find, however, that Dean Ramsay (*Reminiscences*, 2d series, 168) applies the name bondager to the hind himself, as does also an anonymous correspondent who has favoured me with a note on the subject. May I ask through your columns whether any of your readers have any knowledge of bondager so used? It is curious that the word appears to have been unknown to Dr. Jamieson; it does not appear even in the new edition of 1879, nor is it alluded to under the article 'Bondage.' Information addressed to me, Dr. Murray, Oxford, will be gladly received.—I am, etc.,

J. A. H. MURRAY.

47. PARISH REGISTERS, CURIOUS ENTRY.—In the baptismal registers of Alyth, Perthshire, I have gleaned the following:—

Norman Kirkland, schoolmaster of Alyth, had a child baptised 14th of April 1666, being born upon the 7th thereof about 12 hours, being about some dayes befor the full moon, which was called Issobell—that day the laird of Rutham [Ruthven] was buried and his son married.

CHARLES ROGERS.

EDINBURGH.

48. GENEALOGY.—Family history finds a place in all Notes and Queries. Spurious pedigrees concocted by unauthorised and unqualified persons, simply to flatter the foolish, have done much to bring genealogy into disrepute. But now the publicity given to many documents before little known, and the facilities afforded for consulting public records, have encouraged a spirit of inquiry into the history of families who hitherto have been passed by unnoticed, and who had few opportunities of tracing their past history. The Americans are enthusiastic and skilful in this matter, and have done much by means of genealogy to throw light on the history of their country. In England much has also been done, and there also much has in consequence been discovered about the industries of the country in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. In Scotland the genealogies of families who did not possess landed property are at present almost unknown, and as a result much connected with domestic history is only imperfectly understood. We trust that many of our readers will avail themselves of the assistance which we are sure will be freely given, and gather materials for family histories as is being done elsewhere, not despising ancestors unknown in the camp or in the Senate, but feeling an honest pride if they are found to have helped to make Scotland what she now is by labour in the field of trade or handicraft. We do not in the least undervalue a long and noble lineage. We believe that by a knowledge of such, children are encouraged to emulate the virtues of their sires, and may often be deterred from sullying a great and noble name. We would simply set the true principles of genealogy before our readers, and assert that as every honest man feels some interest in his forefathers, he should not shrink from compiling as full and accurate an account of them as is practicable, because until lately pedigree-mongers have damaged the character of genealogy, and made it seem a thing only fitted to feed the vanity of fools. We appeal to our readers to do their best to answer any

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inquiries made in our pages by those anxious to obtain information. What often appear trifles prove of great value in connecting names. It is very easy to make a note of a name or date which has been asked for and which may be met with in the course of reading; if such notes are sent freely to us, we shall be able to afford that assistance which kindred works in England and America afford to genealogists.—EDITOR.

49. CAMPVERE (see No. 27).—Though I have never done anything in Archæological researches, I think that with the assistance of some gentlemen here, and by making a good try at it, I might be able to give you some of the information you require:—I find in the *Walchersche Arcadia*, by Mattheus Gargoy, published at Leyden in 1746 by Samuel Luchtmans & Zoon, that after Veere or Ter vere, or Campvere as it was called, got walls and towers in 1458, when it was made into a well-fortified town, a lot of strangers, specially Scottish merchants, came there, and still many more after. *Wolfaart* van Borselen, Heer van Vere, married Mary Stuart, daughter of James I., by which marriage he got the earldom of Bauchane. About the same time the Admiral of Vere beat Richard, Earl of Werwick, at sea, and also on land in Normandy, for which the town got many privileges from King Edward. After that Vere got many privileges from the King of France in 1465, the King of Denmark in 1523, and from William the Silent in 1575. The Scotch trade at Vere had been increasing after that, and specially after a contract was signed between certain Scottish ambassadors and the Marquis and Magistrate of Vere, of which contract the articles are still to be found in the French language in the town hall, and of which I will try to make a copy. There also exists still in Vere a house, which we always call the Scottish house, of which I probably might be able to procure you a photograph if you like. I will also try and find out its history. I will do my best to assist you as much as is in my power, and find out whatever I can from Vere and the relations with the Scottish, and also from the Scottish Church here, for which purpose I will have to see Mr. Frater, I believe from Newcastle-on-Tyne, who is here the clergyman. If I can find time, I will also go to Vere myself to make personal researches.—JOHAN BOUDEWIGNTE.

50. FLEMISH WEAVERS FROM NORWICH.—In 1601 Commissioners acting for the Burghs of Edinburgh, Perth, Dundee, Aberdeen, Stirling, "Lythquhow," "Aire," and Glasgow, gave £3000 Scots to Gabriel Bishop, Nicholas Wandebrok, and Philip Wermont, Flemish weavers residing in Norwich, who brought their looms and servants to Edinburgh about October 10, 1601.

W. J. C. M.

A list of Flemings residing in Norwich in 1622, most of them being weavers, is now at the Public Record Office (vol. 131. art. 103); it contains 291 names.—EDITOR.

51. HAY OF ERROL (*continued from* p. 46).—There is no record of a grant of Errol after 980 to the family of Hay. There is no record of the coming of any one of this name to Scotland after this event. Yet there is almost consecutive proof that the family held Errol from A.D. 980 to 1154,

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since which date the proof is complete until it was sold by Earl James in the reign of George III. The families who came to Scotland with Edgar Atheling in 1066 are known. Of English or Saxon lineage were Lyndesay, Wallace, Touris, Lovell, Ramsay, Preston, Sandelands, Bisset, Soules, Maxwell, Wardlaw, and of his Hungarian friends and followers Gifford, Maule, Borthwick, Fethrikran, Creichton. There is no trace here of any entry of Hay, or Haie, or de la Haya, into Scotland. The martial instincts of one of the Hays of Errol in 1066 had incited him to join the most warlike leader in Europe in his daring enterprise, which had the sanction and blessing of the Pope. Like the various knights who accompanied William of Normandy, such as the Fleming and the Spaniard, so William the Scotchman came in for his share of the Conquest; and, though he was no Norman, showed in the conduct which he displayed under the great Conqueror the same conspicuous courage and ability which had distinguished his great-grandfather on the field of Luncarty.

Nor must it be forgotten that down to the time of Henry III. the heir-apparent of the Crown of Scotland was Earl of Huntingdon. The Honour of Huntingdon extended not only over that county but into Cambridge, Suffolk, and South Lincoln. In all of these districts the Hays held land under their Scottish liege lord. In Stephen's reign these fiefs were disturbed, and the King of Scotland and his countrymen sided with Matilda. Their political leaning was rewarded by Henry II. by the restoration of their holding, which was still further confirmed by King Richard I., who persuaded Earl David, with many of his followers, to embark in the Crusade. In King John's time the result to those who had supported his brother was disastrous; and though Henry III. restored many of the privileges which the Scotch and their Prince had enjoyed in the Honour of Huntingdon, the disputed succession under Edward I. put a stop to this international relationship, and at the beginning of the 14th century the English possessions and the English offices which the Scotch family of Hay had enjoyed for their share in the Conquest came to an end. Thenceforth they became, as they were before 1066, solely a Scotch family.

The courage and conduct which, as free-lances, they had shown at Hastings and at Askelon, on the Welsh Marches, or in the conquest of Ireland, was to be displayed in more patriotic fashion for their native land. The family which gave its best efforts at Luncarty has shown its native courage on many fields. At Bannockburn, at Neville's Cross, at Halidon Hill, at Flodden, as well as at Blenheim and Oudenarde, at Ramillies and Malplaquet, at Bayonne, at Waterloo, and the Alma, the soil is reddened with their blood, and there still remain many of the name to show their loyalty and courage, by land and sea, to the sovereign who unites in her person the blood of Edgar and of Kenneth, of Bruce and of the Conqueror.

I.—The first recorded member of the family of Hay of Errol is the hero of Luncarty.[1] Thomas Hay having, as already related, turned the defeat there into a victory, was thanked by his Sovereign, Kenneth II., on the field of battle, and gifted with lands in the Carse of Gowrie, the scene of his success. The stone on which he sat to receive the thanks of his countrymen is still preserved at Slains Castle. By universal acclamation he was given all the spoil abandoned by the Danes in their flight. At a public assembly at Perth he was formally thanked, and Kenneth knighted and

[1] A.D. 980.

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ennobled him. His two sons, Serald and Achaicus, who had assisted him in the battle, shared his honours. Of Serald we have no further mention. He probably died unmarried.

II.—Achaicus succeeded his father about A.D. 1000; he married Cecilia, daughter of Reinold Graham. They had a son, Kenneth, who succeeded him, and a daughter, Vindia, who married Toushing, ancestor of the Cunninghams.

III.—Kenneth Hay succeeded,[1] and married Victoria, daughter of Duffe Gilmackillan, and sister of Macduff, Thane of Fife. They had four sons, (1) Duncan, (2) Grimus, (3) Kenneth, (4) William. Kenneth, and his sons Duncan and Grimus, were killed by Macbeth about 1050.

IV.—Kenneth succeeded, and married Winifred, daughter of Giles Fitzherbert, Baron of Gillsland. They had (1) Malcolm, who succeeded; (2) Kenneth, a friar in Dunbar; (3) Thomas, a friar in Dunbar; (4) Achaius, *d.s.p.*, and Alicia and Margaret, both nuns in Haddington. Kenneth was killed with King Malcolm Canmore at the battle of Alnwick, 1093.

Malcolm succeeded.[2] He married Havicia, daughter of John de Mandos, in Normandy, he and his brother William having fled thither after the murder of their father and brothers. Malcolm had two sons: John, who inherited his mother's Norman estates, and Thomas, who succeeded to Errol. There were also three daughters: (1) Rothesia, a nun in Normandy; (2) Isobel, married to Henry Kennedy; (3) Bethia, married to William Kilpatrick.

Thomas succeeded.[3] He seems to have married a daughter of the house of Montfichet, and to have had a daughter who married Donald, second son of the Earl of Lennox. He died *circa* 1135, and was succeeded by his cousin William (see below, V.).

Meantime William de la Hay (the fourth son of Kenneth III.), who had fled to Normandy in 1050, had joined William the Conqueror for the invasion of England,[4] and received land in Suffolk, Essex, and Hereford.[5] He is styled William de Scocia, William de Scocie, and William de Scohies, and is also made keeper of Caerleon Castle, the stronghold of the Warden of the South Wales Marches, with 8 carucates of land.[6] He built the castles of Brecknock, of Hay in Hereford, and of Radnor.[7] He received also the Castle of Haie in Normandy, which was held by his descendants until the reign of Henry II. He had three sons:—(1) William, who succeeded;[8] (2) Edric, who was granted 11 hides and 11 ploughgates in Somerset, and who was succeeded by his son Roger Haia;[9] (3) Richard de Haia, extra portam de Sud, and received land in Lincoln.[10]

V.—William de Scocies, recorded as holding land in Winton Domesday as above.[11]

VI.—William de Scocies.[12] Henry I., who succeeded to the throne of England in 1100, had married Maud, the daughter of Malcolm III. of Scotland. By this marriage he left a daughter, Matilda, married first to Henry IV., Emperor of Germany, and then to Geoffrey Plantagenet, Earl of Anjou, by whom she was mother of Henry II. Henry I. died in 1133, and David I. of Scotland, as Earl of Huntingdon, with his tenants

[1] A.D. 1010. [2] A.D. 1095. [3] A.D. 1130. [4] A.D. 1066.
[5] A.D. 1081. [6] Exon Domesday, p. 24, l. 14; p. 25, l. 5 from bottom.
[7] Winton Domesday, p. 88, xlv.; Essex, p. 353, ix.; Suffolk, pp. 179, 185, 326, 344.
[8] Winton Domesday, A.D. 1128. [9] Exon, p. 444; Winton, p. 559.
[10] Winton, p. 561. [11] *Circa*, 1100. [12] *Circa*, 1030. Capgrave.

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and countrymen, supported the cause of the Empress Matilda and her son against Stephen de Blois. On the death of Thomas Hay of Errol, about 1135, William de Scocies succeeded to the Scotch property and became the head of the family.

David I. died in 1153; Malcolm the Maiden succeeded, and appointed William de la Haya Pincernis Domini. The Crown of England was settled by treaty to descend at Stephen's death to Henry II., who, in 1157, restored to King Malcolm the Honour of Huntingdon, and at the same time the lands in Suffolk and in Hereford to William de la Haya or William de Scocies.[1] Malcolm at the same time resigned Northumberland and Durham.

W. de Freyne rendered his account for payment made in Suffolk to William de la Haya for service rendered to the Queen.[2]

Richard de la Haya was tried for the slaying of William Dragspere in Cumberland in Stephen's reign and fined.[3] He paid the fine in Lincolnshire, showing that he also had been restored to his English property on the succession of Henry II.

William de la Haya, or de Scocies, as he was called in Herefordshire, married Juliana, daughter of Ranulph de Soulis, Lord of Liddesdale, and had (1) William, who succeeded; (2) Robert, ancestor of the Hays of Yester and Lochenworth and Tweedale; (1) Matilda, married to William de Braose; (2) a daughter married to Earl Ferrars; (3) a daughter married to Adam du Port.

In 1165 Malcolm the Maiden died, and was succeeded by William the Lion, both as King of Scotland and as Earl of Huntingdon. In 1166 we find the name of William de la Haia as witness to the charter which conveys Lochmaben Castle and the Lordship of Annandale to Robert Brus, and he received from William the Lion in 1166 or 1167 lands in the Lothians, which he left to his second son Robert.

It is proper here to relate the history of Matilda de Braose, or Braos, or Breouse, as it is variously spelt. In 1170 William de la Haya died, leaving Errol to his eldest son with the lands in Suffolk, the office of Pincernis Domini to his nephew Ranulph de Soulis, and the Wardenship of the Welsh Marches to his son-in-law William de Braos. To his daughter Matilda de Braos he gave the castles of Brecknock, Radnor, and Hay in Hereford. In 1171 William de Braos was besieged in Caerleon Castle, and was relieved by King Henry II. The king took with him to Ireland William de Braos and Hugo de Lacy. To Hugo de Lacy he granted lands in Meath, and to William de Braos lands in Munster, with the city of Limerick.

William and Matilda de Braos had two sons, (1) William, married to a daughter of Hugo de Lacy, by whom there were two children; (2) Reginald, who eventually succeeded, under Henry III., to his mother's Herefordshire property and his father's Irish estate.

William de Braos accompanied Richard I. to the Holy Land. He was much trusted by his sovereign, who recommended his brother Giles de Braos for the see of Hereford, to which he was appointed in October 1200, in which year he died.

William de Braos was besieged by Gwenwynwyn, King of South Wales,

[1] W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.* [2] A.D. 1156. Pipe Roll.
[3] Pipe Roll, p. 59, No. 356; p. 8, No. 43. A.D. 1157.

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in Caerleon Castle in 1198. He had changed its name in honour of his wife to Castle Matilda.[1] He was relieved by Geoffrey Fitzpeter towards the close of the year.

In 1200 there are notices about him in the Irish State Papers, and he is noted as possessing Hay, Brecon, and Radnor in right of his wife.[2] William de Braos is fined on his Sussex estate 10 bulls and 10 cows for not going to attend the King of Scotland.[3] It is again noted in 1206-1207 that William de Braos owes 10 bulls and 10 cows, and that Hugh (de Lacy?) ought himself to answer. This is still charged to the Sussex estate.[4] So by the king's wish the fine is increased. He is stated to have given for the king to the Prior of Beaulieu 120 cows and 10 bulls, to the Abbot of Forde 60 cows and 10 bulls, and to the Prior of Bradstock 40 cows and 2 bulls; but he still owes, in addition to the 10 bulls and 10 cows, a further fine of 80 cows, 8 bulls, and 10 mares.[5]

In 1208 King John's quarrel with the Pope was at its height, and in fear of excommunication he endeavoured to secure himself against the effect of such a measure upon the loyalty of the Barons by taking hostages from them.[6] The messengers sent to William de Braos met with an unfavourable reply.

Venientes tandem ad Willelmum de Brause virum nobilem, et obsides ab eo, sicut ab aliis fecerunt, exigentis repagulum contradictionis invenerunt. Matildis uxor ejusdem Willelmi, procacitate muliebri verbum rapiens ex ore viri, nunciis respondit. Pueros meos domino vestro regi Johanni, non tradam, quia Arthurium nepotem suum, quem honorifice custodisse debuerat turpiter interfecit. Quod verbum, cum vir ejus audisset increpavit eam et dixit, Quasi una ex stultis mulieribus contra domnum nostrum locuta es (Job II. 10). Nam si ipsum in aliquo offendi, paratus sum, et ero domino meo, etiam sine obsidibus satisfacere secundum judicium curiæ suæ et baronium parium meorum, certo mihi assignato die et loco.[7]

Coming at length to a nobleman, William de Braos, they demanded hostages from him as they had done from others, but the askers received a refusal instead. Matilda, the wife of the aforesaid William, with a woman's sharpness, took the word out of her husband's mouth and forthwith replied: 'I will not deliver my sons to your Lord King John, because he basely slew his nephew Arthur, whom he ought to have guarded honourably.' For which speech, when her husband had heard it, he chided her and said: 'Thou speakest as one of the foolish women against our Lord. For if in anything I have offended him I am ready, and will go to my Lord without hostages, to give him every satisfaction according to law in his court and before my Peers, whenever I have notice of the day and place.'

(*To be continued.*)

[1] Matthew Paris, vol. ii. p. 447.
[2] *Calendar of Documents relating to Ireland*, pp. 145-7.
[3] *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, pp. 62, 63, No. 375.
[4] *Ibid.*, p. 65, No. 394.
[5] *Ibid.*, p. 69, No. 415; Pipe Roll, Rot. 4.
[6] W. de Novoburgo, *Chron.*; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 91, No. 480; Matthew of Westminster, p. 89.
[7] Matthew of Westminster, pp. 523, 524.

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52. To-Names in Banffshire and Aberdeenshire a Century ago.—Such names are at the present day a characteristic feature in most fishing villages, and they appear from contemporary documents to have been as much in vogue in many fishing villages so early, at least, as 1792. That they were in use much earlier on the borders is well known; *e.g.* Sir Richard Maitland, in his poem 'Aganis the Theivis of Liddisdail,' says:—

> Thai theifs that steills and tursis hame,
> Ilk ane of thame has ane to-name—
> Will of the Lawis,
> Hab of the Schawis; to mak bare wa's
> They think na shame.

Place of residence or personal peculiarities in these cases usually originated the to-name. In Banffshire in early times the to-name was frequently of a very affectionate or complimentary character, but about a generation ago it was often of such a character that there was a greater probability of keeping the peace by using it in the absence of the party referred to. The following names occur in a collection of accounts for lobsters and yellow 'hadys,' sold in 1792, that the writer had occasion to examine lately. In Buckie we find Peter Reid 'Old Hankam,' Wm. Reid 'Young Hankam,' John Geddes 'Kokans,' Alex. Cowie 'Sanniky,' Geo. Murray 'Costy,' Wm. Cowie 'Codlen,' Jas. Murray 'Doty,' Geo. Cowie 'Young Dozay,' Jn. Geddes 'Soger,' Jn. Geddes 'Boyn,' Jn. Geddes 'Bo.' In Portessie:—John Smith 'Laittan.' In Inverallochy:—Andrew Duthie 'Brownie,' Alex. Duthie 'Roie,' John Mason 'Brodland,' John Buchan 'Lowie,' Wm. Buchan 'Sangster,' Js. Duthie 'Captain,' Andw. Duthie 'Skipper,' Wm. Symers 'Wyltie,' Wm. Symers 'Duckie,' Js. Duthie 'Sailor,' Wm. Mey 'Patle,' And. Duthie 'Deally,' Wm. Steven 'Rossie.' In Cairnbulg:—And. Duthie 'Rymer,' Andrew Duthie 'Jamaica,' Js. Mey 'Cairnie,' Andw. Steven 'Dumbie,' Andw. Whyte 'Docter,' John Steven 'Spoilie,' John Duthie 'Little Jockie,' Andw. Whyte 'Buly Pope,' Geo. Buchan 'Youl.' In Broadsea:—Gilbert Noble 'Coomby,' Geo. Crawford 'Miries,' Wm. Noble 'Waldie,' John Watt 'Todgie,' Gilbert Noble 'Cripple,' John Noble 'Ben's Son,' Andw. Noble 'Benjie,' Wm. Noble 'Bods,' Andw. Noble 'Juno,' Andw. Noble 'Young Pownie,' Andw. Taylor 'Bouf,' Alex. Noble 'Dod,' Andw. Watt 'Todd,' Andw. Noble 'Pownie,' Geo. Crawford 'Walgon,' Alex. Noble 'Short,' Alex. Noble 'Shankie,' W. Noble 'Bods,' etc. Several of these to-names have continued till the present day.

W. Cramond.

53. Archer Family of the North of England.—I shall be glad of any items of information relative to the above family, a few scattered notices of which I append.

1215-1255. Land granted in Hextold (Hexham) to John de Archer by Archbishop Gray.—*Surtees Society*, vol. 56.

1231. Dispute between Thomas de Archer and Wm. de Percy touching lands in Renigton, co. *York* (query, should not this be Renigton, co. Northumberland?)—Harrison's *Gilling West.*

1291. Inquisition on the death of Muriel, Countess of Mar, by Stephen de Muschams, Robert de Wethewode Gilbert de Crukum, Alexander

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de Uptone, Thomas Archer, and others. Nov. 23. 1291—*Historical Documents, Scotland*, 1286-1306, vol. 1, p. 257.

What was the character and occasion of this inquisition?

1323. Robert Archer and John Archer appear as men-at-arms amongst the Northumberland knights and others summoned to assemble at Newcastle 7th July 1323.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1.

1344. Hugone Archer, ordained at Durham by Richard Bishop of Bisaccio. —*Durham Register*, vol. 3.

1453. John Archer, yeoman, born in the parish of Aldneston (Aedston Moor, Cumberland).—*Hodgson*, part 2, vol. 3.

1501. Thomas Archer and others præstiterunt. Parish Church of Alvewike. Visitation of Durham by Archbishop Savage.—*Surtees*, vol. 22.

1531-2. James Archer 'capellanum de Berwyk.'—*Surtees*, vol. 18.

1558. Thomas Archer and another possessed the advowson and right of presentation to the vicarial church of Aldston.—HUTCHINSON'S *Cumberland*, vol. 1, p. 217.

1536. Thomas Archer 'holdeth a tenement in Est Matfeu,' Hexhamshire. —*Surtees*, vol. 46.

1625. William Archer of Aldston Moor, Armiger, presented the vicarage of Aldston to Francis Hill, A. B.—HUTCHINSON'S *Cumberland*.

1628. Rowland Archer of Seaton occurs in a list of jurors for Morpeth ward in 1628, and as a land proprietor in 1663.—*Hodgson*, vol. 3, p. 190.

1663. John Archer of East Matfeu, landowner.—*Hodgson*, vol. 1, p. 111.

The Registers of Alston, Cumberland, from their commencement about the year 1702 down to the early part of the present century, contain a large number of entries relating to members of this family.

G. H. R.

54. OATH OF PURGATION, A.D. 1703.—The extent to which the powers of Kirk-Sessions could be pressed is shown by the following extract from the Kirk-Session Books of Torryburn. The proceedings against Robert Currie are too lengthy to give *in extenso*: they commenced January 20, 1703. As reported, Currie was asked to exculpate himself by his oath, as the evidence against him was most unsatisfactory; 'he answered haughtily, that he was clear to take the oath, but that he would not do it.' This was on the 1st of June. On the 21st of July 'the minister reported that the Presbytery referred to the Session that they might form an oath and give Robert Currie to consider.' On October 26 'Robert Currie appeared before us—being obliged by the Magistrates Authority to sist himself before us, the Oath was read in his presence, and it was intimate to him, according to the advice of the Presbytery, who appointed their Minister to draw the Oath of Purgation, and approved of the draught, the tenor whereof follows:—

'OATH OF PURGATION.

'I Robert Currie being accused of Adultery with Elizabeth Reid and attempting the same wickedness with Agnes Hutton, Elizabeth Williamson and Margaret Smith, and being obliged to vindicate my innocency before the world, and purge myself of these alleged scandals, do lift up my hand before the congregation, and in presence of the Elect Angels of light, I

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swear by the holy and righteous Majesty of the God of Glory, the heart searching and sin revenging God, before whom all the powers of the kingdom of darkness do quake and tremble that I lay not with Elizabeth Reid on the 9th of January last, at night, nor was I found with her at Torryness, by my brother Thomas Currie, and for the truth of this in the singleness of my heart without all guile equivocation or mental reservation or any evasion whatsoever I attest His Omniscience, who is the Judge of men and angels, that liveth and reigneth for ever and ever, and if I lie or dissemble in this my oath or prevaricate in the least, I imprecate his just vengeance upon me, and his fierce and burning jealousy to be revealed against me, in such a way as he shall see meetest for his own glory. If I ever attempted to commit Adultery, with Elspeth Williamson the Lord make me accursed, and an execration, and let his wrath and anger pursue me from this moment throughout eternity. If I sought to commit Adultery with Agnes Hutton about the beginning of Oct. 1701 as I conveyed her from Lilias Adies to her house . . . . let me be adjudged among devils and ungodly men to the lake of fire and brimstone which is called Tophet and the *Second Death.* If I attempted to force Margaret Smith in her own house . . . . let me wander a vagabond through the earth like Cain and be my own executioner like Judas, let me never thrive in body or goods but let both sensibly decay to the observation of all that know me. If any or all of these particulars charged upon me be true, let me never enter unto God's rest, let my name be blotted out of the book of life and out of the holy city, let God plague me dreadfully, let the torments of Hell and the heaviest horrors of a guilty conscience seize upon me instantly to make me a monument of God's indignation against the sin of Adultery in all succeeding ages, let the hand lift up to heaven be dried up like the hand of Jeroboam, and let all the curses of the book of God from the beginning to the end thereof, come upon me. So be it. Amen.

'The Session orders him to take the oath to his serious consideration (a double of which is given him) till the next Session, at the which time there is a day to be appointed by this Judicatory to take the said Oath, to all which he consented, and was dismissed.

'The Minister is ordered to administer the oath to Robert Currie on Sabbath the 28th of November 1703, after the forenoon's sermon . . .

'December 22.—The Minister reported that he tendered the oath to Robert Currie according to appointment, and he by his oath did exculpate himself.

'Jan. 26. 1704.—The Session appoint Thomas Currie and Elspet Williamson to appear before the congregation the next Lord's day, to confess their folly in accusing Robert Currie in the thing they could not prove, and also Agnes Hutton and Margaret Smith to declare the same.

'February 9.—The Minister reported that Thomas Currie had appeared before the congregation according to appointment, but the rest appeared not, but are referred to the Magistrate if Robert Currie apply again.'

With regard to one of those mentioned in this affair, it may be added that Lilias or Lillie Adie was a reputed witch. She was done to death. About fifteen years ago her body was lifted from where it had been deposited at low-water mark on the shore opposite Toryburness—her skull was preserved as a curiosity by the late Mr. Paton of Dunfermline. R.

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55. 'THE MAY FLOWER' sailed with the Pilgrim Fathers 5th Aug., and arrived at Massachusetts Bay 9th Nov. 1620; she returned to England the following spring. 28th Nov. 1621 the Commissioners of the Navy wrote to Trinity House asking the Brethren to examine and report on a ship called *The May Flower*, built by John Dove of Leith, in Scotland, offered for sale as a man-of-war to the King. The answer was not in favour of the Ship, which is described as being ninety feet long and 'of some 220 tons.' (Rep. His. MSS. viii. p. 240 b). *The May Flower* was at Massachusetts in 1629 (Mackay's *Hist. of America*, pp. 51, 52). It is not at all certain that the Leith-built ship and the celebrated *May Flower* are identical. Between 1474 and 1648 at least six vessels bearing the same name are met with—of these three were under 100 tons and two over 300 tons burden. *The May Flower* is said to have been 'about 180 tons' which is not so very far from 'some 220 tons.' The only other vessel of the name, whose tonnage is not given, sailed from London in 1592, and would probably be too old a vessel for the Admiralty to have wished to purchase. *The May Flower's* successful voyage in 1620 may have brought her under notice, and so it seems likely that the Pilgrim Fathers sailed in a ship built in Scotland.—EDITOR.

56. EXTRAORDINARY SUPERSTITION.—An occurrence took place in Ullapool on Saturday which illustrates the strong hold that old superstitions still retain among the people of the Highlands. A woman of weak intellect, named Ann Macrae, about seventy years of age, and who resided with a sister and nephew at Moss Cottages, scarcely half a mile from the village, committed suicide by drowning herself in the Ullapool river. On Friday evening she went to bed about seven o'clock, and in two hours afterwards she was missed. Nothing more was seen of her till next morning, when her body was observed in a pool in the river not far from her house. No one, however, seemed to care to have the body recovered until the police got notice of the affair, and two constables were despatched to the place. Notwithstanding the difficulty experienced in bringing the body ashore, owing to the depth at which it lay and the rocky surroundings of the place, not a soul in the crowd which began to gather would render the slightest assistance, though repeatedly asked to do so. The police, however, ultimately managed to recover the body, and as the deceased was a pauper, the inspector of poor and the medical officer of the parish were sent for. After the latter had examined the body, and certified that there were no external marks of violence, it was removed to an outhouse, the use of which was granted by Mr. K. Mackenzie of Moorfields, as neither friend nor neighbour of the deceased would give the corpse admission upon any account. A coffin was at once got, and a horse and cart procured to convey the body to the village burying-ground. By this time a crowd of about sixty men had collected. They deforced the authorities, and peremptorily refused to allow the remains of a suicide to be taken to any burying-ground which was within sight of the sea or of cultivated land, as such a step would prove disastrous both to fishing and to agriculture, or, in the words of the almost universal belief of the crofting-fishing community of the north-west, it would cause *famine* (or dearth) *on sea and land.* Some of those in the crowd found great fault with the police for taking the body out on the wrong side of the river! The police, of course, were powerless against such numbers, and the result was that

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the horse was unyoked and the cart on which the remains lay was wheeled about and conveyed for several miles over the hills, where, beyond sight of sea and cultivated land, the body was unceremoniously deposited in mother earth. The police, who followed at a respectful distance, noted that the remains were buried about three miles from Ullapool, on the way to Rhidorroch Forest. The Fiscal at Dingwall has been communicated with, and it is expected that investigations will be made into the affair. This belief regarding suicides is deeply rooted, and the custom has generally been to inter them in out-of-the-way places among the lonely solitudes of the mountains; and such burials are not by any means uncommon. A few years ago the body of a man who had committed suicide was washed ashore on Little Loch Broom. A rough deal box was hastily made, into which the corpse was put, after which all the tools used were sunk in the sea. The box with its ghastly cargo was then towed by ropes across the Loch, thence dragged up the hillsides to a lonely nook behind that range of mountains which stretches to the west of Dundonnell, where the box, ropes and all, were hastily buried. According to the popular belief, had the body been left in the loch, or on shore within sight of it, not a single herring would have ventured near it.—*Scotsman*, January 20, 1887.

QUERIES.

XXX. MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTIONS.—In what published works or manuscripts can be found all the early monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, down to the year 1650, of the parishes of Eccles, Gordon, and Bassendean, of Berwickshire, as well as the adjoining parishes? J. C.

What is the most complete published collections of monumental inscriptions and epitaphs, for the shires of Stirling, Linlithgow, Edinburgh, Haddington, Berwick, Roxburgh, Renfrew, Lanark, and Dumfries? A. U.

XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING WITH A-N.—1. Is it true that surnames ending with A-N were originally Irish? For instance, Milligan, a name common on the south-west coast of Scotland. Milligan and Mulligan on the opposite coast of Ireland. The Crest of the Milligans is said to be a ship in full sail, with the motto, 'Just in Time.'

2. Can any reader of *Notes and Queries* give the legend in connection with the motto? More than sixty years ago I heard a song often sung with the refrain, 'A Brave Captain Mulligan.' Had this song any connection with the legend?

WILLIAM MILLIGAN.

XXXII. CHEYNE.—Mr. Alex. Cheyne, Commissary of Aberdeen, and Rector of Snow, who died in 1592, had, by his spouse Katherine, daughter of Patrick Bruce of Pitcullo, seven daughters, coheiresses. The eldest, Isobel, married Sir Patrick Leslie of Eden. Wanted the marriages of all or any of the others.

A. B.

XXXIII. LUMSDEN.—John Lumsden, of Clova, died about 1581 or 1582, leaving a widow, Elizabeth Menzies. Can any one give an

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approximate age of the said John, or that of his widow, at the time of his decease? A. B.

XXXIV. GREAT SEAL OF SCOTLAND.—Where can I find descriptions or representations of the Seals of successive Scottish Kings? I find that the collection of impressions belonging to the Scottish Society of Antiquaries is packed away, owing to the small space into which their Museum is crowded, and cannot be got at.—
SIGNET.

XXXV. GRAHAM.—What connection, if any, is there between the Grahams of the English Border and those of Menteith? I have seen it stated somewhere that the Border Grahams are Scottish Grahams who received a grant of land on the Borders in the reign of James VI. of Scotland. But this seems impossible if, as stated in the *National Review* of June 1885, p. 356, the Border Grahams of that reign were transported to Ireland as incorrigible Border thieves. It is incredible that the same men who came to the Borders as model colonists should be sent away a few years later as irreclaimable vagabonds, and conclude then that the Grahams of Menteith, like the Frasers, Bruces, Stewarts, and others, came from England? but when—and under what circumstances? I should be obliged if some better scholar would tell me by what rules of language these expatriated Grahams had their name altered by the Irish into Gormley, or Gormlaidh, as I suppose they would have spelt it. The change from Graham into Gorm is very slight and easily understood, but why was the second syllable added? G. H.

XXXVI. GILLESPIE, SINCLAIR.—What reason is there why Archibald becomes, when translated into Gaelic, Gillespie or Gillespeing, 'the bishop's servant'?

Why should the Highland Sinclairs be termed by their fellow-Highlanders Clann nan Cairdean, 'the tinkers' children'?

It seems to me that to both cases there must be a story attached. G. H.

XXXVII. THE REV. ALEXANDER SHAW, minister of Edenkillie, in Moray, married, 2d July 1702, Grissel, daughter of Andrew Munro, Sheriff-Clerk of Moray. Information requested as to his birth-place and the Christian name of his father. S.

XXXVIII. THE REV. WILLIAM ERSKINE, born 1709 (?), was appointed minister of the Episcopal Church, Muthill, in 1734, and was father of Lord Kinnedar. Information requested as to his parentage.
E.

XXXIX. TORRISNESS.—This word appears in the account of the navigation by James V. round Scotland, by Meolay d'Arfeuille, Paris, 1583. It is applied to a headland on the coast of Brechin, and seems to mean Kinnaird Head, but I never have seen the name before. Can any one give me information on the subject?
J. A.

XL. HAWKSHAW, PEEBLES.—Can any reader say whether such a place exists, or give any information respecting the family Stuart or Stewart of Hawkshaw?
C. E. H., *Cradley Rectory, Gt. Malvern.*

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REPLIES TO QUERIES.

VII. Pieter Miereveld, son of Michael, was born at Delft 1596, died at Delft 11th Jan. 1623. Some of his paintings are kept in the Anatomy Room, Delft. See Van der Aa's *Dutch Biog. Dict.*

XXIII. SINCLAIR FAMILY.—Robert Sinclair, first of Durran, was the great-grandson of George, fourth Earl of Caithness. The Captain Patrick Sinclair of Durran referred to was the great-grandson of Robert first of the Durran Branch. Captain Patrick Sinclair was not married to a daughter of Dunbar of Hempriggs, but to Anne, daughter of James Sinclair Sutherland of Swinzie. His mother's name was, however, Dunbar. Her name was Elizabeth, and she was a daughter of Sir Patrick Dunbar of Northfield. Captain Patrick Sinclair, who was a Captain in the Royal Navy, died at St. Domingo in 1794, while in command of the frigate *Iphigeira*. He had three of a family—named Paterick, James, and Katherine. Paterick died while young and unmarried. James succeeded to the estate, and was a Lieutenant of Marines. He was killed in 1801 while attempting to cut out the French Corvette *La Chevérité*. His sister Katherine was married to Captain John Worth of Oakley, R.N. She had a daughter who was married to Admiral Sir Baldwin Walker, K.C.B. Mrs. Worth sold the Estate of Durran to the Earl of Caithness.

In the event of the death of the present Earl of Caithness without issue, the earldom and other titles fall to the Durran Branch. The present Earl of Caithness has never been married. I don't know if the descendants are entitled to quarter Dunbar.

GEORGE M. SUTHERLAND,
F.S.A. Scot.

WICK.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Reminiscences of the Old Town of Cullen, by Wm. Crammond, M.A.—A most interesting account of an old Scottish Burgh, and a pattern to all who would preserve the history of the Towns and Parishes of Scotland. The publication of Burgh Records is doing much to throw light on the Domestic History of our land, but the subject requires such works as Mr. Crammond's excellent sketch, and there is no reason why local historians should not bestir themselves and follow his example.

Transcript of the Baptismal Register of Muthill, 1697-1847.—This work is now ready. It can be obtained from the Editor the Rev. A. W. Cornelius Hallen, Alloa. In the Preface a good deal of useful and interesting information is given about the condition of Parochial Registers in Scotland. Only a limited number of copies are for sale after subscribers have been supplied.

(*Several notices of books are unavoidably held over.*)

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Western Group of Moravian Chapels. By E. M. C., Upper Wortley Leeds.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

57. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS.—The Rev. James Scot, minister of the Old Church, Perth, 1771-1808, was a man distinguished for his ardent love of literature and the fine arts. Many of his works have been published, but the Advocates' Library possesses MSS. which have never appeared in print. By the kindness of the Curators, we are permitted to present to our readers his Annotated Transcript of the Register of Marriages at Perth, commencing March 1560, ending Dec. 31, 1668. In some few cases, later discoveries have lessened the value of Mr. Scot's notes, but we feel sure that Antiquaries, and especially genealogists, will be glad to see the whole work presented *literatim et verbatim*. The MS. is contained in a folio volume of 74 pages, and we hope to complete the printing of it in the eighth number of *N. N.* and *Q.*

[1] *Marriages, October* 13, 1560, *to March* 1561.

The old Register of Marriages, Baptisms, and Deaths, at Perth, being written in a Hand which few persons are now able to read, the following Copy may be of some use. It contains the most ancient Register in all probability now existing of the inhabitants of Perth. During the time it was written many of the nobility had Houses in Perth, viz., Stewart, Earl of Athole; Hay, Earl of Errol; Ruthven, Lord Ruthven, afterwards Earl of Gowrie; Crichton, Lord Sanquhar; Campbell of Glenorchy, ancestor of the Earls of Braidalbane; Campbell of Lawers,

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ancestor of the Earls of Loudon: and in the town or neighbourhood Oliphant, Lord Oliphant; Rollo of Duncrub, ancestor of the Lords Rollo; and several others. The Resort of so many families of Distinction was of great Benefit to the Burgesses of the Town, several of whom in the exercise of their trade acquired great Opulence. The most accurate Method may be to begin with that Part of the Register which contains the Marriages:

Title of the Marriage Register. Note.

The names of them that were married in Perth since the last of October, in anno 1560.

(*N.B.*—In the original 1556 seems first to have been written, afterwards blotted out, and 1561 written. But it will appear from the Dates afterwards given of the Marriages, that the Month of October meant was in the year 1560.

Before the year 1600, the year in Scotland began March 25.

Before the year 1600, the years in Scotland always began on the 25th Day of March. It is necessary to observe this, because all Dates marked from the first of January to the twenty-fourth Day of March, were always included in what we would now call the year preceding. Thus what was anciently Jan. 1, 1560, is, according to our manner of reckoning time, Jan. 1, 1561. It is usual therefore, when giving Extracts of any ancient Dates in the months of January and February, and in March till the 25th Day, to give the number of the year, according both to the old and new way of reckoning: for example as follows, January 1, 1560-1.)

(*N.B.*—The particular Dates of a few Marriages at the Beginning of the Register are not marked. The Defect therefore must be supplied by a general date as follows /[2]:

Oct. 30, 1560 to March 26, 1561.

Marriages October—March 1560=1561.
October 31, 1560—March 26, 1561.

The following Persons married—
Andrew Bowman & Marion Goldsmith.
John Richardson & Margaret Thomson.
John Huggoins & Janet Ritchie.
William M'Cansh (His Wife's not marked).
Walter Young & Giles Ramsay.
Andrew Broun & Janet Henderson.

(*N.B.*—It is evident that many Marriages during the above Period have not been inserted in the Register.)

March 27, 1561.

James Ruthven & Margaret Mayne.
Robert Hay & Janet Whittat.
James M'Cansh & Margaret Campbell.
William Low & Janet Wilson.
Gilbert Clerke & Nicolas Brysson.
John Cuthbert & Margaret Mar.
David Sharp & Janet Blair.
John Clerk & Giles Anderson.
William Blythe & Catherine Meik.
Patrick Mathew & Margaret Ruthven.
John Spens & Margaret Robertson.

Note.

(*N.B.*—It is scarcely credible that all the above-named Persons were married on the same day. But it is certain they were married sometime between March 27 & May 4.

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The Family of Ruthven, having had their chief Residence for many hundred years at the Castle of Ruthven, now Hunting tour, in the neighbourhood of Perth, there were many of their name in the Town & County. Patrick, Lord Ruthven, had a son by his first Lady named James, who obtained the nominal office of Precentor of the Cathedral Church of Dunkeld. But he must have been too young to be the James Ruthven above-mentioned. In the Chartulary of Scone, kept in the time that Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray was Commendator, there is a charter dated Nov. 16, 1560, by which it appears that William, Archibald, /[3] George, and James, were sons of Patrick Lord Ruthven by his first Lady, Janet Douglas, & that Alexander was his son by his second Lady, Janet Stewart.) Ruthven.

May 4, 1561. May 4, 1561.

James Monypenny & Christian Monypenny.
William Ramsay & Catherine Wallace.
William Stewart & Margaret Gray.
John Rogy & Catherine Stalker.

May 18, 1561.

David Ruthven & Christian Ireland.
William Hepburn & Elspith Anderson.
William Ranaldson & Christian Kandy.
David Kay & Alison Broun.
John Cousland & Isabell Burry.

(*N.B.*—The Burgesses of the name of Monypenny were in the most respectable stations in Perth. They were probably descended from the Family of Pitmillie in Fyfe. Note. Monypenny.

Patrick Hepburn, Bishop of Murray, had many Natural Children, for whom he made ample Provision. In one of the Chartulary Books of Scone is a charter, dated Septem. 26, 1544, in which the Bishop & Convent give Infeftment to Adam Hepburn, son natural to Isabell Liddell, Lady Craigie, of the Lands of Craigmakerran, Cambusmichael, Nether Collace, & a Fishing upon the water of Tay called East Pool. Also Infeftment to Patrick Hepburn, son natural to the same Isabell Liddell, of the Lands of Barnhard & Boghall. The William Hepburn above-mentioned might be a Descendant of the said Bishop, & his wife might belong to one of the respectable Families of the Name of Anderson in Perth.) Hepburn. Anderson.

July 10, 1561.

William Balvaird & Marion Rollock.
Alexander Gibson & Isabell Stoupe.
Robert Rogy & Bessie Watson.
John Stewart & Janet Burne./[4]

July 13, 1561. July 13, 1561.

John Murray & Margaret Balfour.

(*N.B.*—There were many considerable families of the name of Murray, descended from the family of Tullibardine. There were also many considerable Families in Fife of the name of Balfour, the chief of which was Balfour of Burleigh.) Note. Murray and Balfour.

July 20, 1561.

John Oliphant & Alison Blythe.
David Spens & Maige Broun.

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August 17, 1561.
William Ruthven & Dorothe Stewart.
Patrick Vaus & Elizabeth Kennedy.

Note. (*N.B.*—It is a great defect in the Registers of former times that the Designations of Persons are almost always omitted.

Ruthven. In the original Register some person has interlined above the name 'William Ruthven' the word 'Lord.' But they have done so improperly, for Patrick Lord Ruthven was alive at the time, and the proper designation of his Son was William Master of Ruthven.

Dorothea Stewart. Dorothea Stewart, whom William Master of Ruthven married, was some years ago supposed by some writers, by Bishop Burnet in particular, to have been the Daughter of Queen Margaret by Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, whom the Queen married about the year 1528; and that thereby in the year 1600, Lady Ruthven's son, John Earl of Gowrie, was, next to King James VI. & his Children, & the Lady Arabella Stewart, presumptive Heir to the Crown of England

It was believed Queen Margaret had a Daughter soon after her Marriage with Lord Methven. But that Daughter is said to have died in Infancy.

Even if she had been alive she must in the year 1561 have been a /[5] great deal too old to be married to such a young man as William Master of Ruthven. His Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, died aged forty-six years in the year 1566. His son, therefore, when married to Dorothea Stewart could only, at the utmost, be about twenty years old.

Queen Margaret, eldest Daughter of Henry VII. Queen Margaret died at Methven on St. Marnock's Day, viz., Oct. 25, 1541, & was buried in one of the Royal Tombs in the Church of the Carthusian Monastery at Perth. She had been married when very young to King James IV., in the year 1503, and at the time of her Death was about 54 years of age.

After Queen Margaret's death, Lord Methven married Janet Stewart, a Daughter of the Earl of Athole; & it is now more reasonably supposed that Dorothea Stewart married to the Master of Ruthven was a Daughter of Lord Methven by his second Marriage.

William was, along with his Father, Patrick Lord Ruthven, at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, March 1565-6. He was created Earl of Gowrie, Aug. 23, 1581, and was beheaded at Stirling, May 4, 1584.

His Lady, besides losing her Husband in this manner, met with another sore affliction, Aug. 5, 1600, at which time her sons, John Earl of Gowrie and Alexander his Brother, were suddenly slaughtered in their own House at Perth. She died some time after the year 1600.

Note. Vaus and Kennedy. (*N.B.*—On the same Day in which William Ruthven & Dorothea Stewart were married, were also married Patrick Vaus & Elizabeth Kennedy./[6]

The Sirname of Vaux or Vaus is said to have been introduced into Scotland in the Reign of Malcolm IV. Several considerable families bore that name both in Scotland & England.

Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Lady Catherine Kennedy, Daughter of Gilbert third earl of Cassilis, was Married to Patrick Vaus of Bambury, Knight. He produces no Document, & might have been misinformed as to the name of the Lady, which should have been Elizabeth & not Catherine.

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Catherine Kennedy appears afterwards in this Register, married to a Gentleman of the name of Ballentyne.

It is difficult however to imagine how the Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis came to be married in Perth. The Earl died in the year 1558. It seems not certain what Lady he had married. Crawford, in his Lives of the Officers of State, calls her 'Dame Margaret Kennedy, Lady Craigy, Daughter of Alexander Kennedy of Bargeny.' In his Book of the Peerage he calls her 'Elizabeth, Daughter & Heir of John Kennedy of Colzean.' Douglas, not satisfied with these contradictory accounts, omits her name altogether, and says 'the Earl was married to —— Daughter of ——.' If she was of a Family of the County of Perth, it may be supposed that in her widowhood she might chuse to reside with her younger children at Perth. Earl of Cassilis.

But there is ground to suspect that Elizabeth Kennedy Married to Patrick Vaus was not a Daughter of the Earl of Cassilis but a Daughter of Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and that her mother was Janet Stewart, a daughter of the Earl of Athole. Kennedy of Girvan Mains.

(*To be continued.*)

58. CONSERGERIE AT CAMPVERE.—The Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs of Scotland contain very much interesting information about the Scottish Factory at Campvere, to which we have alluded in former numbers. These records have been printed, but, we regret to say, without an index. This omission makes them of far less use to the student, who has to wade through four thick quarto volumes. We trust that some future Chancellor of the Exchequer will lay a heavy tax on every volume above the dignity of a penny dreadful which is issued in such an incomplete and miserable condition. We speak feelingly, for we spent many weary hours turning over several hundreds of pages for a name we should have found by means of an index in two minutes. Such editing is the more extraordinary in these days, seeing that the books printed by Government and by our literary societies are so thoroughly indexed. During our weary hunt we came across the following regulations as to the management of the Consergerie at Campvere. They will, we think, prove interesting, as throwing much light upon the domestic habits of the merchant class in the sixteenth century. Although ours is a Scottish work, we think it proper to give the meaning of some of the words, as our many English and American readers would else be puzzled :—

The Iniunctiones sett doun be the Commissionars of Borrowis, haldin at the burgh of Dumbar the sext day of Julij, the zeir of God 1613 zeires, to be obseruit and keipit be Neill Kae, Maister of the Consergerie hous of Campheir, as after followis :—

1. The Maister of the Consergerie hous sall be haldin to repair, vpon his awin expenses and chairges, all thinges that salbe damniefiet within the same in his or his servandis defalt, and sall furnish the said hous sufficientlie with beds, bedding, taibles, benks,[1] stuiles,[2] chyres,[3] linning, wollen, plaittes, glassis, knyffis, candlestickes, and all vther necessars belonging thairto.

2. The Consergerie is frie of all excyses[4] of wyne and beir, small and gritt, vinegar, vergus, salt, and oyle.

3. The Maister of the Consergerie sall furnish the hous vpon his awin

[1] Benches. [2] Stools. [3] Chairs. [4] Excise.

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chairges, with sufficient wyne and beir, small and gritt, pepper, meit, salt, and all vther thinges belanging to the service of the taibles.

4. The Maister of the Consergerie, with advyse of the speciall merchands, sall apoint ane, tua, or mair roomes and chalmeirs to be ordinaire eitting roomes, in ilk ane of the quhilk rowmes thair sall stand ane taible quhairatt the merchandis sall eit as the greatnes of the number salbe; and all the rest of the chalmeris and rowmes, the natioun being first satisfiet of sleiping and eitting rowmes, the remnant to the vse of the said Maister of the Consergerie and his familie.

5. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall intertinne the merchantis of the best sort of the natioun with fresch and poulderit[1] beif of sic as the land thair affordes, with mustard thairto, and mutton sodden[2] and rostit, or sic vther meitt as the season the yeir randeris, with breid and stark Inglis beir, sa mikle as they may eitt and drink in ane ressonable maner, with cheis and fruites efter meitt, according to the number that salbe at the taible, for aught stiures[3] ilk persone.

6. Item, the vther tables to be intertyniet with the same sort of meittes with breid and small Inglis beir, swa mikle as they may eitt and drink moderatlie, for sex stiures and ane half ilk persone; and gif they call for stark[4] beir to pay for the same extraordinarlie at tua stiures the can.

7. The said Maister of the Consergerie sall furnisch the taible twyse in the oulk[5] with cleyne naiprie.

8. Item, anent sleiping, gif any merchant lye allane, sall pay twa stiures in the nicht, and gif thair sleip twa merchantis in ane bed, sall pay ane stiure ilk persone, and gif ony merchant pleis to ly him allone the said Maister sall permitt him thairto; and sall furnish ilk fyftene dayes clene scheittes and codwaires[6] to the haill beds within the said Consergerie hous.

9. Provides against breaking or damaging 'plenishing,' rioting, bad language, etc.

10. Provides for payment for 'brekfast,' if 'called for.'

11. Provides for extra charges for any 'banquett,' of which notice is to be given.

12. Provides that a committee of four merchants, elected yearly, shall choose and purchase the wine and beer.

13. In all the ordinarie eitting rowmes and chalmeris the Maister of the Consergerie salbe haldin to furnish fyre at none, and at nicht from October to the first of Apryle, in tyme of denner and supper onlie.

14. Also at nicht the Maister of the Consergerie sall send his servand with candill and lanterne to fetch his merchants to supper betwixt saxt and sevin hours at nicht quhen the mone schynes nott; bott quhen the moone schynes cleir they sall cum without candle or bowatt[7] at the hour foresaid.

15. Also they sall all retire thame to thair chalmeris and ludginges in winter at half hour to ten, under the payne of ane vnlaw of ane pund Fleymis.

16. Provides that the porter that 'keipes the entrie' has food, fire, and candle.

17. Item, euerie maile, noone, and evin, the trynsheour salbe laid doun and ilk man sall pay his ordinar.

18. Provides that no stranger eat or drink in the house save gentlemen or students having licence, and being of the 'Scottish natioun.'

[1] Salted. [2] Boiled. [3] Stivers. [4] Strong.
[5] Week. [6] Pillows. [7] Hand-lantern.

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19. Provides that a box be hung up, into which any one who swears shall pay a fine of 'thrie gritts'[1] for every offence.

20. Provides for strong boxes in which to keep the fines.

21. Ordains the Master of the 'Consergerie' to observe the contract.

22. Ordains the said Master to observe any further injunctions of the Convention of the Burghs.

'In Witness quhairof the said Neill Kae hes subscryuit to the samyne iniunctiones with his hand as followes, N. KAE.'—*Records of the Convention of Royal Burghs*, vol. 1597-1614, pp. 428-431.

59. MAKING A PEDIGREE.—Most people feel an interest in the past history of their family. It is common, however, to deprecate the feeling—why, it is hard to say, for a little thought will show that it is one of the most natural that men possess, and, rightly applied, profitable and pleasant also. It need not—nay, it should not—begin and end with a desire to boast of ancestors holding a position in society higher than their descendants now occupy; yet to this vulgar degradation of the love of genealogy is owing much of the discredit into which it has fallen. It is not high-minded in a man to shrink from searching into the records of the past because he dreads exposing the fact that his forefathers did not occupy the social position he now fills. To find out the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, should be the aim; and the result of investigations carried on in this spirit must yield instruction as well as information. Our American brethren are far ahead of us in the pure study of genealogy—their Democratic bias enables them to work independently of the false pride which is the great obstacle in this country. In England, too, the work is daily better understood, and the advantages of it to the general public shown by the valuable facts which such investigations are sure to bring to light. It may be well to offer a few very simple hints as to the *modus operandi*, for many of our readers are showing a laudable interest in the past history of their families. In the first place it is necessary to collect all information within easy reach; first, as to father and mother, in which little difficulty need be expected. But as the inquiry goes back, oral testimony will disappear, save in the shape of tradition—which must be received and noted, but regarded with caution—letters, diaries, account-books; entries in old Bibles or books that have been valued should be carefully searched for, and facts bearing on the subject entered in a note-book kept exclusively for the purpose. Distant relatives should be interrogated, and their assistance secured. The inquirer must now go beyond his family circle, and apply himself to such public documents as may aid him. In the first place, parochial registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials. Those belonging to Scotland, down to 1819, are all kept at the Register House, Edinburgh, and can be examined on complying with certain necessary and moderate regulations. Next there are Scottish wills, also kept in the Register House, these should be searched; they are well indexed, and may throw much light on the entries found in the parish registers. The lists of heirs and sasine must not be neglected. By a shrewd use of the materials we have mentioned, it is quite probable that a pedigree of several generations may be formed, care being taken to enter nothing as a fact unless proved; but, at the same time, to value doubtful

[1] Groats.

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matter as possibly capable of elucidation later on, and useful as indicating in what direction light may be looked for. Peculiar family names are often thus a great assistance, also the carrying on of any particular profession, trade, or handicraft. A hundred years ago fewer changes took place than now, and if two men of similar Christian name, and of the same occupation, are found in the same district, there is a strong presumption that they were of the same family. I have, as yet, spoken only of the simplest and most easily managed pedigree; but in very many cases much more can be done by patience and intelligence. As more of the history of our trades and handicrafts becomes known, the names of those connected with them will become known; also in large reference libraries histories of counties, towns, or parishes, and of trades and trade companies, may be found to contain the names sought after, and it may happen that the line will lead up to some younger son of a family whose history is tolerably well known. The greatest care, however, is required in such a case. It will not do to rely on mere surmise, identity must be proved in every possible way; a certain amount of presumptive evidence may satisfy the requirements of a pedigree not claiming to possess absolute correctness, and amongst those which have passed the keen and severe scrutiny of the College of Heralds or the Lyon Office, many may be found where a link marked as unsatisfactory from want of full legal proof is yet open to but the very faintest doubt as to its accuracy.

A man who possesses a history of his family, worked out by his own skill and perseverance, is not likely to underrate his own responsibilities, and he is in a position to see how those whose blood and characteristics he inherits used or abused their opportunities; he receives from the study of his race encouragement and warning, and if he has the leisure and the facilities for carrying on his investigation into other families, he is sure to discover much which will enable him to understand better the past and present condition of his country. Again I would point to America, for I am convinced that the people of that great country are showing their wisdom in paying attention to the history of their own ancestors. They have no peerage of titled men, nor do they need it where all are esteemed peers; but they are forming a mass of genealogical lore which, as it shows their own desire to know who were their ancestors in the Old World, tends also to implant in the hearts of future generations a generous ambition to be worthy of an honest race. The great bugbear genealogists have to face is snobbishness in others—ay, and in themselves also. The true genealogist plucks out of his soul the vulgar contempt of honest labour and of lowly social rank, and then can realise the pleasure of adding generation to generation as he works in the records of the past. If his labour leads him to one whose name is prominent in the history of his country, let him imitate his virtues and shun his vices. If he has to be content to find his line lost in obscurity a few generations back, let him leave on record what he has discovered; an honest pedigree, like good wine, improves with age, and light may flash on the past when and how the searcher after it least expects—at any rate, he may feel satisfaction in knowing that he has rescued from the past something that the future will be grateful for. We earnestly trust that the time is coming when Scotsmen will better understand that it is folly to boast vaguely of having a 'lang pedigree,' or pretend to despise genealogy because their forbears were tradesmen or artificers; every man should seek to prove his pedigree, be it

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long or short. It is far more snobbish to sneer at such a work than to value it as the men of other nations do.—EDITOR.

60. MILK IN OLD TIMES.—It is remarkable that milk is not mentioned in old documents as a beverage. We have never met with any explanation for this. It can scarcely be that no use was made of it, or that it was so plentiful that it was, like water, regarded as not worthy of mention. The fact, however, remains. We have some acquaintance with the domestic habits of Londoners, as shown by old diaries and account-books, yet we have never met with any mention of milk-selling as a trade, or milk-consumption as a recognised habit of the people in any class of life, and the same is the case with old Scottish documents.—EDITOR.

61. INVENTORY OF GOODS, 1583.—The following is a list of goods copied from the original MS. in the Public Record Office, London, and is, we think, a suitable companion to the paper on the Consergerie, as giving the costume of the same period:—

The juste note mad of the goodes & apperall in a new cheste of Dealbourd, cōtaynyng fyve fowte & môe in lenthe, pertaynyng unto me, Johne Clevie, Scottesman, wiche sayd cheeste and goodes was taken furthe of the bark & crear [lighter], belonging to Saltpreston in Scotland, wiche sayde crear recevyd the goodes and coffers of the lord Ambassadors at London, and comyng to Scotland, was robbed & spoyled by Inglyshe pyratts, viz.:—

Item, a new cloke of frenche tannye, lased and tuffee withe Syllk, the wiche coste	xls.
Item, a payr of hosse of frenche russett. Layd one wite a brod byllamento Lace, worthe . . .	xxiiijs.
Item, a payr of blew paynd hosse, drawin furthe w^{t} Dewrance, & lased w^{t} byllament, . . .	xxxs.
Item, a new Dooblett of fyne canvase, knit and lased with Sylke, ...	xxiiijs.
Item, half a dozen of Shurttes, worthe . . .	xxxs.
Item, vi bandes, new mad of fyne holland, w., . .	xxxs.
Item, iij payr of fyne knyt stokings, ...	xxiiijs.
Item, a new hatt, faced thorrow w^{t} Sylk, . . .	xs.
Item, a bybell, the wiche coste, w. . . .	xiijs. iiijd.
Item, mor small bowkes, wryting paper, gloves, handcarchaes, gyrdylles, starche, w^{t} many other nessary thinges, worthe	xls.
Item, the cheeste wherin these goodes wer cost me, w^{t} Lock and key, ...	xiijs. iiijd.
Item mor, a hargabusse, w^{t} flask & tuchbox, . .	xxs.
Summa totallis, xiiij. li., xviijs. viijd.	

25 *June* 1583.

62. HAY OF ERROL (*continued from* p. 61).—Upon hearing this reply the king was much offended, and sent soldiers and servants secretly to seize William de Braos; but he fled with his wife and family to Ireland.[1]

In 1210 King John invaded Ireland, where he took Matilda de Braos

[1] W. de Novoburgo; *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland.*

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and her two sons William and Reginald prisoners. They had been living in Meath under the protection of Hugh de Lacy. William de Braos attempted meanwhile to recover his Welsh estates by force; Matilda, her eldest son, his wife, and two children, escaped to Scotland, and Reginald joined his father in Wales. Matilda and her party went from Carrick to the Isle of May, doubtless in hope of finding refuge in Perthshire with her brother, but she was followed by Duncan of Carrick, who recaptured her and took her over to King John at Carrickfergus. Thence she and her son, his wife, and two children, were taken to Windsor Castle, where they were starved to death in 1211. William de Braos died at Corbeil, August 9th 1211.

It is also stated that the seizure of the Countess de Braos took place in the Isle of Man,[1] but the preponderance of evidence is in favour of the Isle of May.

Hugh and Walter de Lacy were also exiled with their friends the de Braos. It may be mentioned that in 1217 Henry III. restored Reginald de Braos to his rank and Irish Estates.[2]

King John gives his version of this transaction in the State Documents as follows:—William de Braose owed the King 5000 marks for land in Munster, and had paid nothing for five years.[3] Also the farm of the King's city of Limerick. Destraint was ordered against his land in Wales. His wife Matilda de Haya, his nephew Earl Ferrars, and Adam du Port, his brother-in-law, came to Gloucester to the King; but William de Braos, after creating disturbances and slaying the King's lieges at Leominster, fled to Ireland with his wife and sons William and Reginald; his wife was there harboured by William Earl Mariscal and Walter and Hugh Lacy.[4]

After the King went to Ireland, William de Braos did as much evil as he could, burnt a mill and three bordell. Meanwhile his wife fled to Scotland with her two sons and her private retinue, in company of Hugh de Lacy; and when the King was at the capture of Carrickfergus Castle, a certain friend and cousin of his of Galloway, Duncan de Karyk, reported to the King that he had taken her and her daughter, the wife of Roger de Mortimer, and William junior and his wife and two sons; but Hugh de Lacy and Reginald had escaped. The King sent John de Curey and Godfrey de Craucumb for them with Crossbowmen and Sergeants and two Gallies; and Matilda, when brought to the King, offered a fine of 40,000 marks for life and limb, and 10,000 additional of penalty, all which was put in writing. Afterwards she said she had no money but 24 marks of silver, 24 shillings, and 15 ounces of gold. Then the King, after proclaiming William de Braos from county to county, outlawed him according to the Law and Custom of England. The King and his Earls and Barons present at Carrickfergus append their seals to this document.[5]

William Earl of Sarum.	W. Earl Ferrars.
G. Fitz Piers, Earl of Essex.	Robert Fitzwalter.
S. Earl of Winton.	W. Briwerre.
Earl Alberic.	Hugh de Neville.
H. Earl of Hereford.	W. de Albini.
Adam du Port.	Hugh de Gournay.
W. de Mubray.	

[1] W. de Novoburgo.
[2] *Calendar of Documents*, Irish Series.
[3] Pipe Roll, No. 480.
[4] *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland.*
[5] *Calendar of Documents relating to Scotland*, p. 82, No. 480.

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Eodem tempore Matildis femina nobilis et uxor Willelmi de Brausa, et filius ejus et hæres Willelmus, et uxor ejusdem Willelmi apud Windelshores carcerati custodia deputati, jubenti Anglorum rege, fame perierunt.

William de Scocies died in 1170, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VII.—William de la Haya. He succeeded to Errol and to land in Suffolk, Huntingdon, and Cambridge; he married Eva, daughter of Sir William Barklay, Chamberlain of Scotland, who brought him the lands of Petenalin in Fife. They had ten sons:—(1) David; (2) William, who made a grant to the Abbey of Cupar for the welfare of the souls of himself, Ada his wife, and of William de Haya, his father, and his mother Eva; (3) John de Ardnaughton, granted a yair on the Tay to the Abbey of Cupar, with the concurrence of his son Peter, for the welfare of the soul of his wife Sulcana de Lascelles—from him descend the Hays of Naughton in Fife; (4) Thomas, who also made a donation to the same Abbey for the souls of his father and mother, of King William, and of Ada his wife; (5) Robert; (6) Malcolm; (7) Achaius; (8) Patrick; (9) Kenneth; (10) Walter.

William de la Hay and his six youngest sons all fell in the Crusade between 1290 and 1295. It is no doubt due to this circumstance that Ariosto, whose knowledge of the chivalry of Britain was derived from the records of the Crusades, alludes to Errol in the 'Orlando Furioso,' Canto x. stanza 87:—

'Signoreggia Forbesse il forte Armano
Che di bianco e di nero ha labandiera
E ha il Conte d'Erelia a destro Mano
Che porta in campo verde una lumiera.'

In this year[1] Henry II. had his son crowned as Henry III., and left for Normandy. On the 20th December occurred the murder of Thomas à Becket.

In 1171 Henry II. returned to England and marched into Wales to relieve Caerleon Castle, then held by William de la Haya's brother-in-law. After relieving it and defeating the Welsh, he embarked at Milford Haven for Ireland, taking with him the two Wardens of the Welsh Marches, William de Braos and Hugh de Lacy; he gave grants to both these Barons, and embarked again for England on Easter day 1172. From Milford Haven he went to Portsmouth to embark for France, but before leaving had his son and his wife crowned again as King and Queen.

Soon after he sailed his son called Henry III. rebelled. Adam du Port, who seems to have advised him, was outlawed by Henry II.

In 1173 William the Lion, King of Scotland, David Earl of Huntingdon, Theobald of Blois, and Hugh Bigod joined the young King, and received fiefs in consequence; amongst those who benefited was Radulphus de Haye.[2] The Scotch King took Stirling, Edinburgh, Jedburgh, Berwick, Roxburgh, Annan, and Lochmaben Castles; Earl David took Huntingdon Castle, Earl Ferrars Tutbury Castle, and de Lacy Chester.

In the summer Henry II. surrounded the army of his son Henry III. at Dol and took him prisoner, with his brothers Richard and Geoffrey. Amongst the prisoners of note captured was Radulphus de Haye. Henry then marched into Anjou on the 16th October, and laid siege to the Castle of Haye, which Gaufridus de Haye surrendered to him on the 18th November 1173. The war continued until 30th September 1174, when a treaty of peace was signed between Henry II. and the King of France and his

[1] A.D. 1170. [2] Matthew of Paris.

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rebellious sons.[1] From this treaty, however, the King of Scotland and the Earls of Leicester and Chester were specially excluded. For William had invaded England on the 31st March 1174, and had been surprised and made prisoner on the 13th July at Alnwick.

On the 8th December 1174 William the Lion, King of Scotland, made a convention with Henry II. at Falaise.[2] In this treaty the King of Scotland, the Bishops, Clergy, Earls, and Barons of Scotland became liegemen of King Henry II. William, his brother Earl David, his Barons, and other men, agreed that the Scotch Church should make to the English Church such subjection thenceforth as it ought and was wont to make in the time of the Kings of England predecessors of King Henry. William delivered up the Castles of Roxburgh, Berwick, Jedburgh, Edinburgh, and Stirling, and gave hostages for the due performance of the treaty. Amongst these was William de la Haye. He was retained as a hostage until August 1175, when William and his brother David did homage for Scotland and Galloway at York, and were released and allowed to return to Scotland. For these services large additions were made to the estate of Errol, and it was created into a Barony in 1178.

In 1189 Henry II. died at Chinon, and was succeeded by Richard Cœur de Lion. His first act whilst preparing for the Crusade was to release William the Lion from the conditions imposed at Falaise, and to restore the Castles which were held by the English in Scotland. In 1190 he gave back the Honour of Huntingdon to Earl David, who joined him with his tenants in the Crusade. William de la Haya accompanied him.

William de la Haya died in the crusade before 1199, and was succeeded by his eldest son.

VIII.—David, who was confirmed in the Barony of Errol by the King, 17th September 1199.[3] He married Helen, daughter of Gilbert Earl of Strathern, and had two sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) William, ancestor of the Hays of Leys. He also gave large grants to the Abbey of Cupar. He died about 1237, and was succeeded by his son.

IX.—Gilbert. He married a daughter of William Cumyn, Earl of Buchan. In 1255 he was appointed a Regent of Scotland, by the advice of Henry III., during the minority of Alexander III., and again in 1258 a guardian of the King and Queen.[4] He had two sons:—(1) Nicholaus; (2) Sir John de Haya, who married the heiress of Sir Andrew Frazer of Touch and Tullybody. He died about 1259, and was succeeded by his son.

X.—Nicholaus. He married a daughter of Donald Earl of Mar, with whom he obtained Dronlaw, and had three sons:—(1) Gilbert; (2) Nicholaus, Rector of Fossenib, recorded as having his arrears forgiven by Edward I. in 1296 (*Rot. Scot.*); (3) Hugh, an associate of Robert Bruce. He was one of the nobles who became bound to acknowledge Margaret, Princess of Norway, as their Sovereign in the event of the King's death, in a parliament held at Scone in 1283-4. He was also one of those who consented to her marriage with Edward, Prince of Wales, 18th July 1290.

He commanded the Scottish army, under Alexander III., which, after a succession of skirmishes, finally defeated the Danes at Largs in October

[1] Matthew of Paris. [2] Walter de Coventry.

[3] In 1215 Radulphus de Haie, was one of those described as—Ile peraverunt quod obsequerentur mandato xxv Baronum.

[4] *Calendar of Documents*, A.D. 1244. He is one of the knights who swear to keep the king of England's peace in Ireland, with Earl Patrick, Earl Walter, Nicholas de Soulis, Gilbert de la Hay, John Comin, William de la Hay, William de la Hay.

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1263. He was killed in battle in 1303. He was one of the nominators of the elder Bruce in his competition for the throne of Scotland. He obtained from King John Balliol a charter erecting his lands of Errol, Inchyra, Kilspindie, Dronlaw, Pethponts, Cassingray, and Fossy into a free warren. He gave, like his forefathers, a bovate of land to the abbey of Cupar, which gift is witnessed by his son Nicholas, Rector of Fossenib; and the last transaction in which his name appears is one with William Auld, burgess of Perth, on Sunday the octave of St. Martin 1302, concerning the recovery of debts due to him, by which he obliged himself to give William Auld a third part of all that he recovered. He was succeeded by his eldest son in 1303.

XI.—Sir Gilbert, who joined Robert I. (Bruce), and supported him in all the vicissitudes of his fortune. The family of his wife is unknown, but he left one son, David. He was created Constable of Scotland in 1308. That office was conferred upon him heritably by a charter engraved in Anderson's *Diplomata*, and announced by letter to Philip the Fair, King of France, in a letter dated 16th March 1308-9, and in a donation by Robert I. to the Abbey of Scone. The commission is in these words:—

Gilberto Haya, militi, delecto et fideli nostra, pro homagio et servitio suo, officium constabulariæ Scotiæ, cum pertinend: et habend: dicto Gilberto et heredibus suis in feodo et hereditate, cum hostilagiis ad dictum officium pentinentibus, libere quiete plenarie et honorifice, et cum omnibus aliis libertatibus ad idem officium de jure, aut consuetudine spectantibus, aut spectare valentibus, faciendo nobis et heredibus nostris dictus Gilbertus et heredes sui servitium inde debitum et consuetum.—At Cambuskenneth, 12th November 1314.[1] This grant was in consequence of his crowning services at Bannockburn.

> 'The Earl of Lennox, as my author says,
> That callit was Malcolm in tha dais,
> And Gilbert Hay of Errol that was Lord,
> Gif all be richt my author did record,
> This twa Lordis, other for ill or gude,
> Ferme at the faith of King Robert tha stude.'[2]

He was granted the castle and land of Slanys forfeited by the Earl of Buchan, 1314. He was one of the Scottish nobility who signed the letter to the Pope asserting the independence of Scotland, 6th April 1320, and was one of the Conservators of the truce with England 1323. He died in 1330, soon after his royal friend and master, and was succeeded by his son,

XII.—David, who married a daughter of Sir John Keith of Innerpeffer, and was killed at the Battle of Neville's Cross on the 17th October 1346. He was the author of the *Tabill*. He left one son.

XIII.—Thomas, Constable of Scotland, who married the Princess Elizabeth, 3d daughter of Robert II. and his Queen Elizabeth Mure.

THE TABILL.

Hic desunt multorum Dominorum, a Primo Hay, qui devisit Danios, sub Kenetho tertio, Anno Domini circa DCCCCLXXX, ad hunc Davidem, qui vixit anno, memorandum. Quod Dominus David de Errol, interfectus erat ad bellam de Duram, Anno Domini M°CCC°XLV°I.

[1] Douglas Anderson's *Diplomata*.
[2] *Chron. of Scotland*, Boece, vol. iii. p. 205.

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Item Dominus Nicolaus de Haya, dominus de Errol, interfectus fuit ad bellum de anno domini, quorum corpora requiescunt coram altari hujus monasterii de Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini M°CCC°XXIIJ., nono Kalendas Maij, obijt pie memorie Dominus Gilbertus Hay apud Aberdein, et sepultus est apud Cuprum xiij. Kalendas ejusdem mensis, coram altarem Sancte Andree.

[Here is the place for David, but his record is placed above, at the head of the Tabill, which he compiled.]

Item, Anno Domini M°CCCC°VJ., sexto Kalendas Julij, obijt pie memorie Dominus Thomas de Hay, Constabularius Socie apud Inchtuthel, et sepultus est apud Cuprum.

Item, Anno Domini M°CCCC°XXXVJ., in crastino Pentecostes, obijt Dominus Gulielmus de Haya, Constabularius Socie, Dominus de Errol, . . . apud Furvie, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1437.

Item, Anno M°CCCCXXXJ., Septimo idus Septembris, obijt apud Admuir Gilbertus de Hay, filius et heres dicti Gulielmi de Hay de Errol, et sepultus est apud Cuprum. 1431.

Item Gulielmus, Comes de Errol, Constabularius de Scocie, obijt apud Slains, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini MCCCCLX., mensis Augusti xix. 1460.

Item, Nicolaus, Comes de Errol, filius quondam Gulielmi Comitis de Errol, obijt apud Killiemuir, et sepultus est apud Cuprum, Anno Domini MCCCCLXVIJ., mensis Augusti xxiv. 1467.

Item, Anno Domini MD., obijt pie memorie Elizabeith Gordon, Comitissa de Errol et Domina de Kennedio, xv. Callendas Maij, et sepulta est in Cupro.

Item, Anno Domini MDVI., obijt pie memorie Gulielmus de Hay, Scocie Constabularius, nec non Comes de Errol, xiv. mensis Januarii, et sepultus est in Cupro.

Item, pie memorie Dominus Gulielmus Hay, Comes de Errol, ac Constabularius de Scocie, ac Vicomes de Aberdein, interfectus fuit cum Domino Rege Jacobo IV° ad bellum de Flowden, Anno Domini MDXIII., sepultus in Et cum Eo LXXXVIJ., ex eodem cognomine. 1513.

Item, xxviij. die mensis Julij, Anno Domini MDXXII., obijt Gulielmus Hay de Errol, Comes, Vicomes de Aberdein, Constabularius Scocie, apud Edinburgum. Et sepultus est apud Cuprum. Etatis sue XXVII°. 1522.

Item, xi. die mensis Aprilis, Anno Domini MDXLI., obijt Gulielmus Hay, filius et heres supradicti Gulielmi, apud Edinburgh, etatis sue XX. 1541.

Item, penultimo die mensis Januarij, Anno Domini MDLXXIII., obijt bone memorie Georgius, Comes de Errol, apud Pertham, et sepultus est Errolie. 1573.

Item viii. die mensis Octobris, Anno Domini MDLXXXV., obijt Andreas, Comes de Errol, apud Slanis, et sepultus est ibidem. 1585.

J. D. H.

63. FLEMINGS IN SCOTLAND (see Notes 15, 18, 26, 36, 50).—The position of Flemings in Scotland was not in the seventeenth century quite what it had been in earlier times, nor were they any longer the only artisans

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who brought their skill to aid in civilising the country, for with them were to be found many French artisans, a class scarcely represented in Scotland before the seventeenth century. The cause which led to their presence was not a spirit of enterprise, but the necessity of finding a refuge from bitter persecution. We cannot attempt more than we have already done in these pages, viz., to give a slight sketch which may perhaps lead our readers to send us such information as they possess towards a history of the Huguenots in Scotland, which is much needed.

As early as 1574 (Sep. 3) the Town Council of Edinburgh agreed with a Frenchman that he should set up a school in Edinburgh to teach his own language, and charge each child 25s. yearly, besides enjoying £25 during the Council's pleasure (*City Reg. apud Maitland Club*).

Though there is no evidence that this teacher was a Huguenot, we find that the teacher in 1581 was Nicolus Langloys, 'Francheman,' who is known to have been a refugee who fled from France after the Massacre of St. Bartholomew in 1572; his daughter was Esther, the wife of Bartholomew Kellor, and well-skilled in penmanship (a good account of her and her works is given in the *Trans. of the Soc. of Ant. Scot.*, vol. vi. p. ii., 1867).

In 1586 the *Edinburgh City Records* (p. 458) show that a French congregation was settled in the city. This may be the same congregation referred to presently, *established by* Act of 1587. French schoolmasters are also mentioned as settling in Aberdeen and Perth. There are also two French Causeway Makers mentioned as employed by the Edinburgh Town Council.

7th April 1587, 'Warklomes' made for 'twa Fraynchmen Calsay Makeris, sent hame to the town be Hew Brown' (*E. B. R.*, p. 488).

9th Aug. 1587.—'Fraynch Calsay Makers to repair Calsayes in the Kowgaitt' (p. 498.)*

* In a paper read by the Editor of *Northern Notes and Queries*, on May 11th, at the Quarterly Meeting of the Huguenot Society, London, this extract from the Edinburgh Burgh Records was introduced. A discussion took place, and some of the members who were not well acquainted with old Scottish words considered that the wark-looms were weaving-looms, and that calsay-makers were kersey- (cloth) makers. For the information of our English readers we will explain that the word 'calsay' is a well-known old form of causeway. Jamieson, in his *Scottish Dictionary*, gives 'Calsay, *s.*, causeway, streets'; Acts James VI., Part 13, 'Act for Mending of the Calsay of the Cannowgait and outw^t the Watterzett,' A.D. 1597.

> 'Scharp hailstanys . . . .
> Hoppand on the thak (thatch) and the causay.'
> DOUGLAS'S *Virgil*, 202, 32.

Phrases.—'Causey-webs,' persons who neglected their work and were always on the street. 'Causey-cloaths,' dress for public use—for wearing on the street.

Bad as the country roads were in Scotland, much care was bestowed on the making and repairing the streets in Burghs, and many Acts of Parliament were passed in connection with them. The superior skill of the foreign workmen led to their employment. In the city of Edinburgh a special toll, denominated 'Causeway Mail,' was levied on all vehicles from time immemorial; this toll latterly amounted to £2,500 per annum. On the 15th of May this year it was abolished by an Act of Parliament, passed 1878. This fact makes it the more desirable to explain the exact meaning of a word which will now soon grow obsolete. The presumption that 'calsay' stood for 'kersey' (cloth) arose from the previous mention of 'looms,' which have been so long connected solely with 'weaving-looms' that its wider meaning has been utterly lost sight of. We give Jamieson's definition:—

'LOOM, *s.* An utensil of any kind. *Vide* Lome.

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It is, however, of the Flemings that we wish chiefly to deal. Several entries in *Edinburgh Burgh Records* refer to them.

8th May 1588.—'Be reason of the difference in matters of religion betwixt the Kirk and two Fleming Websters dwelling within this parish called [——blain], ordain them to dispatch and end their work by 1 Sept. next; and, in the meantime, to convene and confer with the Minister and if they do not agree with the Kirk to remove furth of the realm' (*E. B. R.*, p. 519). It may be that the religious difficulty which crops up here was one reason why the Huguenots did not so readily settle in Scotland as in England, where they found little opposition to worshipping in their own way.

9th Aug. 1588.—There is an order for loading with coals, at Leith, the ship which 'brocht hame the Flemyng Wabsters, walkers, wevers, and litsteris' (p. 526).

27th Sep. 1588.—£68, 6s. 8d. to be paid to the Flemyng Wabsters, etc., 'laitly brocht hame furth of Flanders' for their charges and expenses in transporting them, their wives, children, and family, to this Burgh (p. 530).

22d Nov. 1588.—Flemyng strangers, weavers, put to work and ordered to have their names enrolled (p. 533).

This is the only list of strangers in Scotland of which I can find mention. It may possibly still exist, and it would much gratify me if I could, in a future number, give it to my readers.

By December 1588, a Fleming, Eustachius Roch, seems to have settled down, for he has a 'tak' of lands near Newhaven (p. 534). Chambers, in his *Annals*, speaks of him as an adventurer. I am inclined to think that this is a hasty judgment, for mention is made of him further on (p. 538) as a proprietor of land at Leith.

An Act of Parliament was passed, in 1587, in favour of John Gardin, Philip Fermant, and John Banko, Flemings, for five years, for establishment of manufacture of 'Searges, grow grams, fustianis, bombasies, slemmingies, beyis, covertours of beddis,' etc.

'LOME, pronounced lume. An utensil or instrument of any kind, or for whatsoever use.

"Eneas . . . .
With lume in hand fast wirkand like the laif."
DOUGLAS'S *Virgil*, 169, 25.

'*Werk-lome* is often applied to instruments used in labour *s.* Warkloom.

"Al instruments of pleuch, graith, irnit, and steil,
As culturis, sokkys, and the sowmes grete,
War thidder brocht, and tholis tempyr new,
The leist of all sic *werklomes* wer adew,
They did thame forge in swerdis of metal brycht,
For to defend thare cuntrie and thare richt."
DOUGLAS'S *Virgil*, 230, 31.

'Brewlumes, milklumes. A.S. ge-loma, utensilia. Heir-loom = hereditari supellex.

It will thus be seen that to speak of the 'looms of Flanders' is incorrect, unless with the explanatory prefix 'weaving.' It is clear that the Frenchmen or Walloons mentioned in the Burgh Records were men skilled in making such paved streets as existed at that day, and that the city authorities provided them with tools and set them to work to repair the Cowgate, one of the main thoroughfares. In the Act of Parliament in favour of 'craftis-men Flemyngis' the word 'werk-loom' occurs, meaning there a weaver's work-loom or machine. In reading old Scottish documents the nature of the 'werk-loom' will be found to vary with the handicraft of the user of it.—ED.

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ACTA PARLIAMENTORUM JACOBI VI. C. 119.

Act in favour of the craftismen flemȳgis.

(1.) Oure souerane lord and thrie estaittas of þis pñt parliamēt upoun þe humill supplicatioun of Johne gardin philp fermant and Johne banko flemyngis strangearis and warkmen haifing consideratioun þat the saidꝭ strangearis ar cum within þis realme to exercise þair craft and occupatioun in making of searges growgrams fusteanis bombesies stemmīgis beyis coverto^{r}ꝭ of beddis and uþeris appertening to þ^{r} said craft and for instructioun of þe saidꝭ liegis in þe exercise of þe making of þe warkis and hes offerit to o^{r} said souerane lord and hail cōmoun weill of þis realme the experience and suir knawlege of þair laubo^{r}ꝭ qlk will tend to ane perpetuall floresching of þe said craft within þis realme. Thairfoir oure said souerane lord and thre estaittis foirsaidꝭ hes tho^{t} ressounable and expedient and for the cōmoun weill of þe realme hes aggreit and concluidit w^{t} the saidꝭ craftismen and strangearis foirsaidꝭ upoun þe particulair heidꝭ and articles following. That is to say þe saidꝭ craftismen sall remane w^{t}in this realme for the space of fyve ȝeiris at þe leist efter the dait heirof and salbring within þis realme the nowmer of xxx personis of wabsteris walkaris and sic uþeris as may wirk and ꝑforme þe said wark as alsua ane litstair or ma for litting and perfitting of þair saidꝭ warkis and þ^{t} thai and þ^{r} seruandꝭ walkaris wobstaris and litstaris to be brocht hame be þame sall mak and ꝑfite þ^{r} steikis and peeces of warkis according as þe samin ar or hes bene maid in flanderis holland or Ingland kepand lenth breid and fȳnes conforme to þe rule and stile of the buik of þe craft foirsaid pñtit befoir his Ma^{tie} be þe saidis craftismen Sene cōsiderit allowit markit and authorizit be his hienes and deliverit in keping to þe superintendent of þe said craft and keipare of his hienes sell þ^{r}of efterspecifiit.

(2.) Item the saidis craftismen ar oblist be þir pñtis to tak na prenteiss bot scottis boyis and madinnis of this realme and before onie utheris the burges bairnis of Edinburgh to be preferrit and acceptit upoun þe conditionis following to wit to be prenteiss be þe space of fyve ȝeiris and þat þe saidꝭ strangearis sall learne þair prenteiss sum pairt of ꝑ craft q^{r}by ꝑ labouris may be worth ꝑ meat and clething within þe space of halff ane ȝeir efter ꝑ entrie and ꝑ saidꝭ m^{r}ꝭ sall instruct þame in the haill pointis of ꝑ said craft within þe space of fyve ȝeiris and sall hyde na pairt ꝑof fra thame and alsua sall furnishe þame ressounablie in meit drink clething bedding wesching and wringing ffor the qlkis causs to be performit be þe saidꝭ strangearis to ꝑ prenteiss during the said space of fyve ȝeiris. The saidis prenteiss and ilk ane of þame sall pay to ꝑ m^{r}ꝭ for ilk ane of ꝑ prenteisseis the sowme of fourty pundis scottis money for ilk man cheild and twenty pund for ilk madin A Cl^{o} Reḡrj alsua þe saidꝭ strangearis ar oblist be ꝑ pñtis not to suffer ony personis of þair awin natioun and vocatioun to beg or trouble this cuntrie for povertie and þat þai sal interteny thame be ꝑ warkis and furnessing conforme to þe ordo^{r} obseruit be ꝑ natioun in Ingland and þe price of the saidꝭ seillis to be payit be þe byaris of þe said stuff.

(3.) Item to þe effect þat his Ma^{ties} lieges be not dissavit nor preiudgeit be þe saidꝭ strangearis unsufficient wark bot þat þe samin wark and every peice and parcell ꝑof salbe als sufficient as ony uþer siclyk stuff that is maid in þe saidꝭ cuntries of flanderis holland or Ingland according to þe

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reull and forme of þe buik of þe said craft producit and mkit as said is. Thairfoir his Ma^tie w^t avis foirsaid hes appointit constitute and ordanit ane honest and discreit man Nicolas udwart burges of Edinbur to be visito^r and o^sear of þe said craftismen haill warkis steikis and peeces and to try the sufficiencie þof and to keip his hienes seill stamp and Irne for marking þairof ffor the qlk seill and furnessing of Irnes and lead þairto as alsua þe timmer and lomes quhairupon þai stent the said stuff. The said Nicolas salhave sic dueties as is cõtenit w^tin the said buik and as is cõmounlie usit to be payit þfoir in flanderis holland or Ingland quhilk office his Ma^tie w^t avis foirsaid gevis and disponis to the said Nicolas during his lyvetyme and be þ pñtis exemis him fra all extẽtẽ watcheing wairding and uþeris chairges and Impositionis quhatsumeuer alsfrelie as þe said^e strangearis ar exemit þfra and þat for guid cõsiderationis moving his Ma^tie.

(4.) And his Maiestie willing to gratifie the saidis strangers for thair gude offices forsaidis hes grantit and be thir pñtis grantis to the saidis strangers and workmen ane patent place within the burgh of Edinburgh or within ony uther burgh w^tin this realme quhair they sall remane upoune the ordinar mcat dayes of the said^e burrowis to sell thair maid steikis and peces of stuff to the lieges of this realm, providing that thay sall sell na wool nor worsett befoir the same be put in wark. Alsua that the burgh quhair thay duell and usis thair craft sall appoint thame sufficient places to sett up treis draw and dry thair stuff and uther neidfull thingis for thair craft upoun ressonable payment conforme to the ord^r of thair said buke.

(5.) Item his hienes with avise foirsaid be thir pñtis exemis the saidis strangers thair cumpanyes servandis and prentiss fra all taxationis subsideis tributis impositionis watching warding stenting and utheris chargeis quhatsumevir within burgh or outw^t the same. And ordanis that the magistrattis of the burgh of Edinburgh and utheris quhair they sall remane to mak thame burgess of thair burgh and grant thame the libertie thairof gratis during thair remaning. And als his Maiestie grantis to thame the libertie and privilege of naturalizatioun and to be as fre within this realme during thair remainig as gif thay wer borne within the samyn. And that thair lauchfull barnis sall brouke the saidis privilegis as gif thay wer naturalizat or borne Scottismen.

(6.) Alsua his Maiestie ordanis the provest and baillies of Edinburgh and of the uther burrowis quhair the saidis strangers salhappin to mak residence to furneis and deliver to ilk ane of the saidis thre workmen ane sufficient worklwme to begyn thair work and na further.

(7.) Item it is permittit that strangers may bye the saidis personis steikis of work in the oppin mercat allanerlie. And alsua that thay may cheise to thame selffis within the said burgh of Edinburgh and libertie thairof or ony uther burgh of this realme ane convenient place for the use of wattir to thame and thair servandis and to ane walker and littistair conforme to thair said buik. And that thair servandis and prentisse that sall cum within this realme salbe exemit fra all exactionis as said is. And alsua salbe rebursit and payit of þair expense and passage cũing be sey be the Magistrattis of the burgh quhair thay sall arryve and mak residence thay being alwyse craftismen hable to exercise the said vocatioun.

(8.) It is alsua grantit be his Maiestie with advise foirsaid that the saidis flemyngis craftismen and thair cumpanyes quhen they ar ane sufficient nowmer and sall require ane kirk and mĩster to be the kirk of

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thair natiouñ That the samyn salbe permittit to thame upoun thair expenses ressonable for mantenyng of the kirk and sustenyng of ane mīster thairat as thay can aggre with the parteis providing that thay and thair congregatioun of the said kirk salbe subject to the disciplene and professioun of the kirk of Scotland and to the ecclesiasticall and civile lawes thairof.

(9.) And lykewyse it is permittit be his Maiestie that the saidis craftismen may bring within this realme and interteny within the same ane wricht of thair awin cuntrie for making of thair worklwmes quha salbe exemit and brouke thair liberties foirsaidis as thame selffis.

(10.) And for the bettir furtherance of this gude and godlie interprise his Maiestie with advise foirsaid gevis and assignis to the saidis thre strangers and thair cumpanyes the sowme of ane thowsand merkis money of this realme. To be payit to thame of the first and reddiest of the guidis qlkis salhappin to be maid be thame for the dewtye of his Maiesties custome qlk salbe ressavit for ilk steik and pece of thair work and laboure and that to be payit efter the said nowmer of threttie workmen be brocht in and plantit within this realme.

(11.) Item his Maiestie with advise of the saidis thre estaittis declaris and ordanis that ilk steik and pece of the saidis craftismēis work sall pay to his hienes be the workers thairof for his Maiesties custume of the same sic custumes and dewetye as is payit thairfore in flanders holand or england conforme to the said buik and valoure of the said stuff as salbe gevin in table to the said Nicolas udwart quhome his Maiestie alsua be thir pñtis constitutis ressaver of the said custume and dewetye during the space foirsaid.

(12.) And the saidis strangers and workmen pñtlie within this realme or that salhappin to cum within the same to the effect foirsaid salbe bund and obleist to pñt thame selffis befoir the provost baillies and counsale of the saidis burrowis Befoir thay be admittit to brouke the privilegis abonewrittin and thair gif thair aythis for obsving of the lawes of this realme spirituall and temporall and for dew obedience to his Maiestie and his successouris thair Jugeis and officiaris thair superintendent and owersear as accordis to the lawes of this realme, and that thay sall remane within this realme at thair work and sall not vaig thairfra during the said space of fyve ȝeiris and further during thair remanīg within this realme.—Extracted from the *Acts of the Parliament of Scotland*, vol. iii. p. 507.

In Feb. $158\frac{8}{9}$ is an entry in the *Burgh Records* in which mention is made of this congregation:—

'Given to the reparation of the Kirk in Trinity College 400 merks owing to the town by the Flemyng Wobstorris, quha ar past to Sanctandros' (p. 536).

We find later on, 1602, that Flemings were brought to Stirling to make cloth (*Stirling Burgh Rec.*, p. 101); and, on the same page, mention is made of 'Pannell's (Fleming) wife and bairns' at Stirling. It may be said that the notes we have given are but few; but we maintain that they suffice to show the presence of Flemings in Scotland, and also that, in the metropolis and in the important burghs, their value was recognised and their employment spoken of without special remark. We cannot at all estimate their numbers; those whose names are given were probably chief men amongst them. It is certain that their position here differed from that in England, and that they were not, as there, so marked as aliens, but were

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quickly merged in the population. This renders it difficult to calculate their number, and impossible, in most cases, to designate them individually. We trust that our readers who have access to Burgh Records, Kirk Session Records, or family charters, will carefully note and send us any passages in which Flemish or French strangers are mentioned. It is only by carefully collecting stray atoms of information that it will ever be possible to know the history of men whose presence has done much for Scottish trade and manufacture.

(*To be continued.*)

64. CARMICHAEL PEDIGREE.—I venture to offer a note on the changes recently made in published pedigrees of the family represented by Sir William Henry Gibson Carmichael, Bart., styled of Durie.

The old Gibson pedigree, as given in Sir Robert Douglas's *Baronage* (page 568), clearly indicates two Baronetcies as conferred on this family. The first on Lord President Gibson, in February 1628, and the second on Thomas Gibson of Kierhill, his grandson, on the 31st December 1702.

This account was followed by *Burke's Peerage* up to the year 1877 (see article 'Carmichael, Bart., of Skirling') and possibly later. It was followed by Foster in 1880 (see article 'Gibson, Bart., of Castle-craig'), and (so far as they go) by Lodge, Dod, and other authorities.

But in some year subsequent to 1877 the article that appears at page 564 of *Burke's Peerage* for 1884 was substituted for the old account of the Gibson family, and I venture to suggest that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record.

(1) The Baronetcy is styled as 'of Durie,' whereas the essence of the new account is to treat the 'Durie' Baronetcy as non-existent.

(2) The Baronetcy of 1628 is regarded as a myth, but it is so clearly documented in Douglas by two marginal references, 'Charta penes Alex. Gibson and in Pub. Arch.,' and 'Charta in Pub. Arch., lib. 52, No. 137,' that it would be more satisfactory to have an assurance that these references are inexact before accepting the new version. It is evident that Mr. Foster, with all his acute perception of any flaw in a Nova Scotia Baronetage, had detected none in the claim to the 1628 creation.

(3) Douglas makes Sir Alexander, the Lord President's eldest son, marry (first) Marjory Murray and (second) Cecilia Fotheringham. The new version makes Sir Alexander marry Cecilia Fotheringham, but assigns Marjory Murray as wife of his son, a third Sir Alexander, who is not mentioned in Douglas.

(4) The new version makes Colonel Sir John (now the third Baronet) to have died unmarried; but I have a note that the *Scots Magazine* records the death of his daughter Susan at London, on the 10th March 1758, aged 81. I cannot at present verify this quotation.

(5) The new version deduces the present Baronet as eleventh in succession from Sir Thomas of Kierhill, created in 1702, why then is he styled 'of Durie,' a place that no longer belongs to the family, and not of 'Kierhill.'

(6) The new version makes John Gibson of Durie (grandfather of the seventh Baronet) to have died 2d June 1787. Foster says that he died 18th January 1767, and my notes confirm Foster.

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(7) The new version states that Thomas, younger brother of the aforesaid John, had a daughter Isabel, who died unmarried. But I have a note (on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*) that her name was Agnes, and that she died at Fisher-Row, 23d August 1774.

(8) The new version states that Sir Alexander Gibson, the fourth baronet, 'had an only child, Margaret, wife of Wm. Murray, of Polmaise.' But Douglas says he had also two sons, who died young.

(9) The new version refers to Sir Alexander of Pentland as the 'second' Baronet, whereas he was the sixth Baronet according to Douglas, and the fourth in succession to Sir Thomas of Kierhill. This is probably a misprint, but it is very confusing.

I have said enough to show that Sir Bernard Burke's new version requires revision, and ought to be received with caution.—Σ.

65. ARMS OF THE SCOTTISH DIOCESES (pp. 29, 34).—In my note regarding the arms of the post-Restoration Bishops of Scotland (p. 34) I might have further adverted to the seal of George Haliburtoun, Bishop of Aberdeen, 1682-88, which momentarily escaped my recollection. It was brought under my notice a few years ago by Mr. Walker, Dean of Guild of Aberdeen, who found the original matrix in a broker's shop in Inverurie. In the place reserved in the Lyon Register, 1672-78, for the arms of the Bishops, those of the Bishop of Aberdeen are a blank. But the dexter side of the impaled shield of Bishop Haliburtoun on this seal contains a representation of what must have been accounted the proper arms of the see of Aberdeen, being neither the Virgin and Child (as on the old seals) nor the miracle of St. Nicholas (as given by Edmonson), but a dexter hand issuing out of a cloud in chief and holding an expanded book. The sinister half of the shield is occupied by the coat of Haliburtoun of Pitcur, the family to which the Bishop belonged. There is a woodcut of this seal in the *Scottish Church Review* of August 1884. G. B.

66. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND.—We find that many of our correspondents know little about the age, condition, and present location of the Parish Registers of Scotland. All these records of date prior to 1819 are now lodged in the Register House, Edinburgh, where they can be searched on payment of moderate fees; it is therefore useless for the student to apply to the parochial authorities for extracts. Taken as a whole, they are greatly inferior in antiquity and completeness to the English Parish Registers; very few date from the sixteenth century, and none go back to 1538, in which year the keeping of such records was made compulsory in England. In some cases entries of marriages are found in the records of the kirk-sessions, and where this is the case these documents have been transferred to the Register House. The Registrar-General has printed a full list of all Parish Registers, arranged in counties, with remarks on the condition of each. A copy of this work has been supplied to every Parish Registrar, and will be found most useful in guiding the student in his researches. Few of the older registers are complete, but the official list notices all the chief imperfections. We give below an alphabetical list of *all* the registers prior to 1610 now in existence, and hope, in future numbers, to give further information. We may add that the registers from 1820 to the present time are still in the custody of the Parochial Registrars.

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In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* for burial):—

Abercorn, Linlithgowshire,	*b.* 1585,	*m.* 1620,	*d.* 1645.
Aberdeen, City,	*b.* 1563,	*m.* 1568,	*d.* 1560.
Alloa, Clackmannanshire,	*b.* 1609,	*m.* 1609,	*d. None.*
Anstruther, Wester, Fifeshire,	*b.* 1577,	*m.* 1577,	*d.* 1549.
Clackmannan,	*b.* 1595,	*m.* 1593,	*d.* 1832.
Dalkeith, Edinburgh,	*b.* 1609,	*m.* 1639,	*d.* 1701.
Dumfries,	*b.* 1605,	*m.* 1616,	*d.* 1617.
Dunbarney, Perthshire,	*b.* 1594,	*m.* 1598,	*d.* 1598.
Dunfermline, Fifeshire,	*b.* 1561,	*m.* 1561,	*d.* 1745.
Dysart, Fifeshire,	*b.* 1582,	*m.* 1582,	*d.* 1582.
Edinburgh, City,	*b.* 1595,	*m.* 1595,	*d. None.*
„ St. Cuthbert's,	*b.* 1573,	*m.* 1655,	*d.* 1740.
„ Canongate,	*b.* 1564,	*m.* 1564,	*d. None.*

N.B.—The Records of the Greyfriars Burying-ground (1658-1854, *nil*) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 10 City Chambers.

The Records of the Canongate Burying-ground (1612-1854) are in the custody of the Recorder of the ground, 163 Canongate.

Elgin,	*b.* 1609,	*m.* 1705,	*d.* 1770.
Errol, Perthshire,	*b.* 1553,	*m.* 1553,	*d.* 1613.
Fossoway and Tulliebole, Kinross-shire,	*b.* 1609,	*m.* 1609,	*d.* 1714.
Glasgow, City,	*b.* 1609,	*m.* 1612,	*d. None.*

Burials from 1699 with the Warden of the Burial-grounds

Inveresk, Edinburgh,	*b.* 1607,	*m.* 1606,	*d.* 1750.
Inverness,	*b.* 1604,	*m.* 1604,	*d.* 1602.
Inverurie, Aberdeen,	*b.* 1611,	*m.* 1621,	*d.* 1609.
Kelso, Roxburghshire,	*b.* 1598,	*m.* 1597,	*d.* 1614.
Kinghorn, Fifeshire,	*b.* 1576,	*m.* 1683,	*d.* 1685.
Leith (North), Edinburgh,	*b.* 1615,	*m.* 1605,	*d.* 1754.
Leith (South), „	*b.* 1599,	*m.* 1588,	*d.* 1662.
Midcalder, „	*b.* 1604,	*m.* 1604,	*d.* 1734.
Monifieth, Forfarshire,	*b.* 1562,	*m.* 1562,	*d.* 1659.
Pencaitland, Haddingtonshire,	*b.* 1598,	*m.* 1598,	*d.* 1817.
Perth,	*b.* 1561,	*m.* 1561,	*d.* 1561.
St. Madoes, Perthshire,	*b.* 1591,	*m.* 1591,	*d.* 1791.
Stirling,	*b.* 1587,	*m.* 1585,	*d.* 1727.
Tealing, Forfarshire,	*b.* 1599,	*m.* 1599,	*d.* 1704.
Uphall, Linlithgowshire,	*b.* 1600,	*m.* 1598,	*d.* 1604.

EDITOR.

67. THE SCOTTISH UNICORN.—'Far away fowls have fine feathers,' there can be little doubt, is an explanation of many of our fancies for things comparatively strange, and might be accepted as a simple solution of such a question as, How does it happen that on the Royal Arms so improbable an animal as the unicorn is so prominent? But it will scarcely

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explain how it was supposed to be destinctive of Scotland when it was first used. The popular rhyme says:—

> 'The Lion and the Unicorn fighting for the Crown,
> Up gets the little dog and knocks them both down.'

The pugnacity of the English and the Scottish supporters of royal state has many a record; but when we inquire as to the peculiarities of disposition of the Scottish representative, we find that blind fury was its special characteristic.

Timon of Athens, asking 'What beast couldst thou be that were not subject to another beast?' says, 'Wert thou the unicorn, pride and wrath would confound thee, and make thine own self the conquest of thy fury.' This is in accord with the legend which ascribes to the lion and the unicorn the friendly feelings generally described as 'cat and dog.' When the lion sees his enemy, cat-like, he betakes him to a tree; the unicorn, blind with fury, rushes at the tree, transfixes it with its horn, and falls an easy prey to his more strategically astute foe. This story of Gesner's, written in the third quarter of the sixteenth century, was evidently known to Shakespeare, but is later than the adoption of the unicorn in the Scottish arms.

Pliny describes the monoceros as a most fierce beast, with a horse's body, a stag's head, elephant's feet, a boar's tail, a deep roar, and a black horn two cubits long in the middle of its forehead. *Vivam capi negat.* A right royal resolve, and one which its introducer into our heraldry carried out himself at Flodden.

Pliny's *Natural History* was first printed in the year 1469, and, though the description is misleading, his unicorn was the rhinoceros.

See also Martial on the rhinoceros, *Spect. Epig.*, iv. No. 82. The traveller Ludovicus Romanus also asserts that he saw two in the temple of Mecca.

Ambrose Parè, in his work on poisons, discusses the medical aspect of what had become the mythical unicorn. He begins by stating his belief that, as no reliable traveller up to his day, 1517 to 1590, professed that he ever saw the creature, it must be an imaginary animal. We see how Pliny's description, where correct, of a real animal was being made more deceptive by improvements. One authority Parè quotes, denied its elephant's feet, and said they were like those of a goat, and its buttocks are described as high and very hairy, while another reduces the horn to finger-lengths instead of cubits.

'As to its ferocity, others,' he says, 'affirm her to be of a most mild, amiable, and gentle nature, unless one purposely offend her, or use her too harshly; for seeing she feeds not by stooping her head to the ground, because she is hindered therefrom by the length of her horn, she must necessarily feed upon the fruit that hangeth upon trees, and, out of cratches or man's hand she fearlessly takes all manner of fruits, herbs, sheaves of corn, apples, et cetera.'

But something was sold for unicorn's horn, and Parè gives as his opinion that the thing so sold was the teeth of the fish *rohard*, from the Red and Ethiopian Seas, or elephant's bones craftily softened and drawn out. This horn, then, was white, and not black, like that of Pliny's monoceros.

Its use in medicine was principally as a specific preventive against poison, and we find Charles IX.'s physician expressing himself as willing

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to do away with the custom of dipping a piece of unicorn's horn in the King's cup, but that he knew that opinion to be so deeply ingrafted in the minds of men that he feared that it would scarce be impugned by reason.

The opinion expressed by Rhondeletius that a thing could have no effect in physic if it have neither a taste nor a smell, was an argument against the use of unicorn's horn it seems; but, such being the case, that it was devoid of taste and smell, it must have been a decided advantage to the royal palate, whose every drink was stirred up with it.[1]

The use of the horn as an antidote to poison can scarcely be the cause of the whole animal appearing in the armorial insignia of Scotland.

Marco Polo (died 1324) says that in the woods of Mien (Burmah) unicorns were abundant, meaning the rhinoceros, as he again talks of them in Java the Less (Sumatra) as being nearly as big as elephants. They have hair like that of a buffalo, feet like those of an elephant, and a horn in the middle of the forehead, which is black and very thick. They do no mischief, however, with the horn, but with the tongue alone; for this is covered over with long and strong prickles, and when savage with any one they crush him under their knees and then rasp him with their tongue. The head resembles that of a wild boar, and they carry it ever bent towards the ground. They delight much to abide in mire and mud. 'Tis a passing ugly beast to look upon, and not the least like that which our stories tell us of as being caught in the lap of a virgin; in fact, 'tis altogether different from what we imagined.

It is curious that while the hair as described is a specific peculiarity of the Sumatran rhinoceros, it is characterised in another way by having two horns, one in front of the other. We have, in Marco's last remark, reference to the exoteric story of the mythical unicorn. Colonel Yule, in his translation of the great traveller's book, gives several references to it; and it is shortly to this effect, that a young maid is placed with her breast exposed, and the unicorn, enticed by this, falls asleep in her lap, and was either killed, or his horn removed and the luckless beast allowed to escape.

Tzetzes, a Greek poet of 1120 A.D., tells us that a young lad dressed up and scented will do as well as a maiden.

Ambrose Parè gives us the French name of the unicorn—saying that it is difficult to explain—as Licorn. This is clearly a Breton word, in which language *lik* means lascivious, and *korn* a horn.

Such were the stories about the unicorn in the middle ages, and none of the descriptions quite correspond to our Scottish one, with its narwhal tusk for a horn, and its elegant tail, doubtless developed with a view to balancing the more correctly delineated appendix of its rival.

Now as to its introduction. There has already been pointed out the almost certain connection between St. Fillan's relics, the bell and crozier, and the coronation stone of Westminster. The handle of this bell was described to the writer by perhaps the most prominent antiquarian authority in Scotland, as composed of a rough representation of a double-headed sea monster, from the centre of each head of which springs a single horn, comparatively short in this case, but not uncommonly, in other designs, produced to a much greater length.

[1] In an inventory of the jewels, etc., of Queen Mary of Scotland, made at Fotheringay, Feb. 20, 1587, and now preserved in the Public Record Office, London, mention is made of 'a piece of unicorn's horn.' 'Unicorn's horn' is also mentioned among the jewels of Charles I.

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Now, in June 1488, we have a record that this bell was carried at the coronation of James the Fourth, and in his reign we first find the unicorn appearing in the Royal Arms of Scotland, rampant lions having been used previously. During the reign of James V. the unicorns were continued, but during the minority of Mary lions again appear.

To lay down positively the exact relationship of the armorial design to the natural, historical, and mythical unicorn, would most likely have been difficult for the learned originator, even in those comparatively plain-spoken days; but we may note that men and not maidens carried them—at first at anyrate. M.

68. DISUSE OF NAME PREFIXES.—In preparing a paper for the Huguenot Society on 'Huguenots in Scotland,' I was struck with the fact that while Flemish and French names abounded in old Scottish documents, the prefixes *van* and *de* were very seldom met with. It is the same with the Scottish prefix *Mac* in England in the seventeenth century. The accession of the Stewarts to the English throne opened England to Scotsmen, and we know that they migrated thither in vast numbers. I have a very large experience of old English parish registers, both London and Provincial, yet have rarely found the prefix 'Mac,' though often a Scottish name which looks naked without it. This is the more singular from the fact that Flemings and Frenchmen in England did not, in very many cases, at once disuse the prefix which marks them out as aliens. The London City Registers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries abound with them. I have never seen this peculiarity noticed before, and should be glad if any reason could be suggested for it.—ED.

69. EDUCATION IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.—Amongst the MSS. of the Earl of Eglinton, reported on by the Historical MSS. Commitee, 1885, are several interesting letters. We give the following extracts as showing the education received by a nobleman's son at the period: 'I haif at lenth spokin with the Scoulmester in the Panis (Prestonpans), quha dois assur me that hes preceis price of his buirders sitting at tabill is tuo hunder merk; and those that sittes at the fuit of the tabill faires als weall as those at the heide, and so most pay no less; so this will cum to nyn hunder merk a year. The tearme advanscit at the entrie, and everie on of the scollers a dolor in the quarter, besydes clothes, wasching, and Candelmas candell silver: your lordship most also send tuo bedding of clothes with them. . . . I wrait in my last my opinion conserning your bairnes eistcuming as I do yit continow: I think gif there be ane guid grammer Scoull in Glesgo, your bairns can be no wors ther than at the Panes, and I think lairge cheipper; by and attour they are near yourself, quhair onis a weik, ather by yourself or your servauntes you can se them.'—9 April 1620.

The next extract is part of a letter from Alexander, third son of Alexander, sixth Earl of Eglinton, to his father: 'Thir lines ar to shaw . . . that I am in Peries (Paris) and hes begoun my exercies to fenes and danes with your lordships oled Mester Anglea; and that my fencin and dansin extendes monthli to 25 lib 10 soues, and my mathamatikes monthli to 8 lib 10 s. Bot concernin my reyeddin my bririn (brothers), uil not let me begin it yit I hef direksion fre your lordship uich I expec day bifor and that [we] aer all the girrer (together) in pencion

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and peyes fortin crounes in moneth forbay (besides) mani extreordineres. And at my ariuel in Perris I touk of a sout of it, where of ther aer four elles for clothes and kassak, with fowr elles of pax for leyen my kassak uith ; uich med an end of the monnies uich I had restin.'—8 Nov. 1633.

QUERIES.

XLI. Brown de Colston in France.—Before 1745 there lived in the parish of Inveresk William Brown, who is described in the birth certificate of his daughter Elizabeth as a 'Gentleman of the Marquess of Tueedale.' He married Margaret Howet, and had three sons and a daughter.

In 1747 the sons—John (born 1722), William (born 1729), and David (born 1734)—went to Denmark. The eldest, John, became a merchant in Copenhagen, and in 1755 registered his arms in the Lyon Office as a cadet of the ancient family of Brown of Colston in Haddingtonshire. The arms are gules, three fleur-de-lis or, on a chief of the second three human hearts of the first. Crest, a dexter hand holding a sword, all proper. Motto 'La vertu est la seule noblesse.' He afterwards entered the Danish service as the Chief of the Army Commissariat.

He married Anna Appleby of Copenhagen, and had only female issue, who married into the well-known titled Danish families of the Holks, the Bemers, and the De Maeglers William left no male issue. David, the third son, became Governor of Tranquelar. He married Anna Fenwick of Elsinore, and left, with other female issue, a son John Lewis. He died in 1804.

John Lewis, his son, was born in 1769. He settled in Bordeaux and became President of the Chamber of Commerce of that city. He married Elizabeth Skinner, and left eleven children, of whom the tenth, Thomas, born in 1809, rose to distinction.

Thomas entered the French Service as a magistrate, and became the President of the Court of Algiers. Ennobled, he took the designation 'de Colston.' He married Louisa Hovey in 1834, and had, with other issue, a son, Louis Henri, born 1835, who entered the French Navy, and has risen to the rank of Rear-Admiral. He married Gabrielle Sorbé, and has issue.

Admiral Brown de Colston is at present in charge of the torpedo service at Toulon, and was in command of the French squadron sent to Cannes as a guard of honour to Her Majesty during her recent visit to France.

Can any of your readers give me any clue to the connection of this branch of the Colston Family with the main stem ?

Pedigree of Broun of Colston.

(1.) 1272.—Sir David Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, *m.* daughter of Sir Hugo de Gifford before 1267.
(2.) 1358.—David Broun of Cumlis-Colston, alive in 1574.
(3.) 1374.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Agnes.

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(4.) 1402-33.—Sir William Broun of Cumlis-Colstoun, wife's name Margaret (de Annand?).
(5.) 1457.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston, *m.* Helen Hepburn.
(6.) 1506.—John Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
(7.) 1513.—Patrick Broun of Cumlis-Colston.
(8.) 1514.—George Broun of Colston (brother of above), *m.* Marion Hay (Tweeddale family), and had George, John, and Janet.
(9.) 1520.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Janet Hoppringle, and had James, who died before his father, and Patrick, William, and Margaret.
(10.) 1568.—Patrick Broun of Colston, *m.* Elizabeth Ramsay.
(11.) 1604.—George Broun of Colston, *m.* Euphemia Hoppringle and had James, and George of Thornydykes, from whom the present Baronet is descended.
(12.) 1625.—James Broun of Colston, *m.* Anne Heriot, and had George and Patrick.
(13.) 1648.—George Broun, *fiar* of Colston, *m.* Margaret Murray, and had a daughter Lilias.
(14.) 1658.—Sir Patrick Broun of Colston, Bart., succeeded his brother, *m.* 1st Alison Sinclair, 2d Jean Ramsay, had George and Robert of Newhall.
(15.) 1692.—Sir George Broun of Colston, *m.* Lady Elizabeth Mackenzie. Sold Colston to his brother Robert in 1699, and died in 1718 without issue.
(16.) 1699.—Robert Broun of Colston and Newhall, *m.* Margaret Ballantine, had Patrick, George, Jean, Margaret, Elizabeth. Drowned with his two sons in 1703.
(17.) 1703.—Jean Broun of Colston, *m.* Charles Broun of Gleghorne and had George.
(18.) 1726.—George Broun (Lord Colston), *m.* Elizabeth Dalrymple, and had a son.
(19.) 1776.—Charles Broun of Colston, *m.* Christian M'Donal, had a daughter.
(20.) 1805.—Christian Broun of Colston, *m.* George Earl of Dalhousie.
(21.) 1839.—James Andrew Broun Ramsay, Marquis of Dalhousie, *m.* Lady Susan Georgina Hay, daughter of Marquis of Tweeddale, the eldest daughter.
(22.) 1860.—Lady Susan Georgina Broun Ramsay of Colston, *m.* Right Hon. Robert Bourke (now Lord and Lady Connemara).

J. B. Brown-Morison of Findeslie.

XLII. Jettons, etc.—Not being well-versed in antiquity, I should feel much obliged if you could tell me what the term 'Jetton' means as applied to coins, or things used as coins. I have an idea they were only stamped on one side. Are there any lists of tokens struck in Scotland, particularly in the kingdom of Fife? J. H.

XLIII. Queen Mary.—There is a very fine portrait of this Queen in King's College, Aberdeen. She is represented as a young widow holding a crucifix in her hand and looking down on it. The picture is attributed to James I., but if by him must be a copy. I would be very glad if you or any of your correspondents could give me an account of the picture. J. H.

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XLIV. UNICORN.—On what heraldic principle, if any, has the unicorn in the Royal Arms been discrowned? It has been suggested that the emblem of sovereignty is around its neck, corresponding to the old torques; but over Holyrood Palace the supporters are duly crowned. When the English lion is placed on the left of the Arms he seems invariably to retain his crown.

W. M. C.

XLV. GAELIC.—What evidence is there of the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway and in the Airds of Down? W. M. C.

XLVI. OWAY.—Can any of your readers throw light on the meaning of the following place-names, which, from their terminations, would seem to have some relation to each other? Alloa, Alloway, Galloway, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway, Hamnaway, Fossoway, Kennoway, Darnaway, Sheddoway? W. M. C.

XLVII. NORMAN.—How came the name 'Norman' to be applied to the invaders of 1066? The Saxon Chronicle says that 'the French' remained in possession of the field of battle (Hastings), and it speaks of them by that name till the time of Henry I. The influx under Henry of Anjou would only make the dominant race more French than before; but even when they first came over, the Normans can have borne but a small proportion to the French and Bretons. The proclamations of the Kings of Scots speak of *Franks* and Angles. Was it because the idea of having been conquered by the French was distasteful to the English that the name was changed? W. M. C.

XLVIII. HORN.—What explanation can be given of the last syllable of the following names: Kinghorn, Culhorn, Distinkhorn, Dreghorn, Kishorn, Cleghorn, Findhorn, Ben Horn, Whithorn, etc. One knows Bede's derivation of the last of these names, but the frequency of the termination suggests some other meaning.

W. M. C.

XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL, BART., OF PITREAVIE.—I have read somewhere that the only instance of a Baronet being 'struck off the rolls' occurred in regard to a gentleman of the name of Mitchell, but have never been able to learn anything of the proceeding. I find it referred to in the *Scots Magazine* for 1770 (vol. xxxii. 517). An old man of 'uncommon good appearance' begged in the Canongate, and turned out to be 'an attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie,' formerly very affluent, and then (1770) about one hundred years of age. 'In the early part of his life he was a Captain in the Scots Greys, but was broke for sending a challenge to the Duke of Marlborough in consequence of some illiberal reflections thrown out by his Grace against the Scottish nation. Queen Anne took so personal a part in his prosecution, that he was condemned to transportation for the offence, and this part of the sentence was with difficulty remitted at the particular

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instance of 'John, Duke of Argyle.' The Baronetcy of Mitchell of Pitreavie is not mentioned in Burke's *Extinct Baronetage*, in Solly's *Titles of Honour*, or in the list of Nova Scotia Baronets prefixed to *Foster's Baronetage*. Σ.

I. DEAN FAMILY.—Are there any Pedigrees of Dean or Deans (of Ayr or South of Scotland) published or to be seen anywhere, and can any one give any information concerning the family? Who are the principal representatives of it now, and can any one tell when some of the family settled in the north of Ireland, and of what branch or branches were these? Whether some also did not settle in America (Philadelphia), and when?'

J. M. DEANE.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—Buried at Richmond, Surrey, January 20, 1743-4, Mary, wife of Mr. William Robertson.

Administration of goods of Mary Robertson, formerly Young, February 25, 1743-4, to William Robertson, the husband.

Buried at Richmond, April 1, 1743, William Robertson. His will, Archd. Court of Surrey, 1743, as Wm. Robertson of Richmond, 'gardener.' My mother in Scotland; my brother, John Robertson; my two children, William and James Robertson; my cousin, James Burn of London, cabinetmaker; William Robertson of Richmond, surgeon. (I suppose that 'grower of herbs' would be the equivalent to 'gardener' in 1743.)

The marriage of David (afterwards Sir David) Dundas and Isabella Robertson took place at Richmond, July 20, 1775.

J. CHALLENOR SMITH, *Richmond, Surrey.*

XXXI. SURNAMES ENDING IN -AN.—The diminutive suffix *-an*, often with an intensitive or even an endearing or familiar signification, frequently occurs in Erse or Gaelic names. Thus, Donnan = Brown, from *donn*, brown; Kieran or Keran = Black, from *ciar* [keer], black; Dougan also = Black, *i.e.*, *dubhagán* [dougan], from *dubh*, black, and many others. Such names also are found without the suffix: thus, Dunn, Kerr, Dow, etc. I am not able to give the origin of MILLIGAN.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

WE have received an interesting account of the *Remains of St. Mary's Abbey, Dublin* (Foster & Co., King William Street, Dublin). It is well illustrated. We especially admire twenty-two coloured plates of ancient flooring tiles, the patterns of some of which are very effective. As to the letterpress, we think it would have been more valuable had the Editor

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arranged his matter with more regard to chronological order; but we are always glad to see archæologists anxious to put on record any facts connected with, and to give any drawings of, those old buildings which are daily being lost to us through natural decay or the unnatural barbarism of money-grabbers.

The Church and Churchyard of Fordyce. By WM. CRAMOND, A.M., Cullen.—We have already noticed Mr. Cramond's interesting histories of Cullen and Boyndie. His account of the parish of Fordyce is as full of matter valuable to archæologists as are the others we have referred to. He gives a full list of inscriptions in the churchyard, and what is specially commendable, an index of the names.

Lecture on Linen Manufacture.—We have received from A. Laing, Esq., LL.D., an interesting account of the linen manufacture for which Fifeshire and the parts adjoining have long been famous. In it we find a description of the growth of the process of 'waulking' cloth in Scotland, and of a 'waulking party' which took place as late as 1847.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science. No. XI., 1885-6. G. & T. Coward, Printers, Carlisle.—This report contains much that will interest readers north of the border. Mr. Harrison, in a paper on 'Old Cumberland Customs,' writes, 'This custom of never inter-marrying with the Scots was in vogue so late as the reign of Elizabeth. An old writer says, "No one should marry a Scotch woman, were she ever so honest." In fact our forefathers were very jealous of foreigners of any description, and thus a clear distinction was kept between the English and Scotch races. The old freemen of Carlisle had some very severe regulations in that respect, and in those regulations they called every one Scotchmen, or foreigners, who lived north of Bladford.'

The New England Historical and Genealogical Register. No. CLXII., 1887 (Quarterly), 18 Somerset Street, Boston, U.S.A.—This seems to us the best of the many American Genealogical Journals. It contains 116 pages of matter, much of which is of great interest. Many Scotsmen have made their home in America, and can find in this and kindred publications the means of recording their family history. We hope that as we in this country learn to value the history of the past, assistance may be rendered by us to our brethren abroad in matters in which they take more interest than we at present do.

Walford's Antiquarian—May 1887—keeps up its high character. During the year, besides the valuable articles which are mentioned in the advertisement on our cover, there have been most interesting notes on a variety of subjects. Mr. Walford does not travel much into Scotland for his subjects, but even those of our readers who are Scottish will find in his columns a vast amount of information.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

70. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page* 73]. —Which Janet Stewart was married 1. When very young to the master of Sutherland; 2. To Hugh Kennedy of Girvanmains, by whom she had children; 3. To Henry, Lord Methven, by whom she had, besides other children, Dorothea Stewart, married to William, Master of Ruthven; 4. To Patrick, Lord Ruthven, many years before the year 1560, to whom she had a son named Alexander. Second Lady of Patrick, Lord Ruthven.

Thus it might naturally be supposed that Elizabeth & Catherine Kennedye would reside with their mother, Lady Ruthven, at Perth. And thus she had the satisfaction of 7/ seeing two of her daughters married in one Day, viz. Dorothea Stewart & Elizabeth Kennedy, and one of them married to her step-son, the Master of Ruthven. Aug. 17, 1561.

I have seen a memorandum of some curious Charters to be found in that Book of the Chartulary of Scone called the second Book of Mr. Walter Ramsays Prothotoll [*sic*, ? Protocol]. The memorandum says, 'In the 100 Leaf, Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Maines Ratification of the Sentence of Divorcement pronounced against him at the Instance of Janet Stewart, Master of Ruthven, Lord & Lady Meffen, at Meffen

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Castle, 29 of September, anno 1546. This by an Decreet arbitrall pronounced betwixt them by Gilbert, Earl of Cassilis. He also in the next Leaf makes the Bairnes begotten betwixt him & the said Dame Janet Stewart assigneys to his Goods & Gear.'

Henry Stewart, Lord Methven, Husband first to Queen Margaret, second to Lady Janet Stewart.

Janet Stewart had some years before the Date of that Charter been married to Lord Methven. The transaction therefore in the year 1546 seems to have been to obtain, by the influence of her present Husband, Hugh Kennedy's assignation of his effects to his Children: which assignation would naturally be introduced by recapitulating the Process, & ratefieing in a formall manner the sentence of Divorce that had passed between them. Her Husband Henry, Lord Methven, is said to have been killed at the Battle of Pinkie, September 10, 1547.

Marginal Note,

N.B.—He was alive many years after that Battle, but his son the Master of Methven was killed in that Battle, who was his son by Queen Margaret.

Aug. 17, 1561.
John Rynd & Bessie Meik.

Aug. 24, 1561.
John Neving & Janet Justice.

Sep. 7, 1561.
David Robertson & Alison Blythe.
John Lacock & Bessie Bell.

Sep. 14, 1561.
Mathew Henry & Helen Law.

Sep. 22, 1561.
John Craig & Margaret Ruthven.

Oct. 4, 1561.
William Kinloch & Christian Robertson.

Oct. 11, 1561.
Alexander Wilson & Violet Christie.
Thomas Bell & Janet Paterson.

Oct. 19, 1561.
8/ Alexander Gardener & Christian Stevenson.
Walter Murray & Helen Martine.
John Wode (viz. Wood) & Margaret Comry.
David James & Christian Melyne (viz. Melvill).
Alexander Bunch & Janet Smith.
Oliver Patillo & Janet Syms.

November 9, 1561.
John Merny & Bessie Lowson.

November 16, 1561.
John Berne & Bessie Anderson.
John Brysson & Janet Aufleck (viz. Auchinleck).
George Conqueror & Nanse Kemps.
Donald Guthry & Christian Archibald.

Note. Conqueror.

N.B.—The Burgesses of the name of Conqueror were very respectable in Perth, & some of them were in public stations, & very active in directing the affairs of the Burrow. Eupheme Conqueror was wife of Sir Patrick Threipland of Fingask.

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November 23, 1561.
Robert Anderson & Grizzel Fleming.
George Maxton & Margaret Pebles.

December 6, 1561.
John Conqueror & Alison Scott.

December 21, 1561.
John Anderson & Elspith Crighto.

December 28, 1561.
Alexander Pottane & Janet Small.
Gilbert Wilson & Elspith Neving.

January 4, 1561.
George Liddell & Barbara Blinshall.

(*N.B.*—Blinshall was a very Ancient Sirname in Perth. Several persons who bore it were in public offices, as appears from the Charters of the Religious Houses.) Note. Blinshall.

9/ Januarary 11, 1561.
Andrew Jack & Christian Rynd.
John Powry & Janet Lamb.
William Lethangy & Janet Brown.

January 18, 1561.
Thomas Richardson & Alison Murray.
James Powry & Isabell Keir.
Allaster (viz. Alexander) M'Laren & Margaret Menzies.

(*N.B.*—Johannes Ricardi, viz. John Richardson, & five other Burgesses of Perth, granted, a few days before the Coronation of John Baliol, an attestation of the Alms they had been in use to pay out of the King's Farms of Perth, to the Predicant or Black Friars of Perth, on the behalf of King Alexander III. Their letter of Attestation is dated at Perth, in the Octave of St. Martin, viz. November 19, 1292. They particularly mention a Hogshead of wine & a chalder of wheat ('Unum Dolium vini, et unam celdram Frumenti') for the celebration of divine mysteries.) Note. Richardson.

January 25, 1561.
William Harrower & Margaret Blain.
John Thomson & Margaret Grant.
John Hucheon & Eupheme Elchyneur.

February 1, 1561.
Thomas Bensoun & Marion Henderson.
John Rattray & Christian Oliphant.

February 15, 1561.
Andrew Campbell & Janet Wilson.

March 1, 1561.
John Brown & Christian M'Kermat.

March 15, 1561.
Thomas Justice & Christian Anderson.
William Cochran & Agnes Taylor.

March 29, 1561.
Robert Dyne & Catherine Ramsay.

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April 8, 1562.
Walter Adams & Eupheme Daa.

[10]/ April 12, 1562.
Alexander Drysdale & Isabell Anderson.

April 19, 1562.
Thomas Colt & Margaret Bennet.

May 10, 1562.
John Cargill & Christian Pringle.

May 24, 1562.
Andrew Stoup & Elizabeth Lockhart.
William Lindsay & Margaret Eviot.
John Gray & Christian Bell.
John Adams & Helen Lorne.
John Gray & Christian Harlow.
Thomas Huttyne (viz., Hutton) & Janet Aitkin.

Ultimo die Maii (May 31), 1562.
William Aitkin & Janet Boyd.

June 9, 1562.
Thomas Sharp & Isabell Robertson.

June 14, 1562.
William Cathrow & Marjorie Comrie.
James Gaitty & Margaret Huntar.

July 5, 1562.
George Snell & Christian Gardener.

July 12, 1562.
David Broun & Janet Brysson.

July 19, 1562.
Patrick Hayr & Bessie Gibbon.
Robert Lowsone & Alison Wright

July 26, 1562.
David Gray & Elspith Campbell.

August 3, 1562.
John Watt & Margaret Craig.
John Allan & Christian Nicolson.

August 10, 1562.
Robert Wilson & Margaret Eviot.
Patrick Mathy & Janet Hamilton.
Robert Broun & Margaret Broun.

[11]/ August 16, 1562.
John Anderson & Isabell Rattray.
Robert Cochrane & Margaret Gib.

August 23, 1562.
Robert Bosvall & Janet M'Griegor
John M'Griegor & Janet Fowlis.

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Sep. 7, 1562.
John Smith & Nanse Anderson.
James Anderson & Janet Meik.
James Meik & Elspith Anderson.

Sep. 14, 1562.
John Johnston & Margaret Cavers.

Oct. 4, 1562.
George Simson & Christian M'baith.
William Wyll & Margaret Thomson.

Oct. 18, 1562.
Henry Leis & Christian Robertson.
John Rynd & Isabell Anderson.
David Wallace & Isabell Wenton.
Arthur Gibson & Eupheme Hay.
William Gleynie & Agnes Smith.
James Martin & Margaret Bickarton.

Oct. 25, 1562.
James Small & Catherine Ross.

November 1, 1562.
John Murray & Christian Maxton.
William Knox & Catherine Koway.

November 8, 1562.
Henry Gray & Christian Man.
John Wilson & Marjory Wilson.
Thomas Keir & Agnes Fothringham.

November 22, 1562.
Alexander Gall & Mary Crow.

December 6, 1562.
George Chalmer & Margaret Lawson.
12/ John Cock & Christian Thomson.
Thomas Kay & Janet Bridy.

December 20, 1562.
William Ross & Nanse Stewart.

December 28, 1562.
Peter Trumpet & Catherine Chalmer.

January 3, 1562.
John Batmond & Janet Cavers.
Andrew Anderson & Marion Stewart.
Gillespy M'Griegor & Janet Scott.

Jan. 17, 1562.
George Murray & Nanse Cellar.

Jan. 24, 1562.
Michael Ochiltree & Isabell Barnett.
Henry Lamb & Isabell Rogy.
John Williamson & Isabell Scott.

Ultimo (31) Januarii, 1562.
James Yester & Nanse Rogy.

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February 7, 1562.
James Balmanes & Christian Sharp.

February 21, 1562.
William Ramsay & Catherine Moultray.
Robert Henry & Bessie Broun.
Thomas Bog & Isabell Banks.

April 11, 1563.
Patrick Ballantyne & Catherine Kennedy.

Note. Catherine Kennedy.

(*N.B.*—This Catherine Kennedy was either a Daughter of Gilbert, third Earl of Cassilis, or of Patrick Lord Ruthven's Lady by her second Husband, Hugh Kennedy of Girvan Mains. The last of which I suppose to be the most probable. See a former note p. 8.)

Ballenden.

The names Ballenden, Bellenden, Bannatyne, Ballantyne, were the same & promiscuously written the one for the other. The Patrick Ballantyne married to Catherine [13]/ Kennedy I apprehend was the Gentleman whom Douglas in his Book of the Peerage calls Patrick Ballenden of Stenhouse, Sheriff of Orkney, Brother of Sir John Ballenden of Auchinvale.

Adam, Bishop first of Dunblane & next of Aberdeen, nephew to the above Patrick, & son of Sir John Ballenden, is called by Keith Adam Ballenden, by Calderwood Adam Bannatine, & in the Acts of the General Assembly 1638 Adam Ballantyne.

Sir James Ballenden, who was slain at Dundee in the year 1603, was on the 12th of July that year 'buried in the Kirk of Perth by the East of the Counsellor's Door under a blue stone of the Ryne.[1] The Kirk Session had directed that his Burial Place should be at 'the North East Nook of the Kirk, where Umquhill James Earl of Gowrie was buried before.' This Sir James was Father of the first Lord Ballenden.

May 2, 1563.
Thomas Bell & Janet Conqueror.

May 9, 1563.
Mr. William Rynd & Beatrix Pitcairn.

Note. Mr. William Rynd.

(*N.B.*—Mr. William Rynd was recommended to the General Assembly, December 20, 1560, as a Person who was fit to be employed in preaching the Gospel. He had been educated at the University of St. Andrews, but I apprehend that Perth was his Native Place. He was the first Protestant Minister at Kinnoul, but being also Rector of the Grammar School of Perth, he resided at Perth. At that Early Period of the Reformation Church Persons fit for the Ministry & for educating youth were rarely to be met with. It was therefore no unusual thing for the same man to have the charge both of a Parish & of a School. Mr. Rynds Predecessor in the School of Perth, Mr. Andrew Simson, went at the Reformation to be Rector of the Grammar School of Dunbar, & at the same time to be Minister of the Town & Parish of Dunbar. In the Manuscript History written by Mr. John Row, Minister of Carnock about [14]/ the year 1640, I have met with a pretty curious occurrence in which Mr. Andrew Simson, while Rector of the School of Perth was partly concerned, & which is

[1] There is a note on the margin in pencil: 'This is a mistake, the L. of Ballenden slain at Dundee was William Ruthven of Ballenden.'

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worthy of being transcribed into the Registers of Perth; especially as Rows History never yet has been printed, & I know of no other copy than the one belonging to the Divinity Library at Edinburgh.[1]

Mr. Row in the beginning of his History takes notice of the various means by which, towards the latter times of the Popish Darkness, some knowledge of the Truth began to be acquired. He mentions several Books which were then published, such as Sir David Lindsay of the Mount his Poem on the four Monarchies; Wedderburns Psalms & Godly Ballads, in which many of the old Pope's songs were changed into Godly purposes; a Complaint by the halt blind, & Poor of England against the Prelates, Priests, Friars & other such Kirkmen, who prodigally wasted all the Tithes & Kirk Livings upon their whores & other unlawful Pleasures, so that they could get no Sustenance nor Relief as God had ordained, an Edition of which Satyrical Performance was printed in Scotland.

Mr. Row also mentions that there were some Theatrical Plays, Comedies & other notable Histories acted in Public. Particularly that a Satyrical Comedy, written by Sir David Lindsay, was acted in the Amphitheatre of Perth, from morning till night, before King James v., & a great number of the Nobility & Gentry. These Books and public Exhibitions shewed to the People the wickedness of the Churchmen, & that Gods church should be governed otherwise than it was.

Mr. Row proceeding to speak for fully of Sir David Lindsays Poem on the four Monarchies, says, 'that, being printed, it came privately into sundry mens Hands; which, when they had read & considered, it made them to know the Ignorance [15]/ the Wickedness & Prophaneness that was among the Clergy.

'A Craftsman in St. Johnston' (viz. in Perth), 'reading in it diligently, taught his Bairns to know the matter therein contained; and they taught their con-disciples in the School, whereby it came to pass that a Friar preaching in their Kirk on a Sabbath Day in the Time of Lentron, as the Use was then, he began in the End of his Sermon to relate some Miracles, & to inveigh against the new Hugonot Preachers, as he called them; who were then beginning to teach God's Truth in the Fields because they got not Liberty to speak in the Kirk; & People went out to them, & delighted much to hear Gods Truth spoken plainly.

'But when the Friar was most vehement upon his Invection, all the Scholars of the Grammar School, to the number of three hundred & above, gave out such a Hissing and Crieing against the Friar, that he in great Fear ran out of the Pulpit & went away.

'Before the next Sabbath, when another Friar came to teach in that Kirk, he hearing tell what was done to his Brother, complained to the Magistrates that he was so used.

'Whereupon the Master of the School, Mr. Andrew Simson (Father to Umquhill Mr. Patrick, minister of Stirling) was desired to try diligently who were the Authors of that Hissing, that they might be severely punished.

'The Master, being at that time a zealous Papist, used all diligent Tryal; & found that one of the scholars had that Book penned by Sir David Lindsay; which was a Dittay great enough then to have condemned him.

'But the youth, being of a quick spirit, replied to the Master, when he

[1] Note in pencil on margin: 'There is one in the Advocates L. also.'

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was going to punish him, that it was no Heretical Book, which he should let him see; then after he had read it, if he found it an Heretical Book, he should be content to be punished at his pleasure.

16/ 'This made the Master desirous to read the Book. But he, by the reading & understanding thereof, was fully persuaded that all therein contained was true, which made him declare to the Council of the Town, & to the Friar who was to teach, that he could not get knowledge who made that Hissing first in the Kirk: yet he was persuaded that if they would leave off their Invectives against their new preachers, the Bairns would be quiet enough.

'Which Warning made the Friar who preached to say, when he was Concluding his Sermon, I will speak nothing against thir new Preachers but I will speak against ourselves. If we had done our Duty in our Calling faithfully, & made you Gods People to know the Truth, as we should have done, thir new Preachers had not done as they do. For what shall poor silly sheep do that are pinned in a Fold where there is no meat, but break the Dyke, & go to their meat where they may have it. So we cannot find fault with you, that are Gods People when ye rom & hear Gods word taught you wherever ye may get it.

'Which speeches made the People glad, and confirmed the Master of the School & all those that had any Knowledge of the Truth.

'By thir means & the like, under the Blessing of God Knowledge daily increased. The few godly Ministers that were in this Kingdom were well learned & they taught God's word sometimes in the Fields; & sometimes in Houses privately, & there also ministered the Sacraments, by Reason of the great Persecution that there was—whereby the Lord made his Gospel & Truth to be more & more known, until the Time of the Reformation which began in the Year of God 1558.'

I find among the Altarage Charters a Disposition by Sir Walter Bunch, Chaplain of Nomine Jesu Altar, of a Tenement of Land to a prudent man, Mr. Andrew 17/ Simson Master of the Grammar School of Perth ('Præceptor Ludi Grammaticalis de Perth') & to Violet Adamson his Spouse. The charter is dated at Perth, July 22, 1554. Mr. Row says, that Violet Adamson was a sister of Mr. Patrick Adamson, Archbishop of St. Andrews; and that the celebrated Mr. Patrick Simson, Minister of Stirling, son of Mr. Andrew Simson & Violet Adamson, was born in Perth in the year 1556. Also that Mr. Andrew Simson was about the Time of the Reformation transported to Dunbar, where he was both Minister & Schoolmaster, where he made & taught the Latin Rudiments which begin with the words, 'Quum Literarum Consideratio,' & which were therefore commonly called the Dunbar Rudiments.

Mr. Andrew Simson. Mr. Patrick Simson.

Besides Mr. Patrick Simson, he had another son, viz. Mr. Archibald Simson, Minister of Dalkeith.

May 23, 1563.
Thomas Blair & Janet Elphinston.
John Burry & Margaret Oliphant.

Penultimo (30) Maii, 1563.
Thomas Sim & Nanse Henderson.

June 13, 1563.
Peter Scott & Elizabeth Cuthbert.

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July 4, 1563.
John Broun & Isabell Wilson.
John Corsby & Helen Cock.

July 7, 1563.
Peter Cluny & Violet Dog.
David Finlayson & Margaret Scrimsour.

July 11, 1563.
David Billy & Isabell Mitchell.
John Jack & Margaret Whittat.
John Scott & Giles Gardener.

(*To be continued*).

[Note 57, pp. 72, 73.] Sir,—I find in Scot's Transcripts of Perth Registers a notice of Patrick Vaus and Elizabeth Kennedy's marriage, and in the subsequent remarks a series of false deductions therefrom. I venture to correct the observations.

In the correspondence of Sir Patrick Waus of Barnbarroch, Knight, published lately by his lineal descendant, R. Vans-Agnew, Esq., of Barnbarroch, and presented by him to his fellow-associates of the Ayr and Galloway Archæological Association, the contracts of marriage of Patrick Vaus are recorded.

Page 23.—The Bond by Thomas (Hay), Abbot of Glenluce, for 600 merks, to Mr. Patrick Waus, as tocher with Ellspet, daughter of Sir Hew Kennedy of Girvan Mains; and at page 86, his first wife having died 1572, there is a contract of marriage between Patrick Waus and Lady Katherine Kennedy.

The difficulty suggested at page 73 therefore vanishes, as Patrick Waus, Vaus, or Vans, was twice married—first to Elizabeth Kennedy of Girvan Mains, and secondly to Lady Katherine Kennedy.—Yours faithfully,

JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

71. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON?] PEDIGREE (Note 64).—Your contributor Σ would have deserved the thanks of genealogists had he confined himself to pointing out two misprints in Sir Bernard Burke's Gibson pedigree in his *Peerage and Baronetage* ('1787' for '1767,' and 'second' for 'fourth'), and calling attention to the oversight by which the heading of 'Gibson of *Durie*' has been retained from former editions, although the pedigree has been re-written in such a way as to show that heading to be inaccurate. The pedigree of 'Gibson of Durie' as given in *Douglas's Baronage*, and adopted in its integrity in *Foster's Baronetage*, differs indeed almost *toto cælo* from the Gibson-Carmichael pedigree now to be found in Ulster's work. Your correspondent upholds the former as against the latter: but it seems to me that an examination of the two in the light of record evidence will lead most readers, as it has led me, to an opposite conclusion; namely, that the pedigree after Burke, besides being far the more complete of the two (though it may not name all the unmarried daughters of every cadet of the family), is as accurate as that after Douglas and Foster is the reverse. To render intelligible the crucial points to which your correspondent adverts, the portions of the two pedigrees containing the discrepancies commented on are here tabulated:—

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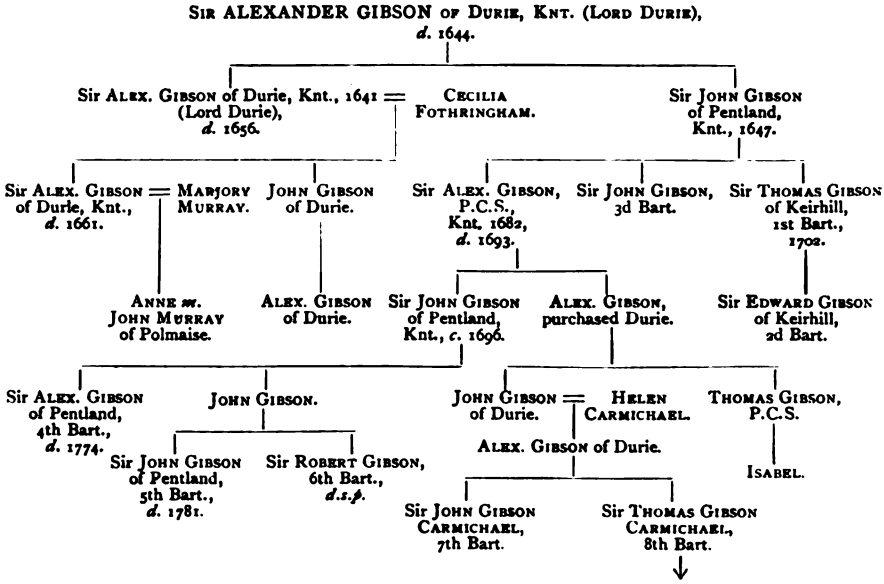
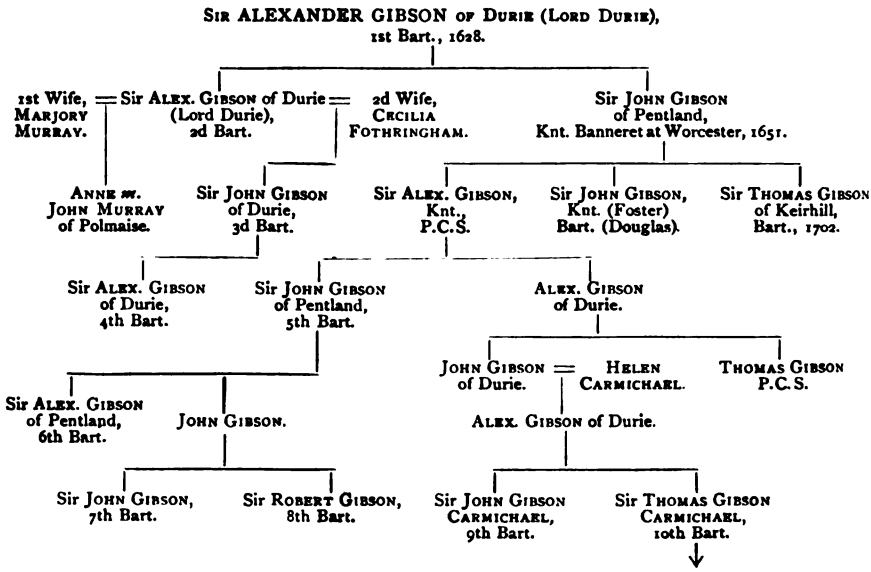
(1.) After Sir B. Burke.



(2.) After Sir R. Douglas and Mr. Foster.



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The following positions are taken up by Σ in accordance with the older pedigree, and in opposition to the newer :—

1. That a Baronetcy was actually conferred on the first Lord Durie in February 1628, and not merely 'inchoate steps taken,' as Ulster says, to confer it.

2. That the second Lord Durie was immediately succeeded in the estate of Durie and in the supposed Baronetcy by his son John: that the intermediate Sir Alexander Gibson, eldest son and successor (according to Burke) of the former, and elder brother of the latter, had no existence: and that Marjory Murray, daughter of Lord Balvaird—mother, according to both pedigrees, of the wife of John Murray of Polmaise—was first wife of the second Lord Durie, and not wife of his son.

3. That John Gibson, son of the second Lord Durie, and his son Alexander, who, according to Burke, were neither Knights nor Baronets, each inherited in turn the supposed Baronetcy of 1628.

These three positions may be thus confuted in detail :—

1. In evidence of the creation of 1628 Σ appeals to two charters in the public archives, as indicated in a marginal note in the pedigree in Douglas. The archives in question have long been easily accessible to all comers, and had your correspondent gone to the General Register House and looked into the Record of the Great Seal, he would have found that the Charter of Clattie, of date 12th December 1628 (lib. 52, No. 138) is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, militi, uni senatorum supremi senatus,' and that the Charter of 12th July 1629 (*ibid.* No. 205) erecting Durie into a barony, is granted 'Alexandro Gibsone de Durie, uni senatorum Collegii Justitiæ, in vitali redditu durante omnibus suæ vitæ diebus, et magistro Alexandro Gibsone, feodatario de Durie, ejus filio legitimo natu maximo et hæredi apparenti,' the designation Baronet occurring nowhere in either writ. Nor is either the first or the second Lord Durie called Baronet in any other Charter in the public records. As to the 'inchoate step' to make Lord Durie a Baronet, he had sasine on 21st February 1628 from Sir William Alexander (afterwards Earl of Stirling) of the imaginary barony of Durie in Anticosti, Canada. Why this step was not followed, as in other cases, by a Patent of Baronetcy, may be legitimate matter of conjecture. Possibly Lord Durie, who was a man of great influence and acquirements, came to be of the mind that any additional lustre which he could derive from the dignity of Baronet would hardly be compensation enough for the heavy fees exacted on the bestowal of that honour. In the well-known volume of legal reports known as *Durie's Practicks*, edited by the grandson of this lawyer and published 1690, it may be noted that Lord Durie is not called Baronet, and that his portrait, forming the frontispiece, has a representation of his arms without the badge or any other indication of the style of a Baronet. Nor is he called Baronet in the Act of Privy Council authorising the publication of his *Decisions*.

2. The existence of Sir Alexander Gibson, Knight, eldest son and heir of the second Lord Durie, is proved by the service (to be found in the printed volumes of Retours) on 5th August 1662 of John Gibson of Durie as heir-general and of entail of his *brother*, Sir Alexander Gibson of Durie, *Knight*, in the baronies of Durie, Largo, etc. 'On 6th August 1661,' according to *Lamont's Diary*, 'Sir Alexander Gibson, the laird of Dury in Fiffe, departed this life at Dury about the 32 yeire of his age.

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He dyed of a purpie feaver within 12 or 14 days, and was interred in Scony kirke the 16 of Agust being Fryday in the day tyme. He left no sonns behind him, but only two dawghters (the youngest dyed shortly after) and his lady with childe, which was a dawghter also. His brother Jhone did succeide to the estate in April in an. 1662. In July 1662 thereafter his lady left Dury, and went to Nott-hill, her brother Stormont's house nere Fawckland. He was served aire to his brother at Cuper the 5 of Agust 1662: also Agust 6 1667 the deceased Sir Alexander G. his lady, surnamed Murray, departed out of this life at Perth, of a purpie feaver also.' Another quotation corroborative of Ulster occurs a little later in the same valuable repertory of information regarding Fife: '1669 Aug. 31. At Cwpar in Fyffe in the tolbuith there, Mistris Anne Gibson, Dury's nice (who was formerly conveyed away privatlie from Pearth to the Hylands by the deceassit Earl of Stormont his means and mutch busines anent it before the Lords of his Maj. Secret Cownsill at Edb. in 1668 or thereby) remaining at Dury for the tyme, did choose her cwratours, amonge whom was the Earl of Rothes, the Chancelour, Sir Androw Murray, and the Twtour of Stormont, her uncells on her mother syde, Dury and his brother George Gibson her uncels on her father side,' etc. The service referred to, and these extracts, it is submitted, sufficiently prove both the existence of the third Sir Alexander and the fact that Marjory Murray was his wife and not the second Sir Alexander's first wife.

3. That John Gibson the son, and Alexander the grandson of the second Lord Durie were not Baronets, is proved (*a*) By the service to his brother of 5 Aug. 1662 already alluded to; (*b*) By an Act of Parliament of 1672 in favour of John Gibson of Durie (not called 'Sir' or 'Baronet') appointing two yearly fairs to be held in the barony of Leven—*Acts of Parliament of Scotland*, VIII. 98. (*c*) By the record of the arms of 'John Gibsone of Durie' in the Lyon Register in 1673 without the prefix 'Sir' or designation or badge of Baronet. (*d*) By the service on 26 April 1698 of Alexander Gibson of Durie (the alleged 4th Bart.) as heir-general to his father (the alleged 3d Bart.), neither having the style of either Knight or Baronet.

The original Baronet was really Sir Thomas Gibson of Keirhill, who in April 1685 was served heir of the third marriage of his father, Sir John Gibson of Pentland, and whose diploma of Baronet, of date 31st December 1702, with remainder to heirs male, is duly recorded in the Register of the Great Seal. He was succeeded first by his son Edward, and then, in 1727, on Sir Edward's death without male issue or brothers, by his half-brother John, rightly called Baronet by Douglas, and wrongly called Knight by Foster. No printed pedigree gives issue to this Sir John; and he certainly had no sons, but he seems to have had not only the daughter Susan alluded to by Σ, but another daughter, wife of Major Thomas Dalziel.

A few words on a more minute criticism of your correspondent. In the older accounts of the family no issue is given to Thomas Gibson, P.C.S., younger brother of the John Gibson of Durie who married Helen Carmichael. Ulster gives her a daughter Isabel, in comment on which Σ says, 'I have a note, on the authority of the *Scots Magazine*, that her name was not Isabel but Agnes, and that she died at Fisher Row 23d August 1774.' I would refer in reply to the service on 25th May 1796 of John Gibson, now Carmichael, of Skirling, to his cousin *Isabel* Gibson,

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daughter of Thomas Gibson, P.C.S., as heir of conquest general. The Agnes whom Σ would place in Isabel's shoes undoubtedly existed, but she had predeceased Isabel by 22 years and her father by 12 years.

In extenuation of some of the errors of the pedigree in *Douglas's Baronage* it may perhaps be said that it does not purport to be a history of the Baronetcy, but of the succession to the Estate of Durie, which had passed by sale from an elder branch of the family to a younger, and that the then laird of Durie, whost descent is in question, was avowedly neither representative of the founder of the family nor Baronet. That subsequent writers, with the printed Retours and the Maitland Club Edition of *Lamont's Diary* at their elbows, should have reproduced Douglas's manifold and easily detected blunders is a remarkable illustration of the persistency of any error that has once found its way into print. The history of the very talented Scottish legal family of Gibson is so interesting, and so full of incident, that it deserves to be written in a far different shape from that of a bare dry genealogy. For doing this there are ample materials, which it is to be hoped some properly qualified person may one day make use of.

G. B.

72. SCOTTISH STRANGERS.—In the British Museum is a manuscript (Lans: X.) List of Strangers in London, A.D. 1567. The names, 2730 in all, are arranged under the various Wards, and are chiefly of Flemings. There are, however, a few 'Scottes.'

CASTLEBAYNARDS WARDE

ST. ANDREWS [PARISH]

SCOTTES . . .	Henrye Walker, servante unto John Westley hatmaker of continuance vi yeares.	

CORDWAYNER STRETE WARDE

ST. ANTHONIE'S PARISHE

SCOTTES . .	James Dowglas of contynuance v yeares dwelleth with Mr. Parker	i.	Denizons.
	Drowmont Starlinge, of contynuance di yeare dwelleth with Mr. Robinson	i.	

ALDRYTHGATE WARDE.

SCOTT . . .	John Brand . . .	8 yeres,	no denizen.
SCOTTISHMEN .	Robert Allyn . . .	9 yeres	Denizens.
	James White . . .	19 yeres	
	John Tompson . .	9 yeres	
SCOTTISHMEN .	John Anderson . .	6 yeres	not Denizens.
	Thomas Tompson . .	4 yeres	
	James Hood . . .	16 yeres	
	John Creckmar, with Roger Wilkinson . . .	17 yeres	

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PORTESOKENE [WARD]

SCOTTES . .	Elizabeth Watcome .	xii yeres	not Denizens
	Bassingworth . .	iij yeres	
	John Fletcher . .	iiij yeres	
	Thomas Estridge . .	iiij yeres	

VINTRY WARDE.

SKOTT . . .	Andrew Rossed . .	iiij yeres, not Denizon.

BRIDGE WITHOUT [WARD].

SCOTTES . . .	John Clark, Waterman . .	xlv	Denizons.
	John Wilsonne, Marrener .	xxxij	
	William Broune, bruer . .	j	
	Thomas Richardson . .	xv	
	Christyan Robinsonne . .	iiij	
	David Conighame and his wife	xl	
SCOTTES . .	Ellen Bennett . . .	iiij	not Denizons.
	Robert Coningham servaunte with David Coningham .	iiij	

LANGBORNE WARD.

SCOTTYSHEMAN	Peter Sterne, servante . .	2

THE WARDE OF FARRINGDON WITHOUT

SCOTTESMEN .	Thomas Fare, servaunt . . .	2
	John Pettye	3
	Andrew Blake	1
	John Whytherspone . . .	18
	Alexander Alynshawe serv^{t} . .	9
	Thomas Awkenhode . . .	3
	John Thomson	8
	Saunder Haume	4
	William Kellaux	1
	Davye Carlye, Wylliam Hunter . . .	20
	John Tryvie	8
	William Hunter	20
	John Hewson	2

TOTAL SCOTTES.

There are of them . .	xl.
Wherof denisons . . .	ix.
Of two yeres and not above	iij.
Of one yere and under .	iij.

73. THE OATH OF PURGATION (Note 54).—In supplement to Note 54 it may be remarked that this oath was not unfrequently taken in former times in church before the Congregation, although it is difficult to see with our modern ideas how this could have been for edification. The following examples may be given :—

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'Church of Fordyce July 17. 1667. Anent George B. and John S. alleged adulterers the minister declaires he had drawn up ane oath in most terrible termes he could, had read the samen to them, did declair to them they wer to purge themselves solemnlie according to all the words theroff befor the Congregation with ther hands upon the heads of the children alledged to be theirs, wherupon John S. being convinced & terrified by the oath confessed, the other viz George B. continewes yet obstinate but the minister is hopefull he may be brought to a Confessione.'

'Church of Ordiquhill 1743. After forenoon's sermon Sinclair was called up to the pulpit foot & interrogate. He took God to witness that he was intirely innocent of what was laid to his charge. The minister read the oath to him & shewed the dreadfull consequences that attended his takeing of the oath if guilty. The said Sinclair still protested his being innocent. The minister then desired him to hold up his hand to Heaven & to putt the other on the child's head in order to receive the oath, whereupon the woman in the most hideous & lamentable manner cryed out in the face of the congregation not to take his oath for he was guilty & the father of her child. The minister thought it for edification to stop there.'

'Church of Cullen 1805. James Taylor took the oath of purgation before the congregation in a very solemn manner.'

The Oaths of Purgation used in the Presbytery of Ayr about 1687, and in Edinburgh in 1680, appear in Edgar's *Old Church Life in Scotland.*

The following are forms of the oath used in certain Southern Presbyteries (furnished to us by favour of Mr. Murray of the *Falkirk Express*):—

'*Copie of ane oath for such as are to purge themselves of accursed uncleanness as is used in Edinburgh Presbyterie.*

'. . . doe sweare by the great and eternall God, as I shall be judged at the last and most terrible day that I never had carnall copulatione with . . . Wishing that all the plagues threatened and pronounced against the breakers of the law may be inflicted on me both in this life and the life to come if this be not the truth that I have sworn.'

'*Ane other as it is used in the Presbytery of Linlithgow.*

'After services and due consideratione of the majestie and justice of the most holy Lord God who will not let any sin be hidd much lesse the taking of his blissed name in vaine, I doe call that God witness of the truth and verritie of this my following depositione wherin I sweare by the God eternall maker of heaven and earth of the good angels and of the devills and of all things visible and invisible that I never had carnall dealling or copulatione with . . . att any tyme or in any place, so mott God help me in the day of my sicknes, distresse, death and judgement.'

'*Ane other as is used in the Presbyterie of Stirling.*

'. . . swear by the terrible and dreadful name of the great God, the searcher of the secrets of the hearts that I never knew . . . by having actually carnal dealling with her, and if this day I swear fallslie I doe here before the people in this congregation renounce my interest in Christ and my right to everlasting happiness in the life to come.'

W. CRAMOND.

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74. GENEALOGY OF THE EARLS OF FIFE.—'1649. Adam and James Duffs, sones laufull to umq^{n} Adam Duff in Cluniebeg,' etc. These words, alighted on the other day by a reader in the old Sheriff Court Books of Banff, set to rest a long-continued discussion. The present writer has previously proved in the *Genealogist* and elsewhere that the line of descent of the Earls of Fife from the ancient family of Muldavit, as given in Baird's *Memoirs of the Duffs* and in almost all the Peerage books, was untenable from difficulties on the female side. The father of Adam Duff in Cluniebeg is given by Baird as John Duff of Muldavit, but in the proved descent, as stated lately, 'beyond Adam it was impossible to go.' However, the above shows it is possible to go even beyond Adam. The preceding extract is interesting for two reasons—(1) It carries the true descent of the Earls of Fife a step further back than has hitherto been done, and (2) it shows that the family had its origin in Cluniebeg, in the parish of Mortlach, and not in Muldavit, near Cullen, as usually asserted.

W. CRAMOND.

75. MILK (Note 60).—In reference to the remarks in Note 60 regarding the occurrence of the use of milk in old documents, the rarity of its occurrence is scarcely so great as there supposed, as a few examples will show:—Hollinshed, in speaking of the 'Wild Irish,' says that with them gentlemen's children were baptized in milk. In Monipennie's *Description of Scotland*, an edition of which appeared in 1671, it is said the inhabitants of the Western Isles 'love very well the drink made of whey, . . . drinking the same at feasts,' and in describing the wealth of the Orcadians we are told they have 'great plenty of milk.' In 1720 the minister of the parish of Rathven intimated from the pulpit to his congregation that he was obliged for the recovery of his health to go to the Highlands to the goat milk. In 1647 a person was brought up before the Kirk-session of Fenwick for selling milk on a Saturday night after ten o'clock.

Ray, in his History of the Rebellion of 1745, says:—'You might see the Highlandmen [about Inverness] coming over the hills with milk of several sorts, as sheep, goats, cows, &c., which they carry on their backs in a goat skin, with the hinder feet over each shoulder held in their hands, and a small wooden Piggen that floats in the milk with which they measure it out to their customers. The nicer of them has a more ingenious way of carrying the goat skin by the two fore-legs, and as there is naturally a hole at the other end, in which they affix a tap, and is followed by a Caudy, *i.e.* a Boy with his Piggen, who draws the milk off as occasion requires.'

What accounts for the less frequent occurrence of milk in documents than say ale or wine is that in former times milk was a commodity that almost all parties had within themselves; and this applies even to burghs, where the use of the town's commonty made the keeping of cows an easy matter. On special occasions milk, however, had to be bought, as the following account (which may be given in full, as it is interesting for other reasons) shows. Account of the entertainment given by the burgh of Cullen when Rev. Mr. Irvine was installed minister of the parish in 1705:—'3 legs of beiff at 30s. the lege, £4, 10s.; 6 leggs of mutten at 10s. the lege, £3; ane lamb, £1; 20 henns at 3s. 4d. the hen, £3, 6s. 8d.; 4 pecks of flour at 12s. per peck, £2, 8s.; 5 dosson of egs, 5s.; ane chapen of vinegar, 8s.; given the servants 3 pecks of meall bread, 18s.; payd for milk, £1; 10 gallans of eall at a merk per gallon, £6, 13s. 4d.; 4

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pynts of claret £6; ane pynt mume, £1; 2 pynts and ane chapen brandie, £5; 4 pynts sack at 40s. the pynt, £8; 2 lib. ryce, 16s.; 3 lib. raisins, £1, 10s.; 6 lib. suggar at 18s. the lib., £5, 8s.; 1 wnse cinamon, 12s.; halft ane wnce meace, 13s. 4d.; 2 lib. pruns at 5s. the lib., 10s.; 1 wnce nuttmegs, 10s.; 4 wnce ginger, 5s.; 6 sheit of gray peaper, 2s.; 1 wnce anisi seeds, 8d.; 3 wnce tubaco and 6 pyps, 4s.; to the minister's horse 6 sheaves of geen bear, 6s.; 3 quarters of butter, £2; given James Walker, £2, 3s. 6d.; payed for a dosson of murfoulls, £1, 4s. Extent, £59, 13s. 6d. Scots.'

Other instances of the use of milk are found in old songs and ballads, and in trials for witchcraft, *e.g.* where the party was accused of taking away the milk of cows. W. CRAMOND.

76. BANFF LANDS AND SALMON FISHINGS.—The following, culled from the records of the Burgh of Banff, is taken from a MS. book written in the commencement of the present century and now in my possession:—

'At the time of Robert de Bruce the whole patrimony of the Town consisted of the Burrow Roods, the Newlands, the Braeside, Goosehaugh and Tillacap which exclusive of the Carmalites' property extends to Ten Score Sixteen Bolls one firlot of Biars Sowing and their Salmon fishings, were the King's Water on the Town's day, half of that denominated Shott, the Middle Shot, the Over Rack, the Scura (?) below the Raws, the Rack near the Raws and the Rack Bachla rented 54 Barrels of Salmon.

'This property was again confirmed by Robert II. by his Charter dated the 7 Octr: 1372, the words are, "Apud Stirling septemo die mensis Octobris anno regni nostri secundo." He began to reign in 1371.

'The Newlands were first feued out in 1500.

'In 1544 the Fisher lands lying within the liberties of the Burgh were composed of 'Terras piscatorias vocat. vulgariter Fishers lands ex Boreali ex Occidentali partibus montis castri de Banff," on the Lands and fishings commonly called the fishers lands lying towards the North and West of the Castle hill of Banff. These were 350 years possessed by the fishers, therein named "et alias piscatores et nautas."

'In 1552 certain Burgesses met leaders of the Town among whom were John Currier Senr: and Junr: of Inchdrewar and others who acted as Commissioners for the Town and who with consent of James Currier, "Cappellanius sancte crucis de Banff," feued out to perpetuity the said Fisher Lands to Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas then Provost and Elison Hume his spouse for payment to the Chaplain of 40 shillings yearly. These lands continued in the family for a number of years, down to 1630 when a descendant of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas, Sir George Ogilvie, a grandson, of Banff, sold them to James Lord Ogilvie and that family again conveyed them to the Laird of Bracco and who again excambed them with the Town for Lands near Duff House about 40 or 50 years ago.

'In 1567 George Ogilvie of Dunlugas son of Walter Ogilvie of Dunlugas succeeded as Provost and determined to Feu out the Town's property first in the above year while King James was a minor obtained a new charter with authority to Feu and as soon as King James attained majority in 1592 obtained a confirmation of this charter which is the east charter the Town has and upon the authority of these two charters which are the same in substance, the Provost and people then in power proceeded to put this Feuing plan into execution and John Baird Provost and others were

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appointed Commissioners for that purpose. They accordingly Feued out to George Ogilvie of Dunlugas four Netts of Over Rack for a small feu duty, to Walter Currier and James Currier who were then Baillies (1595) the Nether Rack, to Walter Ogilvie fiar of Dunlugas the King's Water, next to which was the two Thanes' Netts acquired by Dunlugas from Boyn and Buchan.

'The Syze Lax below also pertained to the Earl of Buchan and by a Deed signed at Down 15 March 1554 he disponed it to John Gordon and it was again purchased by the Earl of Airly in 1630. The middle fishing was the Towns and a part of the above alienation made in 1595 to George Ogilvie of Banff along with this middle part contained the whole of the Town's property and terminated it in the Sea.' J. CHRISTIE.

77. NATURE HELPING JUSTICE.—In discoursing with some friends recently on the habits of animals, and especially how prone they are to return to their native haunts, the following incident was told by one who was cognisant of the circumstances. At a ford across the river in the upper part of Glenlyon, the tenant of the neighbouring lands had a mare on which he often rode across the ford when going on a journey, that he might do so dry-shod. On reaching the other side he merely threw the bridle across the mare's neck, and the faithful animal at once returned to its stall or pasture. Like another St. Christopher, the good man often lent his mare to carry wayfarers across the river. Many had been so favoured, and all of them saw the faithful animal return. But one evening a stranger who besought the same favour proved faithless among the many faithful. The mare did not come home, and no tidings or trace of it could be got. The stranger had made off with her, repaying the good Samaritan with ingratitude and injury. But nature will have its way and justice its course. Upwards of three years after the mare had been taken away she was found early in a morning at the door of her old stable with a three-year-old and a two-year-old colt tied to her tail (a mode by which young colts are occasionally taken to the market yet in the Highlands). The thief had been taking them to a market for sale, and resting them for the night in some pasture place, the mare escaped and found her way with her progeny over moss and moor to her old home. It is needless to say that the thief made no inquiry, and he was never discovered. The Ettrick Shepherd has told us of sheep returning hundred of miles to the place where they were yeaned. Horses have been known to have returned upwards of thirty miles, and even greater distances, to regain their native fields. The foregoing is an instance of this, as the thief must necessarily have removed his prey to a great distance to escape detection.

A. L.

78. FOREST KIRK *alias* CARLOWK.—Sir William Wallace was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk in 1297, immediately after the battle of Biggar. Where was Forest Kirk? There is a modern tendency to associate it with Ettrick Forest and Selkirk. Dr. D. R. Rankin, in his *History of Carluke* privately circulated amongst his friends, has the following regarding the Parish Church of Carluke :—

'The Kirk was named variously in the Charters of Kelso, Eglismalesock or Eglismalescok, Inglismalholks, Carneluk or Cameluke, etc., of old popularly called "Forest Kirk," from being situated in the Forest of Mauldslie,

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a demesne of our early kings. The site of Forest Kirk was on the south-west corner of Mauldslie garden, at the base of Ha'hill, a spot formerly known as "the Abbeysteads." The position of the ancient kirk is laid down by the Ordnance Survey, and marked on the plan "St. Luke's Church and Cistercian Abbey;" but in fixing one important point the officers of the Survey have introduced a new element of error and sustained another of doubt. It is doubtful if the Church was dedicated to St. Luke; but it is certain that it had no connection with the religious order of the Cistercians, as stated in the plan and book of reference of the Survey; because the Monks of Kelso, to whom the Church belonged, were of the order of the Tyronensis. The principal historical event in connection with the church is that Wallace, in 1297—after his success at Biggar against the southern foe—was chosen Guardian of Scotland at Forest Kirk. The story is thus told by Blind Harry:—

"Syne Couth to Braidwoode fayr,
At a Counceill thre dayes soiornynt thar
At Forest Kirk a metyng ordeend he,
Thar choset Wallace Scottis Wardend to be."

'And by Hamilton of Gilbertfield the tale is thus amplified:—

"Soon wedded was the lovely blooming she
To Malcolm Wallace, then of Ellerslie;
Which am'rous pair transported with delight,
Begat young Malcolm that same joyful night;
Then William, who, by true consent of all,
Was honoured to be Scottish General;
And to the Nation's universal joy,
At Forest Kirk made Baliol's viceroy."

'In ecclesiastical notices, the old popular title of the church was retained till 1571, and in 1574 it was written, "Forest Kirk, alias Carlowck."'

Carluke is 5½ miles from Lanark, and Braidwood, mentioned by Blind Harry, lies a mile from Carluke, but a long distance from Selkirk. The site of the old Forest Kirk of Wallace's time is three miles from the village and present church, near Mauldslie Castle, in as beautiful a locality as there is in Scotland. The present Parish Church was built 1799-1800; but the old church at Abbeystead was superseded before the Reformation by a church remains of which still stand in Carluke churchyard.

D. R. STEUART.

79. AILSA CRAIG.—A very interesting narrative, derived from unpublished manuscripts, which appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* on the 2d of July, is introduced as follows: 'Although in possession of the historic family of Kennedy, to the head of which it gives the modern title, superseding the old name of Cassilis, Ailsa Craig figures neither in the general annals of the country nor in the special records of the district to which it belongs.' The contributor to the *Herald* is mistaken. If he turns to Archbishop Spottiswoode's *History of the Church and State of Scotland* he will find the incident which he narrates in full chronicled as follows: 'And at the same time was discovered a practice of fortifying the Isle of Elsay in the West seas, for receiving certain forces that the Spanish king had promised to send thither. The contriver of this plot was one Hugh Barclay of Ladyland, who being committed the year before in the Castle of Glasgow,

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had made an escape and gone to Spain. This year returning to make good what he had undertaken, with some few assisters, he entered into the Isle (a huge rock it is, four miles in compass, wherein an old ruinous tower built on the ascent of the rock of difficult access), meaning to have victualled the same. Mr. John (Andrew) Knox (the same who took Mr. George Kerr with the blanks some five years before) getting intelligence of the purpose came upon him unlooked, and landing on the Isle did encounter him on the very shore, for the most of his company being gone to seek their sport he had stayed to see who those were that he espied coming to the Isle, not thinking that his purpose was known, or that any would pursue him: but when he perceived them to be unfriends, and to be set for his apprehension, he ran into the sea and drowned himself.' There is a discrepancy here between Spottiswoode and the contributor to the *Herald*, the former alleging that Barclay was in possession of the 'Craig' when Knox landed, the latter that Knox anticipated Barclay. Tytler, who also narrates the incident, supports Spottiswoode, following him, perhaps, though he refers to manuscripts. The contributor to the *Herald* also states that 'the only scrap of information to be gathered regarding the solitary rock can be traced no further back than Campbell's *Political Survey of Britain*.' I possess *A Tour through Britain* much older than Campbell's *Survey*, which gives the following account of the Craig: 'Ailsa, or Islesay, in the mouth of the Clyde, is a steep rock, something resembling the Bass, in the mouth of the Forth, being inaccessible in all places but only by one pass, and not inhabited except at one time of the year, when a great fleet of vessels go thither to fish for cod. It abounds with variety of sea-fowl, especially solan geese, and has multitudes of rabbits. It belongs to the Earl of Cassils, who receives by the produce of hogs, fowl, down, and fish, about 100 merks Scots yearly from hence.'—I am, etc.

A. CUTHEL.

QUERIES.

LI. THE CARNATION FLOWER.—What authority is there for ascribing the crimson carnation flower to the Stuart Kings? J. H.

LII. GIBSON FAMILY.—Can any correspondent inform me (*a*) Who was the father of Margaret Hay of the family of Kinmont, who married Sir John Gibson of Pentland, Kt. Banneret? (*b*) Who were the wives of Sir John Gibson, 3d Bart. of Durie? (*c*) Who were the wives of his son, Sir Alexander Gibson, 4th Bart. of Durie. [See Note, 74.—Ed.]

LIII. DAVID SCRYMGEOUR.—I am presently very much interested in the history of a Fife Family of the 17th and the beginning of the 18th centuries—the Scrymgeours of Bowhill, parish of Auchterderran. I wish to learn the history of a David Scrymgeour who was laird about 1680, and was in some way, apparently by unfair dealing, deprived of his means or estate. He has left a reference to his wrongs in an inscription which he has caused to be put on four silver communion cups which he presented to the Church of Auchterderran. This inscription had, for some purpose, been erased from the cups, but so imperfectly that I have managed, at

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the expense of much time and patient piecing together of letter by letter, to unravel. I am the more anxious to discover what the particular persecution was to which the donor of the cups referred.

The inscription is pretty unique, being written in English, Latin, and Greek, and his persecutor is referred to cautiously under metaphorical allusions, which without the key which a knowledge of the circumstances would supply must, I am afraid, remain unexplained.

Perhaps some of the readers of your valuable journal may be able to throw light on the subject, and for that I should be grateful. A. H.

LIV. ARCHIBALD ARMSTRONG.—Was James I.'s jester 'Archie' descended from his namesake mentioned in Statute 4, Hen. VIII., c. 20, who 'with other xl. outlawes by the supportacion of the same John [Tayler of Sulport] came by nyght to a place called Penreth Cotes and there brent a house and ij. children and xxiiij. kye and oxon theryn of one John Clerk and hym caried into Scotland'? Q. V.

LV. BOOKING.—Can any of your readers inform me where any information is to be obtained as to the history of the peculiar system of land tenure called 'Booking' in the Burgh of Paisley? A. M.

LVI. FERGUSSON.—I want information as to the descent of Charles Fergusson, of the city of Cork, from the family of that name of Craigdarroch, Dumfriesshire. He was father by his wife Ann . . . , of the late Gen. Sir James Fergusson, Colonel of the 43d Regiment, who died at Bath 1864. Charles Fergusson was born in 1752, I think in the parish of Glencairn, Dumfries.

E. SALMON.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

I. AND XXXII. GRAHAM FAMILY.—Questions were asked in Nos. 1 and 4 of *N. N.& Q.* which have not received the notice which Border genealogists might have been expected to give to them. Perhaps the following remarks will induce some one fully acquainted with the history of the Grahams not only to correct errors but to supply some information about this family.

Burke in his *Vicissitudes of Families* writes more for the boudoir than the study, yet perhaps it may be well to make his article on the Grahams of Læisk the basis of this note. As he does not attempt, however, an elaborate history of this strong and well-known Border family, it may be well also to refer the reader to the Calendar of State Papers (Scotland), Record Office, and to the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com., 1885.

It will be seen that the Grahams at an early date were troublesome inhabitants of the Borders. Nothing is said to show whether they were descended from the Scottish family of the

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name, or whether—which seems just as likely—the Scottish house was of Border origin: on this we trust light may be thrown. It is certain that during the sixteenth century the Grahams were both numerous and warlike. They were, like other such families, exceedingly clannish, and their frequent use of favourite family names led to the adoption of aliases, or, as they are called in the north-east of Scotland, 'to-names'; many of these will be found in the MSS. at the Record Office, and some specimens are given in the 10th Rep. Hist. MSS. Com. (App.). The branch of the family to which attention will, however, be chiefly drawn in these notes is that of Mote. The first Graham of Mote we have been able to trace is Fergus, to whom a grant of arms was made in 1583. We print it in full, as from the expressions contained in it Burke surmises that Fergus Greme did good service to the English crown at Flodden; but that requires consideration.

'**To all and Singular,** as well Kinges Herrauldes and Officers of Armes as Noblemen, Gentlemen and others which these presents shall see or heare: William Harvey, Esq^re^ otherwise called Norrey principal Herrauld and King of Armes of the North, East and West partes of England from the River of Trent northwards, sendeth due commendations and greeting: **Forasmuch** as aunciently and from the beginning all valient and vertuous Acts of excellent persons should be notoriously commended to the world with sundrie monuments and remembrances of their good deserts, amongst y^e^ which one of the chiefest and most usuall hath beene the bearing of signes and tokens in shieldes called Armes, the which are none other things than evidences and demonstrations of prowes and valure diversely distributed according to the quallities and deserts of the persons that such signes and tokens of the dilligent, faithful and couragious might appeare before the negligent coward and ignorant, and be an effectual cause to move stirr and kindle the hearts of men to imitation of vertue and noblenesse: Even soe hath the same beene and yet is continually observed to the intent that such as have done commendable service to their Prince or Countrie either in warr or peace may both receive due honour in their lives and devise the same successively to their posteritie after them: **And hereupon,** being crediblie informed of the true and faithfull services of **Fergus Greyme,** of the Mote of Lydysdale in the Countie of Cumberland, Gentleman, done in the time of the most famous Prince King Henry the Eight as also in the time of King Edward the Sixt, whereby he hath well merrited to be rewarded with signes and tokens of shield called Armes: **In consideration whereof,** I, the said Norrey King of Armes as aforesaid, have assigned and sett forth unto and for the said **Fergus Greyme** and his posteritie these signes and tokens in shield called Armes: **As followeth:** That is to say, Barry of six peeces Argent and Gules, over all in Bend a branch of an Oke Roote and branched within a border engrailed Sable on the first, Gules a Borres Head cope Argent, the Crest uppon the heaulme, an

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Arme bend in four peeces Gules and Azure, holding in the hand charnell a branch of the bend on a wreath Argent and Gules manteled on the same, as more plainly appeareth Depicted in the Margent with Armes and Crest: I, the said Norrey King of Arms in manner and forme abovesaid by Authoritie of mine office annexed and granted by the Queenes Majesties Letters Patent under Her Great Seale, have Given, Granted, Ratified, and Confirmed unto the said Fergus Greyme of the Mote of Lydysdale and to his posterite to use beare and shew for ever in Shield Cote Armure or otherwise and therein to be Revested at his libertie or pleasure without any impediment, lett or interruption of any person.

'In Witness whereof, I, the said Norrey, have signed these presents with my hande and sett thereunto the Seale of mine Office and the Seale of mine Armes.

'Given the Tenth day of December in the year of our Lord God One thousand five hundred fifty and three and in the first yeare of our most dread Souveraigne Lady Queen Mary, by the grace of God Queene of England, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, and in each of the Churches of England and Ireland Supreame Head.

'The true coppie of the originall.
This I have recorded in my office,
the 20th of June, 1648.

WM. ROBERTS,
Ulster.'

It will be seen that the arms bear no resemblance whatever to the arms of the Grahams of Scotland, or to those borne at present by the Border families of the name. It has been suggested that they may rather point to some marriage with a Border family, and that the arms were modelled after the wife's bearings. It may simplify matters to proceed with the pedigree as given by Burke, with such remarks as our reading enables us to make.

Fergus was alive in 1583. When he died we have not discovered. We find, however (Rep. Hist. MSS.), that in 1605 there was a William Graham of Mote who had a brother Arthur, who, not being so designated, may be assumed to have been younger. Burke only mentions Arthur, and styles him the owner of Mote. It is quite possible that William died childless, and that he in consequence succeeded. The name Arthur is of frequent occurrence in the family, and we have not been able to distinguish this particular one amongst several whose names frequently occur in the MSS. we have referred to. He can scarcely be the Arthur Graham whom Stow tells us had his house burnt, being a 'notable thief,' for his 'to-name' was 'Carleile.' Two other Arthurs are also sufficiently distinguished by their 'to-names.' It may be that he tried to keep the scutcheon so lately granted to his father safe from all risk of abatement or forfeiture. But here we are met with a serious difficulty.

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Burke states that Fergus of Mote had a great grandson Richard who went to Ireland, where he was knighted as early as the year 1600, and that he had a brother George who was knighted in Dublin in 1603. If this descent is correct, Arthur G. of Mote, who was certainly a busy, and also to some extent a dangerous, man in 1606, and had then an elder brother living, must have been of a great age, being the grandfather of two men knighted at the very commencement of the century. A possible explanation of the difficulty this leads to is that William of Mote and Arthur his brother were sons of Arthur, son of Fergus of 1583, and brothers of Fergus whom Burke makes father of Sir Richard and Sir George. Can any further light be thrown on this? Is the history of the House of Mote with its peculiar coat of arms to be met with? It is pleasant to find that the two knightly members of the family were not forgetful of their kinsmen when many of the race were sent to exercise their powers of hard riding to Ireland, to the relief of more peaceful citizens at home. They were in fact banished, and arrived in Dublin in sorry plight and in great numbers. We read (Hist. MSS. Rep., Oct. 3, 1606), 'They embarked at Workington on the Saturday at night, and arrived safely on the next Tuesday in the morning. Two knights of their own name and kindred came to them there, and comforted them with kind entertainment and promises of help' (p. 262). Here for the present we must leave the subject, but hope to recur to it in our next number.

XIII. SAMPSON FAMILY.—In a list of twenty-seven Sampson families I find only one connected with Scotland, Lieut. Thomas Sampson of the 59th Regiment, killed at Java in 1811, married 1809 Martha, youngest daughter of Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. of Cousland, and sister of the 8th and 9th Earls of Stair. Martha is not mentioned among Sir John's children in *Douglas's Peerage*, vol. ii. page 523. Burke adds that she died in 1863. Σ.

XLIII. QUEEN MARY.—This portrait is not in King's but in Marischal College, Aberdeen. According to Dr. Knight, who left a careful MS. history of the College, it is a copy made about 1785 (probably by Charles Whyt, who did a good deal of copying work about that period) from 'an older imaginary portrait belonging to Professor Stuart.' The Professor was a member of the Saithers family, and at Saithers, Banffshire, there is also a Queen Mary, probably the original of the Marischal College replica. I have it on very credible authority that this so-called original itself bears evidence of no great antiquity.

JOHN BULLOCH.

XLV. GAELIC.—W. M. C. will find his inquiry as to the date up to which Gaelic continued to be spoken in Galloway satisfactorily answered by Mr. Skene. He quotes Buchanan, who (*Rerum Scoticarum Historia*, lib. ii. 27) writes, 'Sequitur in eodem latere, et littore occidentali, Gallovidia. . . . Ea magna ex parte patris sermone adhuc utitur.' He also quotes William Dunbar, a co-temporary of Buchanan, who in the "Flyting" between him

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and Kennedy, taunted his rival with his extraction from the natives of Galloway and Carrick, and styles him "Ersch Katheraine," "Ersch brybour baird," and his poetry as "sic eloquence as they in Erschery use." This word "Ersch" was the term applied at the time to Scotch Gaelic, as when Sir David Lyndesay says—

> Had Sanct Jerome bene borne intil Argyle,
> Into Irische toung his bukis had done compyle.

And Kennedy retorts upon Dunbar—

> Thow luvis nane Erische, elf I understand,
> But it sowld be all trew Scottismennis leid;
> It wes the gud langage of this land.

We find, therefore, that in this remote district, in which the Picts remained under their distinctive names as a separate people as late as the twelfth century, a language considered the ancient language of Galloway was still spoken as late as the sixteenth century, and that language was Gaelic.'—*Celtic Scotland*, i. 203.

The evidence afforded by place-names in Galloway tends to the conclusion that, as might be expected, the ancient speech lingered longer in certain districts than others. From the 'magna pars' spoken of by Buchanan must have been excluded certain tracts where the Anglian speech obtained at an early date a footing which it has never since lost. The clerkly influence of the Anglo-Saxon monastery at Whithorn seems to have spread Teutonic speech through the population in the neighbourhood of that ancient ecclesiastical site; for if we compare Sorby, the parish adjacent to Whithorn, with Stoneykirk, a parish at the opposite end of Wigtownshire, the land in each being of the same undulating, lowland character, we shall find a totally different prevailing type of place-name. In the former parish the majority of names are Teutonic, in the latter Celtic. Taking, for example, the typical word Knock (Celtic *cnoc*), which occurs as the prefix to nearly two hundred and fifty hill names in Galloway, not a single instance of its occurrence will be found in Sorby, while it occurs twenty-six times in Stoneykirk parish. The inference is that Anglian speech has prevailed in the Sorby district from a time anterior to the earliest land charters, while in the rest of Galloway Gaelic remained the speech of the country people; and although it does not survive in a written form, yet the place-names, being engrossed in a phonetic form in deeds and charters, remained attached to the lands on which they were originally conferred. HERBERT MAXWELL.

George Buchanan says (I have not the reference) that the native language was used in a large part of Galloway in his day. His testimony, as he spoke Gaelic, cannot be disputed.

Dunbar, while carrying on a controversy with Kennedy of Galloway, implies that he cannot write proper English, and that his native speech is the same as that of Argyll, which of course was Gaelic. I have it on the authority of Professor Mackinnon, the Professor of Celtic in Edinburgh University,

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that he has it on the authority of two Presbyterian ministers that there died in 1867 a man over ninety who said that his grandfather had told him that people spoke Gaelic in Glenapp when he was a boy. From this we are to infer that Gaelic still existed in parts of the south-west of Scotland at the beginning of the 18th century.

I myself have been assured by a person still living that his grandfather, who lived in a remote part of Kirkcudbrightshire, and who died in 1811, could speak Gaelic. I think, however, that there must be some mistake here. G. H.

XLVI. Oway.—There is no doubt as to the etymology of the terminal '-way' in, at any rate, Scalloway, Stornoway, Carloway. It is the Old Northern (Icelandic) *vágr*, a bay, Modern Norse *vaag* (pronounced, as it still is in Shetland, *voe*). Accordingly, Scalloway is=*Skalavaag*, the bay of the Hall; Stornoway=*Stiörnavaag*, the bay of Star (a proper name?); Carloway=*Karlavaag*, the bay of Karli (?). This Norse derivation, clear and indubitable in the old Scandinavian regions of Shetland and the Lews, may probably also apply to some of the other places referred to by W. M. C. where these are situated on the coast. Hamnarvay= another form of the Shetland Hamnavoe (*Hamnavaag*, haven bay?). G. G.

The terminations *oway*, *oa*, *away*, etc., in the place-names enumerated by W. M. C., are not all of a similar origin. Galloway is a corruption of Galwethia, the country of the Gallgaidhel (pron. Gallgael), the Welsh form of which is Galwyddel (pron. Gallwythel). The name, which signifies the foreign Gaels, or the Gaels under the foreigners, appears to have been given to the Picts of Galloway, 'as a Gaelic race under the rule of "Galls" or foreigners; Galloway being for centuries a province of the Anglic kingdom of Northumbria, and the term "Gall" having been applied to the Saxons before it was almost exclusively appropriated to the Norwegian and Danish pirates.'—Skene's *Celtic Scotland*, i. 311. The origin of the other names could only be ascertained by tracing the earliest forms of spelling. In some of them, no doubt, the terminal syllable is the same as in Romsay, Ramsey, and Sheppey, viz. the Anglo-Saxon *ige*, an island or pasture.

Others contain the Scandinavian *vé*, a church or a house, akin to the Greek οἶκος, Latin *vicus*, a mansion, a house, a temple, which appears as a prefix in such place-names as Vébjörg= Viborg, in Denmark, Vé-ey, in Romsdal, in Norway, signifying the island of the house or church. The mediæval Scots form of Norway itself was Norroway, a corruption of Noregi by the ordinary interchange of *g* and *w*. Hence it will be seen that nothing can be gathered of the original form and meaning from the modern spelling of names ending in this manner.

Herbert Maxwell.

XLVII. Norman.—I cannot explain to W. M. C. why William I.'s followers, who at first were called French, came afterwards to be known as Normans. I suppose, however, that the genuine

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Normans were much more numerous at the battle of Hastings than W. M. C. supposes. But, to turn to a kindred subject, it is interesting to note how the word 'Norman,' as applied to the representatives of England, was gradually ousted from the position gained for it at the Conquest. In the *De Expugnatione Lyxbonensi*, written in 1147, and describing the exploits of a body of Crusaders consisting of Germans, Flemings, and English, the last named are spoken of as 'Nortmanni et Angli;' when addressed by Hervey de Glanville, they are reminded of the indomitable 'gens Nortmannorum,' are told that Normandy is 'mater generis noster:' but when we read the account of Richard I.'s expedition in 1189 by the Canon of Holy Trinity in London, the two nations seem to have become one, for they are spoken of as Angli. G. H.

XLVIII. HORN.—The terminal syllable '-horn' in the names given by W. M. C. are not all of the same origin. Whithorn, Dreghorn, Cleghorn, and others, are undoubtedly the Anglo-Saxon *ærn*, a house, in which the usual change from a narrow vowel to a wide one has taken place. The accent in compound place-names is almost invariably on the qualitative syllable, or on the first syllable of the qualitative when it consists of more than one syllable. Thus, in the names mentioned above, the accent is on the first syllable, because, being in Anglo-Saxon speech, the qualitative comes first. But Culhorn, being a Celtic word, has the qualitative last. The meaning is probably *cùil*, or *cul eórna* [orna], corner or hill-back of the barley, like Coolnahorna in Wexford and Waterford. Ben Horn I do not know, but it sounds like Celtic, *beann chuirn* [hirn], the hill of the cairn; while Findhorn appears to be a Scandinavian name for a headland. HERBERT MAXWELL.

XLIX. SIR JOHN MITCHELL.—There never was a Sir John or Sir Thomas Mitchell, Baronet, of Pitreavie, Captain in the Scots Greys; but Sir John Mitchell, 3d Baronet of Westshore, in Shetland, was for a time an officer in that regiment. He was baptized at Tingwall in Shetland, 1734, was Cornet, Scots Greys, 1755; Lieutenant, 1759; retired about 1769; married 1771. Died in Panton Street, Westminster, 5th December 1783 *s.p.* Will dated 4th December 1783. Proved in London, 23d February 1786. The attainted Baronet named Sir Thomas Mitchell of Pitreavie, 'of uncommon good appearance,' who begged in the Canongate in 1770, then about 100 years of age, must have been an impostor.

A Sir Francis Mitchell, an Englishman, was degraded from his Knighthood 16th June 1621, which may be the origin of the story that a Baronet named Mitchell was 'struck off the rolls.' What rolls? ROTHESAY HERALD.

CORRECTIONS.

Query XLI. pp. 94, 95.—We have been asked to make the following corrections:—*For* 'Tranquelar' *read* 'Tranquebar'; *for* 'Cumlis' *read* 'Cumber'; *for* 'Brown-Morison' *read* 'Broun-Morison'; *delete* 'of Findeslie.'—ED.

Query XLIII. p. 95, *for* 'James I.' *read* 'Jamesone.'

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Annandale under the Bruces, by George Neilson, Writer, Glasgow. A Lecture delivered in Rosemount School, Glasgow, on 24th January, 1887, under the auspices of the Glasgow Annandale Association. Annan: W. Cuthbertson & Son, 1887.—We have given this title at length, because we think the example of the Glasgow Annandale Association eminently worthy of being followed. In addition to their weekly meeting for the reading of the local newspapers, and for friendly intercourse, they have occasional lectures in which literary and antiquarian subjects are discussed. If each provincial association would make a point of directing its attention to the antiquities of its own district, the result would be a diffusion of interest in antiquarian researches which would be productive of the best results. We venture to predict that the Annandale Association will take no second place in this most laudable pursuit, under the auspices of its energetic Secretary and Treasurer, Mr. Neilson, whose lecture we have read with very great pleasure. It is written with great spirit, and shows an amount of research which is quite unusual.

Some Church Relics in Aberdeen. Aberdeen, J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark.—A short and well-written account of some interesting documents exhibited at the late Seabury Centenary meeting held in Aberdeen. It contains an interesting letter from the son of John Skinner, the author of *Tullochgorum*, concerning a meeting between Burns and the poet, who was his senior in years and a pious clergyman. He, on the appearance of Burns' works in 1787, wrote thus—

> 'Ye've naething said that looks like blun'er
> To fowk o' sense.'

A criticism which doubtless sounded strange at the time coming from a cleric's pen, but approved by the judgment of a hundred years.

An 'Accompt' of Cumberland Estates and Families, by John Denton of Cardew. Edited by B. S. Ferguson, F.S.A., Chancellor of Carlisle, for the Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society.—The Cumberland and Westmoreland Antiquarian and Archæological Society are doing a good work in issuing such works as these, and it is an indication of the revival of interest in local history and genealogy. Many valuable MSS. have been brought to light by the report of Hist. MSS. Com., and we trust that this, and other like Societies, will continue to give their members works edited by men who, like Mr. Chancellor Ferguson, give them an additional interest by the valuable notes they append.

Scottish Notes and Queries. Aberdeen, D. Wyllie & Son.—We have received the first four numbers of this spirited and promising magazine, to which we wish every success. It is satisfactory to find that so soon after the establishment of *N. N. & Q.* in the favour of North-countrymen, a second work of a very similar kind should also prove acceptable. We trust that side by side, in friendly rivalry, we may grow old and valued caterers to lovers of the past. We would add that Note 74 was in print before we saw it had been also sent to *S. N. & Q.* If at any time we should make use of matter that appears in its columns, it will only be after sanction obtained and with due acknowledgment.—ED. *N. N. & Q.*

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Hallen's London City Church Registers.

ij. *TRANSCRIPT OF THE REGISTERS*

OF

ST. BOTOLPH BISHOPSGATE (1558-1753).

Edited by the Rev. A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN, M.A.

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These Registers are edited for the Rector of the Parish, the Rev. WILLIAM ROGERS, M.A., Prebendary of St. Paul's, and Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.

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ISSUED 1885.

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N.B.—Subscribers are reminded that the second year's Subscription is now due.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

80. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS.—'*Burntisland.*—The new town clock, with chiming bells, which was ordered, but not completed, for the Jubilee time, was set agoing on Tuesday night. It was supplied by Messrs. James Ritchie & Son, Edinburgh, and bears that it was erected "To commemorate the Jubilee year of Queen Victoria. David Crawford, Provost. 1887." The works of the old clock which it supersedes are of great antiquity, and the old bell, which is in a state of excellent preservation, seems to have been cast in Holland. It bears the burgh arms and the following puzzling inscription, which no local *savant* has been able to interpret:—"1677 . BEN . YCK . WER - HER - GOETEN . DOR . G . H . S . I . EN . LAN . 1595 SOVPLIF . SONSIFE . PARLES . HABITANS . DE . CLASTRE."'

From the *North British Advertiser* of 26th July I extracted the above, and will be glad to learn what is known of the age and maker of the old clock, and what it cost and what is now to be done with it. It is a great pity that the Society of Antiquaries and the Committee of the Industrial Museum, Edinburgh, take so little interest in Scottish Horology. A little space allocated for objects of this kind would be much appreciated by lovers of this art.

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From the *Dundee Weekly News* of July 30th I culled the following, written by a gentleman belonging to Arbroath, of date 12th November, 1776, and signed P. R., and put into the case of his watch:—

> 'Could but our tempers move like this machine,
> Not urged by passion, nor delayed by spleen,
> But, true to Nature's regulating power,
> By virtuous acts distinguished every hour,
> Then health and joy would follow, as they ought,
> The laws of motion and the laws of thought;
> Sweet health to pass the present moments o'er,
> And everlasting joy when time shall be no more.'

During my early years in the watch-making business I came across in old verge watches several of these quaint and curious pieces. Possibly some of the readers of the *N. N. & Q.* might be able to furnish others, and thus save them from being entirely lost, as they are now almost things of the past.

In Chambers's *Walks in Edinburgh*, page 86, reprint edition, it is stated that in 1585 the clock belonging to the parish of Lindores was bought for the sum of £55 Scots and hung up in the steeple of St. Giles's Church, Edinburgh. I would be glad to learn if there is any record of where this clock was made, and, by whom, and, if still in existence, where to be seen.

I have an old lantern clock similar to the two shown by Bryson & Sons, Jewellers, in the Edinburgh Exhibition of last year. It is dated 1606, and bears to have been made by 'Humphry Mills, Edenbrough, Fecit.' Is anything known of this old maker?

81. MEMORANDA AS TO THE DERIVATION OF THE ANCIENT NAME 'CARRUTHERS.'—This venerable Border name, from the initial syllable, seems to be clearly referable to Celtic times, and I am disposed from the following facts to think it may with good reason mean 'Caer-Rydderch' (the Fort of Rydderch). The district in which the family is first found in history now forms part of the Parish of Middlebie, county of Dumfries, but at one time was a separate parish called *Carruthers*, and the earlier references to the family designate them as 'Carruthers of Carruthers,' a baronial possession subsequently called 'Mouswald,' when the principal seat came to be removed to that place and parish.

Now, if we turn to ancient annals, we find (Adamnan, *Life of St. Columba*, Bk. I. cap. viii.) that in the year 573 A.D. a great battle was fought at *Arderryd*, most distinctly identified with *Arthuret*, near Carlisle, and in the immediate neighbourhood of Carruthers. The two great chieftains or kings who were opposed to one another were Rydderch Hael, son of Tudwal, king of Cumbria (there styled Roderch) and Gwendoleu. The former represented, as we gather, the cause of Christianity, the latter that of Paganism. Skene (*Celtic Scotland*) refers to this great battle, which ended in the complete victory of Rydderch and death of Gwendoleu; and it must be remembered that Adamnan was born in 624, only fifty years after its occurrence.

Gwendoleu had as his chief stronghold Caer-Gwendoleu, now Carwinlow, near Carlisle, and it is no great stretch of imagination to invest the victor also with his Caer-Rydderch near by. (See also Rhys' *Celtic Britain.*)

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The old spelling 'Carrudderis' lends itself to my supposition strongly, for 'u' and 'y' are interchangeable, and a common corruption of a terminal 'ch' is 'is'; thus 'Caer-Rydderch' at once becomes 'Car-Rudderis.'

In the parish of Lochwinnoch, Ayrshire, which formed part of the kingdom of Cumbria, is a farm called 'Clorydderch,' on which is a large standing stone, undoubtedly the 'Clo.' (Cf. *Chartulary of Paisley*.) The name probably was a not uncommon one. JOHN J. REID, F.S.A. Scot.

82. INVENTORY OF GOODS.—'Inventary of the Clothes and Effects of the late Jean Lady Ardchattan who died Oct. 28. 1704.' Endorsement of later date.

'The last and exact Inventar of the gear and abuliments whin the Chests of Jean Campbell late ladie of Ardchattan who died at Ardchattan the twentie eight October 1704 written by me Rob^t^ M^c^gruther schoollmaster at Ardchattan before severall wittnesses (and delivered to you the s^d^ M^r^ Rob^t^ Campbell in Ardchattan) as Charles M^c^lawhlen of Kriagan, lawhlane Campbell in Inveresrigan and

Imp a paire lining sheetts bearing her name once belongeing to the familie inde

Mor Ane old father bead a bolster and three quods w^t^ tuo Codwears inde

Mor tuo pair blankatts w^t^ a paire and ane half pair plaids w^t^ a colering inde

Mor ane old stand hingings about her bead inde

Mor ane table cloath off damise belonging to the familie consisting of four elnes though divided in tuo. inde

Mor four Dornick servet belonging to the familie. inde.

Mor tuo hand towells w^t^ a lining hand towelle belonging to the familie inde

Mor. Ane table cloath of lining of tuo elnes lenght w^t^ tuo towells of lining inde.

Mor. a white plaiding pettecott of four elnes

Mor a plaiding wescott w^t^ a broune Cloath wescoatt

Mor a plaid gowne and petticott.

Mor a black señsse petticott

Mor four smoaks

Mor Ane faun bought be her housband Ardchattan w^t^ a paire gloves

Mor. a bible w^t^ a psalme book bought be Ardchattan her housband when mairid.

Mor. A christning cloak belonging to the familie off old

Mor. Ane old black hood.

Mor of lining night cloaths three suits

Mor ane old box and ane old little waffer w^t^ a muffe

Mor. ane old maske, w^t^ tuo little boxes

Mor tuo firr kists w^t^ a wand [? walnut] chistes w^t^ a scucheon and ane old oak kist

Mor ane old Cruisted looking glasse

Mor ane necklace of yellow lamor belonging to the daughter in law

Mor. a lame coin off three happnies

Mor. a chappine and a Muskine boatels

Mor. ane shooting gun w^t^ a shooting yron brought to her be her son

Mor ane broken candlestick w^t^ 2 paire cairds w^t^ a round Feackle

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Mor ane paire snuffers
Mor 6 Elnes of Highland brokan
Mor fyve sheep w^{t} a hoge in Jon M^{c} intyres hands in Craige
The aboavñd parṫars are delivered be Christeine Campbell oyes and servant to the sd deceast Jean Campbell to John Campbell in Ardchattan her cousine befor thes witnesses forsd Charles M^{c}lawhlan lawhlan Campbell in Inveresergan and the s^{d} me R^{ob} M^{c} gruther

R. MGRUTHER Wittness
CHARLES M^{c} LAUCHLANE Winess
LAUCHLAN CAMPBELL Wittness

83. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—*Continued* (see Note 66, page 89). Second List, A.D. 1611-1650.

In the following list the date of the earliest entries are given (*b.* for baptism, *m.* for marriage, *d.* burial):—

Abbotshall, Fife,	*b.* 1650,	*m.* 1650,	*d. None.*
Abdie, Fife,	*b.* 1620,	*m.* 1720,	*d.* 1784.
Aberdalgie, Perth,	*b.* 1615,	*m.* 1613,	*d.* 1696.
Aberlady, Haddington,	*b.* 1632,	*m.* 1634,	*d.* 1697.
Alves, Elgin,	*b.* 1648,	*m.* 1648,	*d.* 1663.
Alyth, Perth,	*b.* 1623,	*m.* 1623,	*d.* 1624.
Anstruther Easter, Fife,	*b.* 1641,	*m.* 1641,	*d.* 1746.
Arbirlot, Forfar,	*b.* 1632,	*m.* 1652,	*d.* 1633.
Arbuthnot, Kincardine,	*b.* 1631,	*m.* 1631,	*d.* 1691.
Ardclach, Nairn,	*b.* 1652,	*m.* 1642,	*d. None.*
Ashkirk, Roxburgh,	*b.* 1630,	*m.* 1630,	*d.* 1630.
Auchterhouse, Forfar,	*b.* 1645,	*m.* 1645,	*d.* 1783.
Auchtermuchty, Fife,	*b.* 1649,	*m.* 1649,	*d.* 1649.
Baldernock, Stirling,	*b.* 1624,	*m.* 1624,	*d. None.*
Balmerino, Fife,	*b.* 1632,	*m.* 1632,	*d.* 1747.
Banff,	*b.* 1620,	*m.* 1664,	*d.* 1718.
Beath, Fife,	*b.* 1643,	*m.* 1643,	*d.* 1643.
Belhelvie, Aberdeen,	*b.* 1624,	*m.* 1624,	*d.* 1698.
Bendochy, Perth,	*b.* 1642,	*m.* 1701,	*d.* 1692.
Birsay, Orkney,	*b.* 1645,	*m.* 1654,	*d. None.*
Blairgowrie, Perth,	*b.* 1647,	*m.* 1647,	*d.* 1737.
Boharm, Elgin,	*b.* 1634,	*m.* 1634,	*d.* 1701.
Brechin, Forfar,	*b.* 1612,	*m.* 1700,	*d. None.*
Buchanan, Stirling,	*b.* 1646,	*m.* 1646,	*d.* 1760.
Cambusnethan, Lanark,	*b.* 1634,	*m.* 1634,	*d.* 1649.
Campsie, Stirling,	*b.* 1646,	*m.* 1663,	*d.* 1732.
Carnbee, Fife,	*b.* 1646,	*m.* 1646,	*d.* 1784.
Ceres, Fife,	*b.* 1620,	*m.* 1620,	*d.* 1620.
Cockburnspath, Berwick,	*b.* 1642,	*m.* 1642,	*d. None.*
Corstorphine, Edinburgh,	*b.* 1634,	*m.* 1665,	*d.* 1710.
Cullen, Banff,	*b.* 1668,	*m.* 1642,	*d.* 1639.
Culross, Perth,	*b.* 1641,	*m.* 1640,	*d.* 1640.
Currie, Edinburgh,	*b.* 1638,	*m.* 1649,	*d.* 1662.
Dairsie, Fife,	*b.* 1645,	*m.* 1666,	*d.* 1727.
Dalgetty, Fife,	*b.* 1644,	*m.* 1644,	*d.* 1697.
Dalmellington, Ayr,	*b.* 1641,	*m.* 1641,	*d. None.*

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Dalziel, Lanark, ...	*b.* 1648,	*m.* 1654,	*d.* 1697.
Drainie, Elgin (formerly Kinneddar),	*b.* 1631,	*m.* 1666,	*d.* 1703.
Drumelzier, Peebles, . . .	*b.* 1649.	*m.* 1649,	*d.* 1649.
Duddingston, Edinburgh, . .	*b.* 1631,	*m.* 1653,	*d.* 1631.
Duffus, Elgin, ...	*b.* 1629,	*m.* 1662,	*d.* 1662.
Dundee, Forfar, ...	*b.* 1645,	*m.* 1645,	*d. None.*
Dunino, Fife, ...	*b.* 1643,	*m.* 1643,	*d.* 1750.
Duns, Berwick, ...	*b.* 1615,	*m.* 1797,	*d.* 1798.
Dyce, Aberdeen, . . .	*b.* 1646,	*m.* 1646,	*d.* 1648.
Dyke, Elgin, ...	*b.* 1635,	*m.* 1635,	*d.* 1635.

84. CARMICHAEL [GIBSON] PEDIGREE (Notes 64, 71).—In the interesting notice about the Gibson family contributed to the last number of *N. N. & Q.* by 'G. B.' there occur two errors, which I venture to point out.

The death of Sir Edward Gibson, second Baronet, is stated by him to have occurred in 1727, a date which I cannot at present verify. If it be correct, Colonel Sir John Gibson, *Knt.*, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, could not have become third Baronet on the death of his half-nephew Sir Edward in 1727, as he died 24th October 1717, æt. 80. (*Musg. Ob. Hist. Reg. Chron.*, 42.) In *Political State*, vol. xiv. p. 484, November 1717, it is stated: 'About this time the king was pleased to appoint Colonel Hawker, Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth, in the room of Sir John Gibson, lately deceased.' 'G. B.' also says that Sir John had no sons: but besides the two daughters named by him, he had two sons, Francis and James.

In the *Calendar of State Papers* there are many notices about Colonel Gibson, from the time of his appointment as Lieut.-Governor of Portsmouth previous to 1687. In 1697 he was Commander-in-Chief of the forces 'designed to gain Newfoundland,' and was ordered to purchase the necessary stores in New England. The sailing of the expedition was delayed for some time by contrary winds, and by waiting for the Governor of New York, Lord Bellamont, who gained so much notoriety by fitting out the *Adventure* galley for Captain Kidd. On Colonel Gibson's return to England he had great difficulty in obtaining payment of moneys he had advanced for the Government in Newfoundland. There is a letter from him, dated 2d May 1700, to the Lords of the Treasury in respect to bills drawn by him, praying them to pay speedily, as an action had been commenced against him. These money difficulties continued up to the time of his death.

In 1695 he had been elected one of the members for the borough of Portsmouth, and in March 1702, with the other member, Sir George Rooke, presented an address to Queen Anne from his constituents. In June of the same year he received Prince George of Denmark at the gate, and presented to him the keys of the garrison. In July 1702 he was not re-elected, being succeeded by Major-General Thomas Earl, Governor of Portsmouth. It was on October 22d of the same year that 'several men-of-war and transport ships, having on board Colonel Gibson's regiment of foot, sailed from Portsmouth to Ireland.' In the *Gazette* of 1705 there is the following notice: 'Winchester, September 7.—Yesterday Her Majesty was pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon John Gibson, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor of Portsmouth.' His will is dated 26th November 1710, and was proved in London, January 1718, by his daughter and executrix, Susanah. It is very short: 'I, Sir John Gibson,

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Knight, Lieut.-Governor of Her Majesty's garrison of Portsmouth, . . . give to my son and to my daughter Dalizell, and to my sons Francis and James, the sum of ten pounds each for mourning. Then all the rest . . . of my goods, chattels, and estate I give and bequeath to my daughter Susanah, and do make her executrix of this my will.' F. N. R.

Your correspondent G. B. has misapprehended the position I wished to assume on this question. I never meant 'to uphold the former (*i.e.* Douglas and Foster) against the latter (*i.e.* Burke),' and the three points ennumerated on page 109 were not 'taken up' by me. My note was inserted with the object of suggesting 'that some authority for the changes ought to be placed on record,' and that the 'new version required revision, and ought to be received with caution.' My purpose has been amply attained by the authoritative reply that has now appeared. No one can doubt the propriety of asking that the authority for such a change of position may be stated. For fifty years or more *Burke's Peerage* had followed Douglas in regard to the Gibson Baronetcy and lineage. Suddenly the old pedigree was erased, and a new one substituted, without any indication of the authority on which it rested. Your correspondent suggests that I might have 'gone to the General Register Office and looked at the record of the Great Seal'; but I don't see why I should have taken a journey of several hundred miles, when by inserting a note in your valuable paper I have obtained for myself and others such useful information as is now given, and for which the best thanks of all interested in Scotch family history are due to him.

I am at present separated from my books, but so far as I can judge, I can detect no flaw in your correspondent's statement of the authority for the three points ennumerated on page 109.

Your correspondent will have noticed that in *Notes and Queries* of the 27th August 1887 some doubt is thrown on the new account of Sir Edward Gibson the 2d Baronet, and information is asked for as to his and his uncle's marriage. If he can answer the queries of F. N. R. as fully as he has answered mine, the new Gibson pedigree may be regarded as complete. Σ.

The following appeared in *Notes and Queries*, Nov. 19 [ED.]:—

'GIBSON (7th S. IV. 167, 274).—Sir John Gibson, lieutenant-governor (not governor) of Portsmouth, died Oct. 24, 1717, leaving a son Francis Gibson, Esq., who was elected a burgess of Portsmouth in 1711. He died about the year 1727.

'Quarr I. W. JAMES HORSEY.'

85. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page* 107].

August 8, 1563.
William M'baith & Isabell Sibbald.
Henry Sim & Christian Brison.
18/ Robert Lamb & Christian Oliphant.

August 15, 1563.
Alexander Paterson & Isabell Moncrieff.

August 22, 1563.
James Gardener & Janet Meik.

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September 26, 1563.
William Small & Eupheme Drone.

October 3, 1563.
David Mar & Janet Jack.
Richard Steidman & Janet Cock.

October 11, 1563.
William Mackie & Helen Lindsay.

November 7, 1563.
Robert Duthie & Margaret Prior.
John Myln & Catherine Cock.

November 14, 1563.
Nicol Donaldson & Janet Cock.

December 12, 1563.
John Prior & Catherine Bell.

December 19, 1563.
William Tyrie & Isabell Guthry.

December 26, 1563.
John Broun & Bessie Scrimgeour.
John Boutter & Marian Duncan.

January 2, 1563.
Gilbert Blair & Agnes Anderson.
Andrew Rogie & James Ruthven.

January 23, 1563.
Duncan M'Griegor & Isabell Dundie.

February 6, 1563.
James Davidson & Elizabeth Burnet.
John Williamson & Janet Ferguson.
19/ James Gray & Margaret Williamson.

February 13, 1563.
Robert Cathro & Janet Patillo.
David Clerk & Isabel Alexander.

June 11, 1564.
John Lawson & Agnes Orly.

May 28, 1564.
John Hogstein & Alison Christison.

(*N.B.*—There are evident marks of inaccuracy. The keeper of the Register probably has neglected to sett down several marriages about this Period.) Note.

July 16, 1564.
Thomas Kenzeocht & Giles Gaty.
Andrew Malcolm & Beatrix Paterson.
Marcus Mackie & Elspith Souttar.

July 23, 1564.
James Clerk & Janet Boyd.

August 20, 1564.
Andrew Dog & Marion Scott.
John Merton & Bessie Dowat.

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August 30, 1564.
Walter Saidler & Janet Moir.

October 1, 1564.
Thomas Clerk & Catherine Lessly.

October 8, 1564.
Oliver Pebles & Jean Thornton.
John Murdo & Janet Paterson.

Note. Oliver Pebles.

(*N.B.*—Oliver Pebles was long a member of the Kirk Session, & was much employed in the general affairs of the Church. He was also frequently in the Magistracy. He bore an excellent character, & was much respected. But concerning Jean Thornton his wife, the Session minutes may be con- [20]/sulted, she & Dean of Guild Henry Adamson made the honest man her husband for a long time very unhappy.

Oliver Pebles was Proprietor of the Lands of Chappelhill, in the Parish of Scone, & he & his Descendants for Several Generations, tho' they followed trade in Perth, took their Designation as Lairds of these Lands. His Father, or rather his Uncle or Brother, Alexander Pebles, had these Lands in tack before the Reformation. But after the Reformation when the Bishop of Murray, Commendator of the Abbey, was for sums of money disposing of the Abbey Lands in feudatory Property, Alexander Pebles embraced the favourable occasion, & purchased the Property of the Lands of Chappelhill. In the Chartulary of Scone Folio 284, is a Charter dated at the Monastery of Scone, June 23, 1561, in which the Bishop & Convent for the sum of two hundred Pounds of the usual money of Scotland which they had received for the Reparation of their Monastery Houses & Church, now for the most Part burnt & desolated, sell & alienate the Lands of Chappel field, otherwise called Chappelhill, lieing near their monastery within the Parish of Scone & Sheriffdom of Perth, to a prudent man Alexander Pebles Burgess of Perth, & to his Heirs Male to be procreated of his Body, & whom failing to his assigneys whatever. The yearly Feu-Duty was to be forty-six shillings eight Pennies, money of Scotland, to the Archbishops of St. Andrews; & ten pennies, money foresaid, to the Abbey of Scone.

Alexander Pebles is said in the Charter to be Tenant of the Lands; but it would seem that he had no Children at the Time, otherwise their names would have been mentioned.)

October 22, 1564.
George Carron & Catherine Randall.
Alexander Henderson & Margaret Saidler.
Andrew Snell & Alison Auchinleck.

[21]/ October 29, 1564.
James Campbell & Elizabeth Campbell.

Note. Campbell.

(*N.B.*—Douglas, in his Book of the Peerage, says that Elizabeth Daughter of Sir Colin Campbell of Glenorchy was married to Sir John Campbell of Ardkinlas. Perhaps he should have said Sir James Campbell of Ardkinlas. There were, however, several considerable Families of the Name of Campbell; & as Designations are so rarely to be met with in the Register, it may sometimes be impossible to know with any Degree of Certainty the Families to which the Persons named did belong.)

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October 29, 1564.
Andrew Anderson & Margaret Waterston.
David Anderson & Agnes Galloway.
Andrew Robertson & Catherine Robertson.

November 19, 1564.
Henry Randy & Isabell Gibson.

November 26, 1564.
Duncan Marshall & Isabell Cock. Marshall.
William Brown & Catherine Fiffe.

December 17, 1564.
George Maxton & Janet Fleming.
Patrick Blair & Janet Anderson.
John Kinnier & Elizabeth Smith.
David Boswall & Catherine Bowey.

January 7, 1564.
John Saidler & Margaret Glass.
Andrew Young & Margaret Mertyne.

January 14, 1564.
William Cragy & Violat Broun.

February 4, 1564.
William Gardener & Helen Mugle
Robert Whyte & Janet Furde.

[22]/ February 18, 1564.
Walter Gray & Giles Jack.
Walter Blossom & Agnes Car.
Alexander Adam & Helen Aitkin.
David Aitkin & Christian Adam.

May 13, 1565.
William Scott (his wifes named not marked).

May 29, 1565.
Alan Robertson & Elspith Roy.

June 17, 1565.
Patrick Jack & Christian Whitehead.

July 22, 1565.
Robert Whyttock & Violet Anderson.

July 29, 1565.
James Hardy & Margaret Butter.
David Duncan & Alison Ross.

August 19, 1565.
John Davidson & Jean Fentoun. Davidson.

August 26, 1565.
Thomas Blythe & Marion Adam.

September 2, 1565.
William Ross & Agnes Gall.

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September 9, 1565.
James Pitlandy & Janet Finlayson.
Silvester Gibson & Christian Cowsland.

September 16, 1565.
Peter Newman & Marion Murdison.

Penultimo (29) Septembris, 1565.
David Mackie & Violet Lawson.

October 14, 1565.
James Ross & Catherine Makgey.

Note. Queen Margaret to Ld. Darnley July 29 1565. Keith.

[illegible]/ (*N.B.*—July 29, 1565, between the Hours of five & six in the Morning, in the Chapel of Holy-rood-house at Edinburgh was married Mary Stewart, Queen of Scots & Dowager Queen of France, to her first Cousin Henry Stewart Lord Darnly, eldest Son to Mathew Earl of Lenox, by the Lady Margaret Douglas Daughter of the late Queen Margaret by her Second Husband Archibald Earl of Angus, Lady Margaret Douglas, Countess of Lenox, being uterine Sister to King James v. was Aunt to Queen Mary.

Queen Mary at the Time of her Marriage in Scotland was in the 23d year of her age. Lord Darnly was in the 19th year of his age.

The Marriage Ceremony was performed in the Popish manner, by John Sinclair Dean of Restalrig & Bishop of Brechin. The Queen immediately after the Ceremony went to Mass.

At Dinner the Queen was served by the Earl of Atholl as Server; by the Earl of Morton as Carver; & by the Earl of Crawford as Cup-bearer. Lord Darnly was served by the Earls of Eglinton, Cassilis, & Glencairn.

The next Day after the Marriage, the Queens Husband was proclaimed King with Sound of Trumpet at the Mercat Cross of Edinburgh.

Queen Mary was at that Time reckoned the most beautiful & accomplished Princess in Europe. Lord Darnly was reckoned one of the tallest & handsomest young men in the kingdom.)

86. UR.—Among reasons that are given for believing that Basques preceded Celts in these islands is the existence of streams bearing the name Ur (or something like it)=water.

I have not referred to a Basque Dictionary, but surely we need not go to the Vascongados to trace the word. Ur, being the Gaelic for *fresh*, is naturally applied to streams and hills. W. M. C.

87. ALMANACKS OR PROGNOSTICATIONS.—The utility of Almanacks will be apparent when it is remembered that many of the engagements of public and private life were ruled by the dates of Festivals which shifted year by year to agree with Easter, which was regulated by the Paschal Moon; and the very dependence of the chief Festival of the Church on this heavenly body doubtless led to the introduction of much fantastical matter which went by the name of Astrology. Almanacks existed before printing was discovered, but as manuscripts they must have been rare; with printing, however, they took their place amongst the most popular literature of every country. It is said that the first printed one was published in Buda in 1472, and the first in England in 1497. Dr. John Dee, celebrated as a mathematician, and in his own day stigmatised as a sorcerer, died in

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1608, aged 81 ; he left behind him a diary written chiefly on the margin of old Almanacks.

Later on we find a very celebrated Almanack in use on the Continent, the author of which is said to have been a certain Mathew Laensberg, Canon at Liége at the close of the 16th century ; the name was, however, probably assumed. The earliest of these Almanacks known to exist is for the year 1636, the first four pages of it are occupied by a piece entitled 'The Twelve Celestial signs governing the Human Body.'

Coming to our own land we find them printed both at Aberdeen and Edinburgh in the latter part of the seventeenth century. These were called Almanacks, or Prognostications.

A description of some old Scottish 'Prognostications' may interest our readers : we therefore give an account of some that are now preserved in the Signet Library, Edinburgh. The date of the earliest of these is 1681, the latest 1692. The Aberdeen issue for 1683 is 'By a painfull Astronomer and well wisher to his Country,' who in 1685 describes himself as 'an old painfull Astronomer and real well-wisher to his Country.' The word 'painfull' must be taken as meaning careful or painstaking. The Editor of the 'Edinburgh True Almanack, or a New Prognostication for 1685,' makes the following statement :—

'*Advertisment.*—There is a Counterfeit Edinburgh Almanack, wherein the Lat. and Long. are made equal, the flood of *Noah*, and tyde table copied off my Last years Almanack, the moveable feasts are all a week wrong, the rising and setting of the Sun agreeth some to that Lat. of 52 d. others to Lat. 56 d. 57 d. and 58 d. and making the Sun to set in *October* at 7 h. 35 min. which will answer to no Lat. within 6480 miles of *Edinburgh*. Also it is 42 fairs deficient.

'As also the Aberdeens Almanack for 1685 erreth a whole week in Pasch and Whitsunday, whereby Lent is made a week longer than ever it was before, which is a very grosse error in Mr. *Duncan Lidel*, Author thereof ; who is so impudent as to affirm that the errors in mine are ane hundred score more than in his, and yet can finde none save a turned 9 figure in the flood of Noah.'

Our readers may be interested in seeing the full title-page of one of these curious productions ; we give one, together with a summary of contents :—'Vox Uraniæ, / or, Aberdeen's true Astral Gazei, / and new / Prognostication for the year of our Lord, 1690 / Being the second after Bissextile or Leap Year / Exactly calculated according to Art, for the Mer-/idian of the famous City of Aberdeen,/ whose Latitude is 57 deg. 10 min. serving in/ general for the use of this Ancient King-/ dom of Scotland.

'As the Old year ends the New begins,
Renew your Lives, shake off your sins.
Consider well, my Countrey dear,
And let us on Gods Word rely ;
For God now speaks, then Counsell take,
Or look for Vengeance speedily.
O Lord amend, all what in us amiss,
And after Toylsome Days bring us to Bliss.

'Printed in Aberdeen by Iohn Forbes / Printer to the City and University.'

Page 2 commences with an 'exact & true Note of Movable Fairs and Terms in Scotland for the year 1690 according to our English Account

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(Old Style).' In this are given Fastern-Even on Tuesday, March 4, Easter or Pasch Sunday, April 20.

The rest of the page is occupied with eclipses, with foot-note, 'On November the 20 day, being Thursday this year, there will be Celebrated a famous conjunction of Saturn & Mars, in 23 degrees of Scorpio. Such a Conjunction preceeded the sweating sickness, in the Year of our Lord 1485.'

Pages 3 and 4 contain a list of memorable events connected with Scotland, and in it 'The Inventioning of Printing' is stated to be 250 years old, or in the year 1440. 'Evill windie Barthoe Day. occurred 1592.'

Page 4 contains also a list of 'the Dismaell Dayes,' being Jan. 1, 2, 4, 5, 10, 15, 17, 19; Feb. 8, 10, 17; March 15, 16, 19; April 5 [or 15], 21; May 7, 15, 20; June 4, 7; July 15, 20; Aug. 19, 20; Sept. 6, 7; Oct. 16; Nov. 6, 19; Dec. 6, 7, 11. 'Let any one believe them who will.'

Page 5 is chiefly taken up with prognostications about the coming Seasons.

Page 6, 'Tyde tables.'

Pages 7-13½, ages of the moon in the several months, with weather forecasts and lists of Fairs.

Pages 13½-15 contain notices of New Fairs to be held.

Page 16 and last contains 30 lines of doggerel verses, being short predictions. The prophecies are pretty safe, as the following, which is a fair sample, will show :—

> 'For beggars and Travellers, Tinckers and Spyes,
> Shall tell many strange newes, some truths, and some lyes.'

Another 'Prognostication' very similar in size and general appearance to the above, and styled 'The New Almanack or New Prognostication,' was issued in Aberdeen the same year. An examination of it accounts for the strong likeness it bears to its Edinburgh brother. The same 'forms' have been used with hardly any alteration, the calculations said in this case to be made specially for Aberdeen are the same as in the Edinburgh issue. The Aberdeen copy gives a list of the 'Dismall Dayes,' which is omitted in the Edinburgh one, their space being filled with two 'Litanies,' or 'Common Prayer Book for all those that fain would have one, but dare not use it (borrow this).' These contain political allusions of no particular interest, save that an explanation is needed for the meaning of a prayer for deliverance from 'those in Athol that wear Trews.'

It may be a matter of surprise to us that men who managed to digest the lengthy and dry treatises then in favour should spend their money on such trash as these 'Prognostications' are. On the principle of the greater the strain the greater the rebound, they may have thought such reading very pleasant fooling. For us they are of interest from their allusions to current events, and their use of words now uncommon, and in some cases requiring explanation. We shall be glad to know the history of 'Dismall Days'; we have not before met with them.

88. Milk (Notes 60, 75).—I find my note on the rarity of all mention of milk in old days borne out by observations made by Professor Masson in his Rhind Lectures for 1886, in the summary of his Third Lecture in the

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Scotsman (Oct. 26): 'They might assume, he supposed, that milk existed in the sixteenth century, and pretty much in the same quantity proportionally as at present; but the documentary mentions of it were surprisingly rare. The reason doubtless was, that it was so common as to be regarded as one of the elements, next after air and water.' And again in his Fourth Lecture (*Scotsman*, Oct. 30), 'Milk was noticeably not mentioned' in the list of 'drinkables.' Mr. Cramond has, it is true, given some instances in which milk is mentioned as sold; but they are few, and their number may be lessened if, as seems probable, the milk purchased for a banquet was for the cook's use. But even taking these into account the fact remains a remarkable one. There is no lack of fifteenth and sixteenth century 'Bills of Fare' now in print, both English and Scottish. I have spent some hours perusing these, and only found two instances where milk was mentioned—all the more interesting because in one of these it is given amongst the articles purchased for a royal banquet at Greenwich in 1526. In State Papers, Henry VIII., occurs '32 gallons of cream @ 8d. and 15 gallons of milk @ 1½d.' But in this case it was apparently for the cook's use in making 'confections,' as it was also, as appears from an entry in the churchwardens' books, St. Margaret's, Westminster, 1486, 'Fifty-two Gallons of Milk for furmente, *i.e.* Furmety, 3s. 4d.' Stow, the chronicler, who was born 1526, says, 'Near adjoining this abbey (the Minories, London), on the south side thereof, was some time a farm belonging to the said nunnery; at the which farm I myself, in my youth, have fetched many a half-penny worth of milk, and never had less than three ale pints for a half-penny in the summer, nor less than one ale quart for a half-penny in the winter, always hot from the kine, as the same was milked and strained. One Trolop, and afterwards Goodman, were farmers there, and had thirty or forty kine to the pail.' But it may be noted that he is speaking of a thing of the past, for when he wrote he describes the farm as let out for market gardens. We therefore still have the question to answer, How did the inhabitants of cities get a supply of milk? This is not sufficiently explained even by the little we know of farm life. John Norden (1592), in his description of Middlesex (see Norden's *Desc. of Essex*, Cam. Soc., Introd., p. xi.), writing of 'the meanes most usuall how the people of Myddlesex doe live,' says: 'Such as live in the countrye as in the body or hart of the shire, and also in the borders of the same, for the most part are men of husbandry. . . . Theis commonly are so furnished with kyne, that the wyfe or twice or thrice a weeke conveyeth to London mylke, butter, cheese, apples, peares, frumentye. . . .' This is the nearest approach to a regular traffic in milk that I can find. But such a supply was intermittent, and does not indicate the existence of any 'middleman,' or resident retailer of milk. With such a large population as London then had, milk thus supplied would have been dearer than it was if it had been largely used as a beverage in an uncooked state. There evidently could not have been a sufficient number of cows kept within easy distance of London. We find no mention of milk-sellers then or later on. 'Water-bearers' there were who brought round water; inns there were, with active tapsters, to carry out ale and wine when required; but amongst the early cries of London 'milk' is not to be found, and what is true of London seems to be equally true of other towns, both in England and Scotland. Milk certainly was not a popular beverage if its popularity is to be judged by its notoriety, for really next to nothing is

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known of it. While so little is known about milk in our own country, we have proof that it was in daily use in the East in the middle ages, as it had been in the days of the patriarchs and is now. In the Public Record Office are the compotuses of the Embassy sent by King Edward I. about A.D. 1287 to Tartary, and amongst them are the fragments of a roll containing the expenditure of the party on food. As a daily entry occurs, 'Item in lacte ij aspera.' The value of the asper is not certain; this was, however, the price of a cheese and half the price of a lamb. *Apropos* to Cockney consumption of milk, I ask permission to relate one true and rather amusing story. A little Londoner was lately sent for a holiday to a country farmhouse. All was delightful save the milk! His complaint ran thus: 'At home mother gets it at a nice clean dairy (*i.e.* milk-shop), but here they get it from a dirty cow.' Can it be possible that some prejudice existed long ago against it in its uncooked state, and that instinct saved our forefathers from the risks we run from fever-contaminated milk?

89. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—On Tuesday, October 25, the Scottish History Society held its first Annual Meeting, Lord Rosebery in the Chair. The publications already issued by the Society are noticed elsewhere. The promises of future work are satisfactory, and cover a large field. Scotland, it must be admitted, is not rich in collections of historical MSS., and the work of the Society will lie, as is neatly suggested by the elegant device on the title-page, in gathering-up of the fragments. The scarcity of the fragments only adds to their value, and every scrap illustrating the history of the Scottish people should be preserved—as they only can safely and profitably be preserved—in print. It is when the fragments come to be pieced together that the real historic value of the collection will be seen. This applies especially to personal narratives, diaries, and account-books. Two brief memoirs are announced as shortly to appear, the adventures of Mr. James Nimmo, a Covenanter, to be edited by Mr. Scott Moncrieff, and the Diary of the Rev. Mr. John Mill, a minister in Shetland in the latter half of the last century, which is in the able hands of Mr. Gilbert Goudie, F.S.A. The editor of the *N. N. & Q.* offers to edit the diaries and account-books of Sir James Foulis of Ravelston, Principal Clerk of the Sasines, who moved in the best society of Edinburgh in his time, 1679-1707. This will form an interesting companion to the diary of Cuningham of Craigends already published. The student of ecclesiastic history will value the Register of the Kirk Session of St. Andrews, now being put through the press by Mr. Hay Fleming, and the Records of the Commission of the General Assembly at the time when the General Assembly itself was suppressed by Cromwell. These records, now under the care of Dr. Christie, were pronounced by Professor Masson at the meeting of the Society to be quite new, and almost vital to the elucidation of that period when the history of Scotland is nearly an entire blank. A volume of miscellaneous pieces regarding the Rebellion of 1745 is also in contemplation. Especially welcome to students of the more remote past will be Mr. Archibald Constable's promised translation of what was described by an excellent judge as the 'capital stuff' but 'execrable Latin' of the shrewd and somewhat eccentric historian John Mair. The *Gramiad*, a Latin poem on the exploits of Claverhouse, which is to appear next year, is a literary production of quite another character. Much gratitude is due to Canon Murdoch for the English version and notes he is adding to the

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text. The financial position of the Society was reported to be good, and as a proof of this the Honorary Secretary held out promise in future of volumes of a larger bulk.

90. OLD CUSTOMS.—A few years ago, when I was on my way to a schoolroom in Alva where I held Sunday afternoon service, I met a young married couple taking their infant to the Parish Church to be baptized. I was not acquainted with them, but they stopped me and put a piece of scone (plain flour cake) and some cheese in my hand. Suspecting it was a custom, I thanked them, and was going on my way, but they requested me to turn back and walk a few steps with them, which I did, taking my leave with expressions of good wishes for their child. On after inquiry I found that this custom had been very general in the district; it is now, however, fast dying out. It has existed with variations in England as well as Scotland, and has been frequently referred to. ED.

91. THE FIRST MONUMENT ERECTED TO NELSON.—When the news of Lord Nelson's last and greatest victory at Trafalgar was received in the Highlands, Mr. Kelly the lessee of the Bonaw Iron Works, on the shores of Loch Etive, had a magnificent granite monolith. This was erected without delay at Taynuilt as a monument to Great Britain's hero, and it is without doubt the first ever erected to his memory after he fell at the moment of victory. From the quality of the granite it is presumed it was taken from near the site of the present granite quarries on the north side of the Loch. F. C.

92. STUDY OF ARCHÆOLOGY.—It is a matter of regret with many archæologists that our National Society (Soc. of Ant. Scot.) has of late years given such scant encouragement to the study of mediæval remains. The annual volumes contain many papers on prehistoric times, and but little room is left for subjects which are more liberally treated by other Societies established on the same broad basis. No doubt this neglect of our Scottish mediæval life has done much to discourage the study of it. It surely is time that Scotsmen made some attempt to keep pace with their neighbours; Belgium, Germany, France, America, as well as England, are getting far ahead of us in their enthusiastic pursuit of all that can throw light on old manners and customs, domestic life, and family history. That the spirit is not extinct amongst us is shown by the success which has attended the establishment of the S. H. S. and the New Spalding Club, and by the recent publications of municipal records. But the department of family history is left in the hands of a very few, and it at present deals only with our governing houses, in a style which, though most exhaustive, is far too expensive to serve as a model to men of humble means. We look in vain for such family histories as abound in England and America. We wonder why they do not flourish here, for in no land is a 'lang pedigree' more prized—we wonder till we remember how little encouragement our people receive, and how little information they obtain about mediæval life. Old booksellers are good indicators of the state of public taste. We are glad to find that here in Scotland their book lists show a growing crop of works connected with these subjects. We trust that others will note this, and that our chief archæologists will not wait to be led, but will march in the van. With the talent and

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material at its disposal, the Society of Antiquaries might do for later times that which it has so ably done for times too far back for most men to feel enthusiastic about.

A little turning over piles of records on which the dust of late years has been suffered to accumulate would bring to light facts which would soon kindle the flame of popular interest. Our local newspapers and our provincial Societies would, we feel sure, take up the subject heartily; and our young men instead of voting archæology a hobby fit only for old fogies, would do as young men are doing elsewhere, secure for themselves a means of much intellectual enjoyment and improvement. It is, however, unprofitable to deal with generalities, and we propose to particularise, as opportunity offers, some of the branches of archæology which are now recognised as interesting and useful, such as Parochial and County Histories, Folk-Lore, Ancient Songs and Ballads, etc. In our present number we will say a few words on

Family Histories.—Book catalogues of antiquarian proclivities show the growth of a taste for family histories. Not only are histories of the more illustrious families offered for sale at prices which show the value book-collectors set on such works, but the histories of families little known to fame also command good prices. It is remarkable how much the fashion for writing family history is spreading. Taking up a book catalogue at random, we find thirteen such works advertised, of which eleven have been printed since 1870, and nine of these since 1880. Turning to America, the crop of family histories is prodigious, and numerous genealogical magazines are actively employed in collecting materials for such works. The pages of *N. & Q.* (London), and of her numerous children, are largely made use of to procure information about families whose histories are now being written, in many cases with a view to printing. The following English periodicals also take up the work, *The Genealogist*, *Howard's Mis. Gen. and Her.*, and we would specially mention Phillimore's *How to Write the History of a Family*, not only as a sign how popular this style of chronicle is becoming, but because it is a most valuable guide-book. Some old-fashioned people cannot understand this taste, they fail utterly to see the drift of it; either modesty is shocked at what seems an attempt to give a presumptuous prominence to the annals of a humble family, or 'the pride that apes humility' disdains the chronicle of small things which gives the lie to the boasts that often accompany a sudden uprise in Society. May it not be well to consider what the appearance of so many family histories means, and whether there may not be some good effected by them.

Patriotism is but home love widened out. A man cannot be a true lover of his country who cares nothing for his own kith and kin, and it must ever be a pleasure to a good citizen to trace the work of his own people in the land of their birth. That that work may have been humble offers no objection. The value of small things is now recognised. Our great writers on political economy have shown us this, and the biographies of men who have attained distinction by skill and industry bring out the fact still more clearly. Every family history contains matter that throws some light on the affairs of the nation, and therefore has a distinct value; but doubtless the chief reason why family histories are now so frequently, not only written but printed, is that our people are scattering themselves all over the world, and those who are widely separated

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naturally value the annals of a time when all were able to assemble under the common roof-tree. Experience has taught us that the difficulty of collecting the more modern materials for such histories is daily increasing. It will soon be easier to trace the events of past centuries than to hunt up the fortunes of relatives who have left our shores, and are passing out of ken. A cynic may say let them be forgotten; but can we as a nation safely allow the new nations that are growing out of us to forget old home ties? They do not wish to forget us—they appeal to us for information, and it should be our pleasure, as surely it is our interest, to respond to that appeal. There are many men and women who spend a portion of their time in keeping a diary; might they not do something more, and compile an account of their family? It would be a work full of interest; collecting such stray notices as might fall in their way, recording traditions, describing relics, copying entries in old books and registers, and inscriptions on tombstones, preserving ancient letters and account-books. To do this does not require an 'Old Mortality.' Many merchants in London and elsewhere find such work a pleasant relief from the strain of modern life, nor does it make them 'old fogies.' One thing must be borne in mind, false pride must be put aside—no man must be ashamed of the 'butcher and baker and candlestick-maker' who may have been a worthy ancestor. *Non cuivis homini contingit adire Corinthum*, it is not in the power of every one to boast of an ancestor who was chief of a Highland clan or a companion of William the Conqueror. Fifty years ago the ambition of every *novus homo* was to purchase a good pedigree, which could be made to order on short notice. Wiser counsels now prevail, and the truest pedigree is found to be the best. One honestly and carefully constructed, no matter how brief it may be, will form the framework for a family history which will be of great interest to all members of the family, and not without its value to others also. Printing now is cheap, facilities for collecting information are ever increasing, and we find that as a natural result the compilation of family histories is being undertaken in a sensible and modest manner, and to a daily increasing extent. ED.

93. SCANDINAVIAN SLAVES IN SCOTLAND.—In various works which treat of the Scottish Borders reference is made to the occurrence in old records of Scandinavian personal names as proving the existence in that part of the country of ancient Norse settlements, of which there is no historical records and no other apparent trace. It might be enough to say that names of men occasionally found in a district in the twelfth and following centuries do not form conclusive evidence of settlements having been made several centuries earlier. There are, however, other ways of accounting for the presence of such names in accordance with known history. Thus, for example, the well-known trading enterprise of the Northmen may have carried some of them to Southern Scotland, as well as to many other places; or the bearers of these names may have been descended from some late immigrants from known Norse colonies. Our present purpose is to call attention to one source of these Scandinavian names, which the authors of the works referred to have overlooked, namely, the fact of Norse bondmen having been held in slavery in this country.

The industry of slave-holding countries is largely dependant upon there being a constant supply of captives to take the places of slaves who, from time to time, are set free, as well as of the smaller class

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who obtain their freedom by running away. Thus slave-holding implies slave-trading.

In our own day the demand for such slaves among Mohammedan nations is met by means of captives taken from Pagan races. It is sinful to enslave a believer, even if only a Christian or a Jew, but a Pagan lies without the pale of brotherhood. Very similar was the view taken by mediæval Europe. Christian prisoners might not be reduced to slavery, but the obtaining of bondmen for the market was a great motive to war with the heathen. Even down to a late period, the wars levied by their Christian neighbours, and by the Teutonic Knights, upon the Vends and Lelts of Prussia and Lithuania, continued to offer a supply of bondmen to Western Europe. The effect of these and other Slavonian wars upon the servile population is attested by the use of the German word *sclave*= Slavonian, and its English and French equivalents, *slave* and *esclave*. In like manner the Romans in Imperial times used Geta=Goth as a cant term for a bondman.

But Slavonians were not the only Pagan captives sold in European slave-markets. All prisoners taken from the heathen were liable to the same fate. Irish authorities record that, in the days of Brien Boiroimhe, at the beginning of the eleventh century, there were great numbers of Danish slaves, both men and women, in Ireland. There is every reason to believe that in Scotland also the invading Northmen were liable on capture to be kept in bondage. It is remarkable that, in quite late times, we occasionally meet with Norse names among those borne by bondmen of whose sale or other transference there is a record. The prevailing names among these are the common Gaelic, Norman-French, and Anglo-Saxon ones which distinguish other classes of the people at the time, but such occasional names as Bonde, Thor, Ranald, and the like, point to a Northern origin. In a Deed of Gift by Waldeve, Earl of Dunbar, to the Abbey of Kelso in 1170, occur the names of two slaves, Haldane and his brother William. Another Deed of about the same date sets forth that Bertram of Lesser Reston sold to the Prior of Coldingham Torquil Hog and his family. Again, nearly a century later, the Prior of Coldingham buys from Eustace of Newbigging four thralls, one of whom is a woman named Brunhilda. Are not Haldane and Brunhilda Danish names? and was not Torquil Hog of Norse descent? It seems to us that we have here the slave descendants of some of the old heathen vikings whose raids were so long the curse of our shores, and who, whenever they were captured, would fall to be enslaved. Of course, we do not exclude the view that these Norse and Danish slaves may have been imported from Ireland or elsewhere. What we would point out is that the occurrence of such Scandinavian names in those times seems to indicate that the persons who bore them were of viking descent, and still retained in their bondage a few names that had come down from their old free forefathers. Are not the Quashies, Cudjos, Sambos, and Dreds of American slavery similar survivals? W. T. D.

94. ABERDEEN TREASURE TROVE.—By the courtesy of the Editor of the *Scotsman* we are able to give our readers a full and valuable account of one of the most interesting 'finds' of modern times:—'On the 31st of May 1886 some workmen, while making an excavation about four feet below the pavement of a lane called Ross's Court, in the Kirkgate of

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Aberdeen, unearthed the most extensive collection of ancient coins that has ever become available for scientific investigation in Scotland. The find was, as usual, taken possession of on behalf of the Crown as Treasure Trove, and forwarded to the Queen's Remembrancer, at whose request the late Mr. George Sim, F.S.A.Sc., kindly undertook the laborious task of minutely examining this very important hoard. We are now enabled to publish the list of the coins which Mr. Sim prepared, from which it will be seen that 12,267 coins were recovered, as compared with 9615 in the Montraive find, the next largest Scottish hoard ever discovered. As in the Fifeshire case, the Aberdeen coins were enclosed in a metal pot, which measures 11 inches in height and 32 inches in widest circumference. This is an ordinary three-legged cooking-pot of the period, with two "lugs" by which the ancient Briton of the Bruce and Baliol days might hang his dinner over his fire, just as so many of us have seen the West Highlander do in his hut in these present years of advanced civilisation. Unlike the Montraive hoard, where there were groats and half-groats as well as pennies or sterlings, this find consists entirely of sterlings for the most part of the reigns of Edwards I., II., and III. of England.

'As numismatists differ so much in opinion as to the attribution of these pennies to the respective Kings, Edwards I., II., and III., Mr. Sim did not attempt to separate them, as such a particular examination would occupy a very long time, and the result might not after all be worth the trouble. There are, however, in the find, pennies which could positively be assigned to each of the Edwards.

'There are only 132 Scottish coins in the hoard, and these are for the most part much more corroded than the English pennies with which they were mixed.

'The sterlings of the Episcopal Mint of Durham seem to have been longer in circulation than most of the others, and were probably struck by the Bishops Beck and Beaumont in the reigns of Edward I. and II. There are a few well-preserved coins of the Durham Mint which must belong to the reign of Edward III.

'Among the Edwards struck at the Mint of Dublin are three with the King's head in "the English style"—that is, without the triangle which is usual in these Irish Coins. These have hitherto been considered of the highest degree of rarity—Lindsay only knew of four in existence—three in the collection of the Dean of St. Patrick, and one in that of the Dean of Lismore. One or two have since been found, as in the big Carlisle trove, but though there were 142 Dublin and Waterford sterlings in the Montraive hoard all had the triangle. Neither in the Montraive pot nor in this one were there any Cork sterlings.

'Of the 21 Waterford pennies in this find two have the King's head without this triangle. These are the gems of the trove. Mr. Sim was not aware that any pennies of this type have hitherto been discovered, so that most probably these two coins, which differ, are unique. They have, of course, been included in the 405 coins retained for the National Collection in the Antiquarian Museum.

'The four deniers of Edward III. as Duke of Asquitaine are also, like most of the Anglo-Gaelic coins, rare.

'England, in the days of the Edwards, suffered—as it did quite lately in the case of the French "pennies"—from the circulation of Continental coins of value inferior to the home coinage it was made to pass for, so, as

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usual in finds of English sterlings, there are among them a proportion of sterlings made in the Low Countries, which were in reality forgeries of the English current coins. Nor were the counterfeiters of Luxembourg and the rest the only birds that preyed on the Royal Mints. Home enterprise was alive, as some of the fragments prove. Among them may be found cores of coarse metal with two coats of silver.

'The comparative rarity of forgeries in this find, however, as compared with the 500 in the smaller Montraive hoard, may lend some colour to the suggestion that the pot held part of an English military chest, which was buried either by its proper custodiers or its captors.

'In the middle of the 14th century the spot where the pot was buried was the rough shore of the great loch that stretched away to the northward from the outer ditch of the city defences. Who buried it in these troublous times of the Wars of Independence cannot, of course, be known; but conjecture has been rife.

'The granite citizens would fain find it proven that it was after the "Herrying of Buchan," when the good burghers who fought so doughtily for Bruce at Inverury drove the English from their own castle and got from King Robert as their city's motto their watchword of the night, "Bon-Accord." Dates forbid this, as many of the coins are much later than 1308, when these doughty deeds were done. Nor is it more likely to have been the spoil of some canny Aberdonian in one of the many raids across the Border of the next forty years, when, as Shakespeare puts it, the Scot

> Came pouring like the tide into a breach,
> With ample brim and fulness of his force,
> Galling the gleanéd land with hot essays.

The most probable suggestion is that the pot was buried during the wars of Edward Baliol and "the disinherited Barons" after 1332, or in his ravages and reprisals that during the next few years flowed from Edward, III.'s invasion of the North.

Aberdeen Treasure Trove.—List of coins of the find in Upper Kirkgate, Aberdeen, on 31st May 1886—recovered by the Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer.

'Total Number.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.:—Berwick 220; Bristol, 275; Bury St. Edmunds, 408; Canterbury, 3179; Chester, 21; Durham, 1115; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5883; Newcastle, 153; York, 272: Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4; *Scottish*—Alexander III., 113; Robert Bruce, 8; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 11. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 12; Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at "Gandes" (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 3; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 2; Edward, Count of Bar, 3; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 7; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 55; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 7; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 8; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle. "Moneta Aquensis," 5; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 3; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambray, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 6; not yet deciphered, some of

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which are illegible, 27. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,267.

'Number given up by Finders.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III. : —Berwick, 217; Bristol, 273; Bury St. Edmunds, 405; Canterbury, 3158; Chester, 21; Durham, 1112; Exeter, 15; Kingston (Hull), 16; Lincoln, 106; London, 5853; Newcastle, 153; York, 272; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 20; Dublin (3 without triangle), 59; Waterford (2 without triangle), 21; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 4. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 108; Robert Bruce, 6; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 10. *Foreign Sterlings*—140. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 204. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 12,193.

'Number recovered from Individuals.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 3; Bristol, 2; Bury St. Edmunds, 3; Canterbury, 21; Durham, 3; London, 30. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 5; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 1. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 4—total 74.

'Number purchased by the Queen.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 10; Bristol, 12; Chester, 4; Durham, 12; Exeter, 3; Waterford (2 without triangle), 4; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 2—total, 62.

'Number retained for National Collection.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.: Berwick, 24; Bristol, 24; Bury St. Edmunds, 24; Canterbury, 50; Chester, 6; Durham, 24; Exeter, 4; Kingston (Hull), 4; Lincoln, 12; London, 100; Newcastle, 12; York, 24; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 8; Dublin (3 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 10 with triangle; Waterford (2 without triangle), 2 without triangle, 6 with triangle; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 1. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 12; Robert Bruce, 2; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scotorum," 3. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 3; Robert de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at "Gandes" (Ghent), 1; Arnold, Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 1; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 1; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 2; Gaucher II. de Chattillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 6; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 2; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 2; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, "Moneta Aquensis," 1; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 1; William of Avesnes, Bishop of Cambray, 1292-1295, 1; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 2; not yet deciphered, some of which are illegible, 27—total, 405.

'Balance in Exchequer.—*English*—of Edwards I., II., and III.—Berwick, 186; Bristol, 239; Bury St. Edmunds, 384; Canterbury, 3129; Chester, 11; Durham, 1079; Exeter, 8; Kingston (Hull), 12; Lincoln, 94; London, 5783; Newcastle, 141; York, 248; Robert de Hadeleie, Moneyer, 12; Dublin (3 without triangle), 47; Waterford (2 without triangle), 9; Aquitaine—Edward III. Deniers, 2. *Scottish*—Alexander III., 89; Robert Bruce, 4; John Baliol, 3 of St. Andrews and 7 "Rex Scoto-

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rum," 6. *Foreign Sterlings*—Robert III. de Bethune, Count of Flanders, struck at Alost, 1305-1322, 9; Arnold Count of Loos, 1280-1323, 2; Ferri IV. of Lorraine, 1312-1328, 1; Edward, Count of Bar, 2; John, Count of Luxemburg, as King of Bohemia and Poland, 1311-1346, 5; Gaucher II. de Chatillon, 1314-1328, struck at Yve, 49; John d'Avesnes, Count of Hainault and Holland, 1280-1304, struck at Mons, 5; Gauleran II. de Luxemburg, Lord of Ligny, 1304-1353, 6; Louis IV., Count of Flanders, 1314-1347, struck at Aix-la-Chapelle, "Moneta Aquensis," 4; Gui de Dampierre, Marquis of Namur, Count of Flanders, 1280-1305, 2; John III., Duke of Brabant, 1312-1355, 4. *Corroded and Illegible*, for the most part appearing to be of the Mints of London and Canterbury, 208. *Fragments* of about 20—total, 11,800.

95. 'RELICS OF MONS MEG IN BERWICKSHIRE.—In the course of draining operations on the farm of Swinton Mill, and near to the river Leet, in Berwickshire, the drainers have turned up a stone ball similar in size to half a dozen other stone balls found in the bed of the Leet in 1865. A thorough investigation of these balls was made by Mr. Milne Home of Milne Graden about eight years ago, with the result that they were believed to have been part of the ammunition of Mons Meg when she was used against Norham Castle in the summer of 1479. The balls are of granite, or limestone, 57 or 58 inches in circumference, and the calibre of Mons Meg is 20 inches across the mouth, though a little smaller towards the breech. In the State accounts kept by the Lord High Treasurer of Scotland are the following entries of payments in 1479: "July 8, one hundred workmen and 5 carpenters to pass with *Mons* to Norham; July 9, To seven wrights for 2½ days to make cradill for *Mons*; August 5, For six carriage horses, to *Norem* fra Edinburgh with gun stanes that were new maid." It is believed that in returning to Edinburgh, the stone balls were lost in the difficult passage of the marshy banks of the Leet, about four miles north of Norham.'—*Scotsman.*

96. EDUCATION IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND IN SIXTEENTH AND SEVENTEENTH CENTURIES.—It is not unusual to hear speakers while praising the system of education which was established in Scotland after the Reformation, assume that little or nothing had been done in England for the same object. This is hardly just, for it must be known that free Grammar-Schools became plentiful in England. They were supported either by grants from alienated church lands, or by the munificence of private benefactors. But besides these there is evidence that the formation of parish schools was not neglected. Churchwardens' accounts show payments for the upkeep of the school or the payment of the teachers—or make reference to the school-house.

In an inventory of church goods belonging to St. Mary Woolnoth, London 1553: 'Item a long chest old in the school house.'

In the Churchwardens' accounts: '1616 To the Schole mistres vs.'

'Buried 1605. Aug 5. Richard Dolman, Scolemaster'

'Buried 1612 May 17 Elizabeth Blunt, Scholemistress'

'Buried 162$\frac{5}{6}$ March 1 James Turner Schoolemistress'—*Registers.*

Nor was this the case only in the Metropolis. We find that in Suffolk the officials of County Parishes occupied themselves in making provision for teaching the young. In the *East Anglian* a most interesting series of

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lists of church goods taken about the year 1547 is being published. We give a specimen—

[103]

'Laxfield—

The certyficate of John Taylor & John Heyward
Churchewardens there

ffyrst we p^r^sent that John Dowsing, Johes Smyth of pakefield, Wylffry Dowsing & John Taylor hath sold ij peyer of shalys, a peyer of Sensors ij paxs, a crosse the p^r^ce of all these xxxix^li^ xiijs. iij^d^

Whereof

We haue payd upon the Cherche in ledyng iiij^li^
It for cou^r^yng of the Chapell to be a scolehouse iiij^li^
And the rest of the money we entende to ffynd w^t^ all a Scole.
by me John Hayward'

And again at Strattforde the same year—

'Where of we haue bestowed and p^d^ for a house to mainteyne a ffree scoole } xvi^li^,

We must of course admit that the machinery, however well devised, soon got out of working order; but in an able article in the *Scotsman* evidence was produced to show that this was also the case in a great portion of Scotland. Village schools were to be found in both countries, but in English towns Grammar-Schools in many cases maintained a high character for efficiency, and by means of exhibitions were able to send their more promising scholars to Oxford or Cambridge.

QUERIES.

LVII. WHYTE OF LEIXLIP.—The Irish family of Whyte of Leixlip, County Kildare, have as motto 'Echel y coryc.' Is this Irish or Welsh, and what does it mean?

The family are descended from Ethelbert the Wyt or Wise, who was Chief Justice of the Province of South Wales, and whose son Walter was related to Richard Strongbow, Earl of Pembroke, and passed over to Ireland with the first English expedition, where he received large grants of land. Most of these have been lost, but the family still own land in county Down, and Rear-Admiral Whyte, who was in command in the Channel Fleet a few years ago, is a descendant.

Any information regarding this family would be acceptable.

J. S.

LVIII. The Parish Church of Durris, Aberdeenshire, possesses two Silver Communion Cups and a large Silver Salver, which were evidently specially made in London for presentation to the parish, the date-mark corresponding with the one engraved. During the early part of the present century the Church Records were unfortunately destroyed by fire, so that nothing is now known in the parish of the person whose name is on them, or the reason for the gift. The inscription is 'Giuen to the Church of Durris by M^r^ Tho: ffraiser Chapline & Judge-Advocat. Aboard the English Admirall

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obit. in the Straits of Gibralterr. y^e^ 19 of feb^r^ 1694.' Shall be glad if any of your correspondents can give what little information is known regarding Mr. Fraser's connection with the parish, and the reason for this valuable remembrance of him.

J. A. Abd.

LIX. Attached to an exhibit in the Antiquarian Museum, Edinburgh, is a short notice stating that William Ged, Jeweller, Edinburgh, invented the Stereotype about 1725. Referring to the index in Grant's popular work, two notices are said to be of him, but I can only find one simply stating that he was buried in the Greyfriars Churchyard. Where can I find information regarding him? or if some of your correspondents can supply any I shall be glad. J. A. Abd.

LX. BROOCHES.—What is the origin of the small heart-shape brooches sometimes called 'Witch' and 'Fairy' hearts, stated by aged people to have been in their younger days fixed to the binders of babies to protect them from the witches and fairies? Flint arrow-heads have been called 'elf-arrows.' Possibly the shape and idea may in some way have been borrowed from them. Some of the brooches have a peculiar curved termination at the bottom, to which I have an impression some significance is attached.

The silver fancy heart and crown-shape brooches, sometimes called 'Queen Mary Brooches,' have, I believe, been called by Dr. Anderson and the late Mr. Drummond, R.S.A., 'Luckenbooth Brooches.' Why so, and what is the origin of them? I know they are, from the inscriptions on them, 'Love,' 'Bless God and love the Giver,' etc., called love-tokens. The idea must have been derived from something. An English gentleman has, I understand, written a private paper on them. Where can it be got?

Should be glad if the readers of *N. N. & Q.* could make it a medium for preserving the mottoes. J. A. Abd.

LXI. HOUSTOUN OF THAT ILK.—Any information that throws light on the history of this family in any of the three directions that follow will be gratefully accepted.

1. Any reference to rare or local works where anecdotes are given of persons of the name.

2. Finlay de Houstoun signed Ragman Roll in 1296, and Patrick Houstoun was named in the Duke of Albany's Commission of 1423 to treat for the release of King James I. Is any information procurable to bridge over this gap of 127 years in the pedigree?

3. After the death of the 4th Baronet in 1751 the title was assumed by several members of the family, *e.g.* Sir Patrick H., who died in 1785 and is buried at Bath. Precise information is wished as to the position and pedigree of these later Baronets, and as to the evidence on which their claim to the title rested.

Σ.

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LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.—What is the origin of this phrase? It occurs in many old documents, and is not unknown in modern legal questions. There is an interesting instance of its use on a tombstone. It lies in Hawick Churchyard—a plain flat slab, tapered towards the foot, as common in early tombstones, with the inscription in raised letters running all round the outer margin of the upper surface of the stone. The centre of the slab has been utilised in modern times for what seems to have been intended for a reproduction in modern sunk lettering of the original inscription, an attempt having been made to retain the old phraseology and spelling. The modern inscription, however, differs in several important respects from the original. This is the more to be wondered at, for although much worn the old inscription is still, to a practised eye, fairly legible, and must have been even more distinct when the modern inscription was put on the stone.

Another erroneous, and, strange to say, a different version is given in the *Annals of Hawick* by the late Mr. Wilson, Town-Clerk of Hawick. As the inscription is a most interesting one, not only on account of its age, but referring as it does to a mode of tenure now obsolete, and to one of those frequent quarrels or forays for which the Borders were noted in olden times, and as I am not aware that a correct version of it has ever been printed, it may interest your readers to have it. On a visit to Hawick this summer, I carefully copied the inscription; but as I had not time to make a rubbing from the stone, a process which frequently brings out obscure features, at my request Mr. Walter P. Kennedy of Hawick most obligingly sent me an excellent rubbing, from which and my notes the original inscription is now given entire. I only wish it had been possible to give your readers a fac-simile of the beautiful and characteristic lettering. It is as follows:—

HEIR · LYIS · ANE · HONEST · MAN · IOHNE ·
DEINIS · QVHA · VAS · TENENT · KYNDLIE ·
OF · HAVIK · MILN · AND · SLAN · IN DEBAIT ·
OF · HIS · NICHTBOVRIS · GEIR · THE ·
ZEIR · OF · GOD · M · D · XL · VI ·

'Iohne Deinis' is doubtless the old spelling for Deans—a name common in the district at that period, and having representatives there to the present day. The name of 'John Deins' occurs as possessor of 'two particates of land' in a charter of Confirmation under the Great Seal in favour of the Town of Hawick dated 12th May, 1545, a translation of which is given in the Appendix to the *Annals of Hawick*. This may have been the 'Iohne Deinis' commemorated on the tombstone. The mill is not referred to in the charter. The 'Milne of Havick' is mentioned in subsequent deeds, but it may or may not have been the town's property at the earlier date, and this question may have a bearing on the mode of tenure described as 'Kyndlie.'

Jamieson gives various examples of the phrase 'Kindlie

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tenant,' none of which cast any light on the question of its origin. 'Kindlie' or 'Kyndlie' tenants are said to be those tenants whose ancestors had long resided on the same land; their tenure was from year to year, and was designated 'Kyndnes'; and their lands were described as 'Kyndlie rowme,' 'steiding,' or 'possession.' Perhaps some of your readers can clear up the question of the original significance of the term.

A. HUTCHESON.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

I. & XXXII. GRAHAM OF MOTE.—We have consulted Mr. W. Bruce Armstrong's *History of Liddisdale*, Mr. Stoddart's *Scottish Arms*, 10th Rep. of Hist. MS. Com., and such volumes of the *Calendars of State Papers* as are likely to throw any light on the history of the Grahams of Mote. Nothing can be learned of the Grahams of the Border prior to 1527; Mr. Stoddart's conjecture is that they came from the Dryfe in Dumfriesshire. In 1528 they were amongst the most troublesome of the Liddisdale Borderers. William Graham of Stuble, called 'Lang Willie,' was most probably from Arthuret. (*Hist. Lid.*, p. 247, n.) Stuble seems to have been in the Armstrong country; but with most of the Armstrongs the Grahams were at constant strife. Richard Graham of Esk, eldest son of 'Lang Willie,' however, married an Armstrong, and was imprisoned in Carlisle Castle on a charge of giving information to the family of an attack on them planned by Lord Dacre, Warden of the West Marches. He succeeded in clearing himself of the charge, and proving it against a member of the family of Storie of Netherby and Mote. On his release from Carlisle Castle, he, with Fergus, his brother next in age, and five younger ones (all, however, then old enough to bear arms), expelled the Stories from their lands, which they shared amongst themselves.

Hollinshed writes (autumn of 1547): 'The Capteine of this Castell (Castlemilk) was one John Steward, brother to the lard thereof, who upon the approch of the earle of Lennox, yeelded the house to him, without anie shew of resistance. Whereupon, Ferguse Graham, brother to Richie Graham of Eske, was appointed with a garrison of souldiors to keepe that castell to the use of the young king of England, and was afterwards confirmed capteine there with fiftie light horsemen, by appointment of the duke of Summerset & the councell; so that during the wars, he remained there to the great annoiance of the Scots, enemies to England, and preservation of the countrie thereabouts to the king of Englands use.' (*Hist. Scot.* p. 344, *fol.*)

This service may account for his receiving a grant of arms, and the presence of the uprooted oak (the Armstrong bearing) may be partly accounted for by the close alliance which evidently existed between this branch of the family and a branch of the Armstrongs. It is quite possible that Fergus or his father may have married

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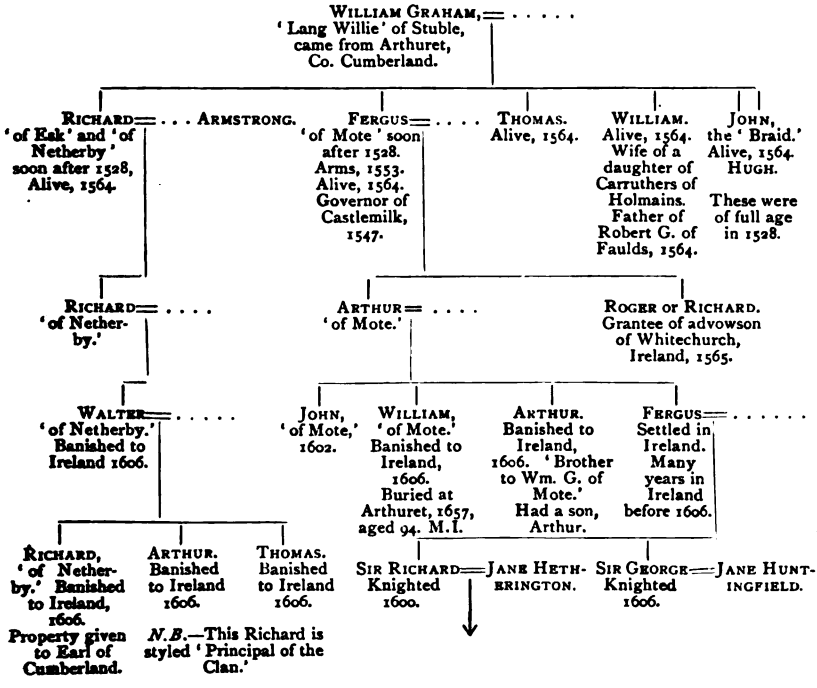
an Armstrong, for the marriage of Richard was hardly in itself sufficient to account for the arms.

In 1606 the descendants of Richard of Netherby were banished to Ireland. Their land was forfeited, and was sold in 1629 to Richard Graham, second son of Fergus Graham of Plomp, son of Mathew Graham of Springhill, beyond which it is impossible to trace the present family of Graham of Esk and Netherby. Stoddart rejects as untenable the tradition that this Border family was descended from John Graham 'of the bright sword,' grandson of Malise, Earl of Strathearn, for it has been clearly proved that he died without legitimate male issue.[1] Returning to the

THE FIRST GRAHAMS OF NETHERBY.



family of Mote, Fergus had at least two sons. Roger or Richard, who went to Ireland, where in 1565 he had a grant of the advowson of Whitechurch, County Kildare, which was in 1633 in the possession of William Graham, a son of his nephew, Sir Richard, and Arthur Graham of Mote, probably the elder brother, who had several children. Of these, Fergus went to Ireland before the general break-up of the houses of Netherby and Mote. In 1602 he was in receipt of a yearly pension of £30, being described as 'an old servitor' of the crown. His two sons, Richard and

[1] See also *The Debateable Land*, by T. J. Carlyle, 1868.

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George, had by this time distinguished themselves as valiant soldiers, and the eldest had already received knighthood (10th March 1600), an honour which was soon after (25th July 1603) conferred on the younger brother. In 1606 (*Carew Papers*) we find a list of Grahams arrived in Dublin, part of the great body of the clan removed by James VI. to Ireland and settled in various parts of the country. A comparison of this list with an incomplete one of those sent from Cumberland given (Hist. MS. Rep. 1885) enables me to present a tentative pedigree, brought down to A.D. 1606, of the descendants of the two elder sons of 'Lang Willie' Graham of Stuble.

From the *History of Liddisdale* it is evident that the Grahams of Netherby and Mote were regarded as chief men in the clan, and the removal of all the members of these two houses in 1606 doubtless proved a most effectual cure for the troubles that had existed. The union of the Crowns of England and Scotland had brought the Borders into a closer grip of the law than they had ever felt. On north and south their neighbours were no longer subjects of two kings, often at war with each other, but of one who most wisely determined to root out a state of things intolerable in the middle of his kingdom, however convenient it might at times have proved when on the borders of it.

ED.

In addition to the authorities named at p. 119 *sq.*, see Richard Bell's MS. *History of the Borders*, the contents of which are already partially accessible in print (see Note 35, *ante*, p. 36). It appears that Sir Wilfrid Lawson's original record of the proceedings of the Border Commission of 1605 (of which he was Convener) is not to be sought at Brayton (as was suggested in Note 35). It has been fully described by Dr. John Stuart for the Historical MSS. Commission (Second Report, App. pp. 181-2) among the MSS. of the Earl of Crawford and Balcarres at Dunecht, and contains valuable information as to the deportation of the Grahams, in addition to other valuable Border history.

Q. V.

XIX. A 'cruisie' was a simple sort of lamp, formerly extensively used in farm-houses and cottages; it is not very easy to describe, but we will do our best.

The lamp proper consisted of a pear-shaped saucer, which contained whale oil, or, when that failed, melted tallow. In this oil a cotton wick was immersed, one end being brought just outside the taper spout. This projecting part, when lit, gave a steady though not a brilliant light. As the oil in the saucer became gradually exhausted the bowl was elevated and the spout proportionately depressed. To effect this the oil-saucer was hung on a small toothed rack, and could be tilted up about an eighth of an inch at a time. This rack projected from an iron rod about 15 inches long, with a ring at the top to hang on a nail against the wall. At the bottom of the rod, immediately under the oil-saucer, was another saucer similar in size and shape

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to the upper one *fixed* at right angles to the rod. Its use was to catch any oil that might drip from the lamp. These lamps were made of thin iron. They are rarely to be met with now, having been sold as old metal when their place was taken by more modern inventions. A good specimen was lately presented to the Alloa Museum, and if G. G. is sufficiently interested in the matter we could supply him with a drawing of it. ED.

XLII. 'Jettons' are engraved medals. The derivation of the word is unknown to me, but it is often met with in works on numismatics; it is probably French. Conder is the best authority on Provincial Tokens. If J. H. wishes, I can send him the address of an enthusiastic collector of Tokens, who will, I am sure, be glad to assist him. ED.

XLVI. OWAY.—It is chiefly because the derivation assigned for Galloway seems so questionable that one seeks parallel cases. The first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of 'servant-gal,' while the Gaelic word for foreign is pronounced 'gawl,' like the first syllable of 'Galway,' where seven foreign tribes are said to have settled.

The termination 'ia,' to indicate a district, being Latin, Galwethia would be a remarkable *compôte*. Mr. Skene's maps give 'Gallgaidel,' 'Gadgeddli,' and 'Gallowedia.'

The word Galwegian, corresponding to Norwegian, seems to support the analogy of Norroway. One is at a loss to know whether the latter part of that word means a kingdom, or corresponds to the German *meinige, unsrige*, etc. *Gallego*, the Castilian for a Galician, suggests itself. Gall-gael seems to imply a mixed race, but not that either element was uppermost.

Mr. Freeman (who is usually ready to accept anything that the Angles and Saxons said in their own favour) quotes Bœda to the effect that Edwine ruled over some Welsh (probably of Strathclyde), and infers that any further advance would be made by Oswald Oswiu and Ecgfrith, 635-685; after which, Mr. Freeman thinks Northumbria 'sank into utter insignificance.' The Bishopric founded by the Angles seems to have ended in 796, having lasted about 69 years, of which the latter ones were precarious. About that time, the Scandinavian invasions begin; so that close relations between Northumbria and Galloway can hardly have lasted 'for centuries.' An Anglian mission-station in Galloway, though rather a reversal of the state of things in Aidan's day, does not necessarily imply any political sovereignty. In our own days we see that the missionary usually precedes the soldier. W. M. C.

ERRATA.

Replies to Queries, page 122, Reply XIII., 'Sampson Family,' line 1, *for* 'families' *read* 'marriages.' Also Note 71, page 111, line 8 from top, *for* 'whost' *read* 'whose.' Also Query LII. page 118, *for* 'see Note 74' *read* 'see Note 71.'

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NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Tours in Scotland, 1747, 1750, 1760, by Richard Pococke, Bishop of Meath, from the original MS. and drawings in the British Museum, edited, with a Biographical Sketch of the Author, by Daniel William Kemp. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—This is the first publication of the Scottish History Society. The text forms the Scottish portion of a manuscript in four vols. 4to, entitled, 'A Journey round Scotland to the Orkneys, and through part of England and Wales, by Dr. Richard Pococke, Lord Bishop of Ossory, 1760.' This manuscript, written in the form of letters to his sister, was bequeathed by Dr. Pococke in 1766 to the British Museum, but, strange to say, remained in private hands until 1843, when it was purchased by the Museum at an auction sale at Sotheby's. To Mr. Kemp belongs the merit of bringing it to light. Pococke, whose 'Description of the East' was better known a hundred years ago than it is now, was a dry and careful observer of external objects. He was a collector of coins and antiquities in general, had a taste for geology, and for architecture, especially for the remains of ecclesiastical buildings. He had little eye for scenery, and takes but scant notice of the social conditions of the people through whom he passed. But his journal is valuable and interesting on account of the date at which he wrote, and curious from the very foreign way in which he viewed the country. Mr. Kemp has done his work well. His annotations of the text, drawn from a wide correspondence as well as books, bear evidence of great painstaking and industry. Many of the facts relating to the author's life have been brought to light, and put together for the first time in the Introduction. The Index is, as it should be in such works, very full. Occasionally, indeed, it may appear to err, on the right side, as when we have 'Hut, General Wade's' although all the references which concern that officer are sufficiently indicated under his name. The volume is well bound, and beautifully printed by Messrs. Constable, though a careful reader may find a small cluster of misprints in a page of the Introduction.

The Diary and General Expenditure Book of William Cunningham of Craigends, Commissioner to the Convention of Estates, and Member of Parliament for Renfrewshire: kept chiefly from 1673 to 1680. Edited from the original Manuscript by the Rev. James Dodds, D.D., F.S.A. Scot. (Scottish History Society), Edinburgh 1887.—The first part of this volume is described by the writer as a 'Note of all things I do in reference to my Civill businesse, such as, Landsetting, Victual selling, any bargane making, or engaging my self any way. In brief, all my civill adoes that are worth the marking,' etc. The second part is headed 'Discharge and Depursements,' and contains apparently every item of the writer's personal expenditure. The book throws some interesting side-lights on the manners and customs of our ancestors.

The diarist gives full details of his arrangements with his tenants. He makes sharp bargains with his servants, gives explanations of his wife's outlays for dress, and shows incidentally the part taken by 'the lady' in an old Scottish household. He has no coach—not even a cart on his farm—for the roads in the neighbourhood will not admit of their use. When he makes what he calls his 'voyages,' five horses serve for his party of nine. He knows nothing of potatoes, but enjoys his 'neeps.' He

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sends to Glasgow for 'a pound of sweet hair powder,' and tips his 'cussings' at Renfrew school. He was evidently tormented with beggars whenever he set foot out of doors. Cunningham was a regular attendant at Kirk, and duly records his contributions to the 'Kirk brod,' as well as his fees for the use of his stool or chair. He was not a large buyer of books, but was one of the 20,000 purchasers of Allein's *Alarm to the Unconverted*, and he could not well do without Pool's *Nullity of the Roman Faith*, and a few pieces of a similar character. Dr. Dodds suggests that he was not above dealing with fortune-tellers; but the 'Prognostications' for which payment is occasionally made are more probably almanacks, which were often printed under that title. When in Edinburgh he frequented the play, the tennis-court, and bowling-green. He went to see the rope-dancers, 'the bear and the ape,' and had a sight of the first elephant which was introduced into Scotland. On his visit to his relative Lady Ruthven he paid some fee to 'the fool.' Was this some poor 'village innocent,' or, as the Editor thinks more probable, the family jester, an institution which apparently lingered on in Scottish households even to that date. Dr. Dodds has furnished the volume with a valuable Introduction. A number of such diaries and household books, well prefaced and well indexed, would form a very important aid to the study of the social and domestic history of past generations.

Scotland as It Was and as It Is, by the Duke of Argyle. Edinburgh, David Douglas.—The Duke has much to tell, and he imparts spirit to a subject that in less able hands would have offered few attractions. He deals not so much with the domestic manners and customs of Scotland, past and present, as with the tenure of land; and as the owner of vast estates which have descended to him from a line of landlords—many of them land improvers, he is an undoubted authority. The Duke is a keen archæologist as well as naturalist, and is careful that his readers should learn the history of the Western part of Scotland. It would be well if tourists would study this work as a preparation for their summer holiday; it would add much to their enjoyment of it. With the political aspects of the work we have nothing to do, we simply regard it as a book full of information useful to those who would know the condition of Scotland past and present.

One habit is mentioned which helps to explain a fact that often puzzled us, viz. the rarity of Highland names in the Lowlands and in England, even after the accession of the Stuarts. In London Parochial Registers they are exceedingly rare, in spite of the well-known fact that many Scotsmen followed James. 'A curious habit of the Highland people serves to conceal sometimes the part they have played in the highest walks of human enterprise. This is the habit of changing their name, dropping one and assuming another. . . . This habit has alway been very general when Highlanders leave the hills and settle in the Low Country. The native Celtic name is dropped, and some Lowland form is adopted which is supposed to be a translation or an equivalent' (pp. 480, 481). One notable instance is given: David Livingstone, the traveller, whose grandfather was a MacLeay of the Islet of Ulva, who settled at Blantyre, W. Glasgow, and changed his name. It is not generally known that Mallet the poet changed his name from Mallock or Maylock, which was the name of his father, a native of Muthill near Crieff, Perthshire. This

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habit accounts for the frequent cases of men with Lowland and English names claiming Highland origin being able only to offer tradition that at some far-away day an ancestor coming south changed his name. The habit may also account for the rapidity with which foreigners, French and Flemish, lost themselves amongst the inhabitants of the East of Scotland, where they certainly settled in great numbers, but where their names in their original forms are rarely met with.

The remarks on the pernicious influence exercised by the travelling Bards will, we feel sure, be read with interest; it takes away most of the glamour that has so long surrounded them. 'It was the very business of the Bards to carry these [animosities] on from generation to generation, and by all the incitement of voice and of stringed instruments to keep every offence from being forgotten, and every deed of barbarous revenge from being repented of' (p. 173). It was indeed wise policy 'that the Bards . . . . were threatened first with the stocks and then with banishment' (p. 174).

We wish we had space for more extracts. Such books as this, Professor Masson's Rhind Lectures for 1886, and the late Professor Cosmo Innes's Lectures will make Scotland better known and valued 'as it was and as it is.'

How to Write the History of a Family, by W. P. W. Phillimore. London, Elliot Stock, 1887.—This is a book we can most heartily recommend. Its appearance is a proof of the existence of a taste for genealogy which is sure to grow. By the perusal of this work any intelligent man or woman will be encouraged to enter upon a pursuit which is sure to afford them satisfactory results. While collecting information about their family affairs they will be led to understand English life in a thorough way quite unattainable by the reader of ordinary histories. We are sorry that Mr. Phillimore does not guide Scotsmen to sources of information, and we trust that he will, at no distant date, add to the usefulness of his work by doing this. If any of our readers are hesitating how best to place on record for public or private perusal the facts connected with their own forefathers, they will find in this book instructions how to commence and to continue a work which will increase in interest as they proceed.

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Northern Notes and Queries

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NOTE.—*The Editor does not hold himself responsible for the opinions or statements of Contributors.*

97. SCOTTISH NOTES ON THE ARMADA.—England, just 300 years ago, was menaced by a foe to whom she may well have appeared as insignificant as did David to Goliath. Three hundred years ago she struck, as it were, the keynote of her great national song 'Britannia Rules the Waves,' for she had swept the Armada from her coasts, had scattered it so completely that the celebrated Pasquinade appeared in Rome, the satire of which lay in its covert allusion to the benediction bestowed on the expedition by the Pope: 'Pontificem mille annorum Indulgentias largiturum esse, de plenitudine potestatis suae; si quis certo sibi indicavit, quid sit factum de Classe Hispanica: quo abierit; in coelumne sublata, an ad Tartarum detrusa; vel in aere alicubi pendeat; an in aliquo mari fluctuet.'

Scotland points with pride to Bannockburn, and can well understand how England is stirred when the glories of her old sea fight are spoken of. The Tercentenary of the destruction of the Armada is to be held at Plymouth this summer. The assistance of archæologists has been invited to erect

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what may be termed a literary cairn, and we have been honoured with a place on the Committee. We must therefore add our offering, though it be but a pebble.

Scotland was only indirectly threatened by the danger which England rose as one man to meet. It is true that had Spain become the master of the southern part of the island, Scotsmen would soon have been called on to show that the spirit which had stirred them against an invader was still alive. King James VI. must have remembered that he was the heir to the English throne, and he offered Elizabeth the support of his army. He seems, however, to have been just at that time more occupied 'in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermontes thairupon against the Papists and Spainyarts.' England would have been more grateful had he sent out some casks of gunpowder to the English ships when they had to leave the chase of the flying enemy 'about opposite Edinburgh' through lack of ammunition. But if James appears to have been apathetic, one at least of his subjects was on the alert. After the English admiral had inflicted some damage on the enemy he retired to Plymouth, leaving certain 'advice boats' to bring him news; one of these was commanded by Captain Thomas Fleming, a Scotsman. We must let Macaulay sing his exploit, which took place July 19, 1588—

> 'It was about the lovely close of a warm summer's day,
> There came a gallant merchant ship full sail to Plymouth Bay;
> Her crew had seen Castile's black fleet beyond Auvigny's isle,
> At earliest twilight, on the wave, lie heaving many a mile;
> At sunrise she escaped their van, by God's especial grace,
> And the tall *Pinta* till the noon had held her close in chase.'

What occurred after is a matter of history well known to all. The shattered Armada sought safety in the northern seas, and, when the English fleet had to give up pursuit, 'the stars in their courses fought against Sisera.' The huge vessels were driven hither and thither by a tempest; most of them had lost their anchors, and were forced to keep out at sea. As they neared the Hebrides their danger became greater, and the wrecks are believed to have been numerous. Traditions exist on the west coast of Spanish guns being brought up from the sea, and of Spaniards having found a home on the islands; but these and other traditions have not been investigated much as yet. We hope to find opportunity for hunting up facts that may throw light on a tradition that the wreckage of the Armada supplied timber for making the frames on which the bells of St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, now hang. Wreckage so far south would indicate that the storm inflicted heavy damage before the Armada reached the Hebrides. There is, however, proof that one vessel was wrecked on the Fair Isle, one of the Shetland group, and good reason to think that on the Meeth Shoal, near Reawick Head, another came to grief, for the number of Spaniards who came to Anstruther, as will presently be mentioned, exceeded in number the survivors of the crew of the vessel wrecked on Fair Isle, and this can only be accounted for by supposing that they were joined by the crew of another vessel, probably the one said to have been wrecked on the Meeth Shoal; be that as it may, we know something of the Fair Isle wreck. John R. Tudor, in his valuable work *The Orkneys and Shetland*, pages 431-439, gives some interesting information which he has collected with much pains. The shipwrecked Spaniards, on landing, purchased food from the islanders; but

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the supply running short, they were forced to fall back on such of their ship stores as had been saved. The natives, fearing a famine, began to make things generally uncomfortable for their unwelcome guests, some of whom got thrown over the rocks, while on others rocks fell with equally fatal effect. On this Don Gomez, the captain, sought the assistance of Andrew Umphray of Berry, tacksman of the island, who had them conveyed to Dunrossness. Mr. Umphray treated them hospitably till a vessel was procured to convey them to Dunkirk. A chair said to have belonged to the captain remained at Dunrossness till it was presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, by the late Mr. Edmonston of Burness; a silver cup, also, with heraldic shields, was given by Don Gomez to Malcolm Sinclair, and is now in the possession of Col. Balfour of Balfour and Trenabie. Such, we believe, are the only actual relics of the wreck at Fair Isle. In 1593 William Irrewing of Sabay undertook, by all possible means, to 'winn ye ordinance that was tint [lost] yair (at Fair Isle) in the Spangzest Schip,' but we are not told of the success of the enterprise. It has been held by some that the present Fair Islanders show some signs of Spanish blood in their veins, but this seems improbable. More credible is it that the peculiar patterns in which the women of the island knit the stockings of home-dyed wool are to be traced to Spanish influence, as they closely resemble those still worn by the fishermen in Spain, and are Moorish in design, and brilliant in colour. The after-history of Don Gomez is to be found in the Diary of the well-known divine, James Melville, who was at the time minister of Anstruther, a port in the Firth of Forth. This work has been printed by the Wodrow Society. It is, however, rather scarce even in Scotland, and I am sure that many readers of *N. N. & Q.* will be glad to possess the whole passage. I therefore will not apologise for giving it.

'M.D.LXXXVIII.

'That wintar the King was occupied in commenting of the Apocalypse, and in setting out of sermontes thairupon against the Papists and Spainyarts: and yit, by a piece of grait owersight, the Papists practeised never mair bisselie in this land, and maid graitter preparation for receaving of the Spainyarts nor[1] that yeir. For a lang tyme the newes of a Spanishe navie and armie[2] haid bein blasit abrode; and about the Lambes tyde of the 1588, this Yland haid fund a feirfull effect thairof, to the utter subversion bathe of Kirk and Polecie, gif God haid nocht wounderfullie watched ower the sam, and mightelie fauchten and defeat that armie be his souldiours, the elements, quhilk he maid all four maist fercelie to afflict tham till almost utter consumption. Terrible was the feir persing war[3] the pretchings, ernest, zealus, and fervent war the prayers, sounding war the siches and sobbes, and abounding was the teares at that Fast and Generall Assemblie keipit at Edinbruche, when the newes war crediblie tauld, sum tymes of thair landing at Dunbar, sum tymes at St. Androis, and in Tay, and now and then at Aberdein and Cromertie first: and in verie deid, as we knew certeanlie soone efter, the Lord of Armies, wha ryddes upon the winges of the wounds,[4] the keipar of his awin Israell, was in the mean tyme convoying that monstruus navie about our costes, and

[1] Than.

[2] The 'Invincible Armada,' which, through the merciful Providence of God, was wonderfully dispersed and destroyed so shortly afterwards.

[3] Piercing were.

[4] Winds.

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directing thair hulkes and galiates to the ylands, rokkes, and sandes, wharupon he haid destinat thair wrak and destruction. For within twa or thrie monethe thairefter, earlie in the morning, be brak of day, ane of our bailyies cam to my bedsyde, saying, (but nocht with fray,[1]) "I haiff to tell yow newes, Sir. Ther is arryvit within our herbrie this morning a schipe full of Spainyarts, bot nocht to giff mercie bot to ask!" And sa schawes me that the Commanders haid landit, and he haid commandit tham to thair schipe againe till the Magistrates of the town haid advysit, and the Spainyarts had humblie obeyit: Therfor desyrit me to ryse and heir thair petition with tham. Upe I got with diligence, and assembling the honest men of the town, cam to the Tolbuthe; and efter consultation taken to heir tham, and what answer to mak, ther presentes us a verie reverend man of big stature, and grave and stout countenance, grey-heared, and verie humble lyk, wha, efter mikle and very law courtessie, bowing down with his face neir the ground, and twitching my scho[2] with his hand, began his harang in the Spanise toung, wharof I understud the substance; and being about to answer in Latine, he haiffing onlie a young man with him to be his interpreter, began and tauld ower againe to us in guid Englis. The sum was, that King Philipe, his maister, haid riget out a navie and armie to land in Eingland for just causes to be advengit of manie intolerable wrangs quhilk he haid receavit of that nation; but God for ther sinnes haid bein against thame, and be storme of wather haid dryven the navie by the cost[3] of Eingland, and him with a certean of Capteanes, beiug the Generall of twentie hulks, upon an yll of Scotland, called the Fear Yll,[4] wher they maid schipewrak, and whar sa monie as haid eschapit the merciles sies and rokes, haid mair nor sax or sevin ouks suffred grait hunger and cauld, till conducing that bark out of Orkney, they war com hither as to thair speciall frinds and confederats to kiss the King's Majestie's hands of Scotland, (and thairwith bekkit[5] even to the yeard,) and to find releiff and comfort thairby to him selff, these gentilmen Capteanes, and the poore souldarts, whase condition was for the present maist miserable and pitifull.

'I answerit this mikle, in soum:[6] That whowbeit nather our frindschipe, quhilk could nocht be grait, seing ther King and they war frinds to the graitest enemie of Chryst, the Pape of Rome, and our King and we defyed him, nor yit thair cause against our nibours and speciall frinds of Eingland could procure anie benefit at our hands for thair releiff and comfort; nevertheles, they sould knaw be experience, that we war men, and sa moved be human compassione, and Christiannes of better relligion nor they, quhilk sould kythe,[7] in the fruicts and effect, plan contrar to thars. For wheras our peiple resorting amangs tham in peacable and lawfull effeares of merchandise, war violentlie takin and cast in prisone, thair guids and gear confiscat, and thair bodies committed to the crewall flaming fyre for the cause of Relligion, they sould find na thing amangs us bot Christian pitie and warks of mercie and almes, leaving to God to work in thair harts concerning Relligion as it pleased him. This being trewlie reported again to him be his trunshman,[8] with grait reverence he gaiff thankes, and said he could nocht mak answer for thair Kirk and the lawes and ordour thairof, onlie for him selff, that ther war divers Scotsmen wha knew him, and to whome he haid schawin courtesie and favour at Calles,[9]

[1] Affright, terror. [2] Touching my shoe. [3] Past the coast. [4] Fair Isle.
[5] Made obeisance. [6] In brief. [7] Manifest. [8] Interpreter. [9] Calais.

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and as he supposit, sum of this sam town of Anstruther. Sa schew him that the Bailyies granted him licence with the Capteanes, to go to thair ludging for thair refreschment, bot to nane of thair men to land, till the ower-lord [1] of the town war advertised, and understand the King's Majestie's mynd anent thame. Thus with grait courtessie he departed.

'That night, the Lard [2] being advertised, cam, and on the morn, accompanied with a guid nomber of the gentilmen of the countrey round about, gaiff the said Generall and the Capteanes presence, and efter the speitches, in effect, as befor, receavit tham in his hous, and interteined tham humeanlie, and sufferit the souldiours to com a-land, and ly all togidder, to the number of threttin score, for the maist part young berdles men, sillie, trauchled,[3] and houngered, to the quhilk a day or twa, keall, pattage, and fische was giffen; for my advyse was conforme to the Prophet Elizeus his to the King of Israel, in Samaria, "Giff tham bread and water," etc. The names of the commanders war Jan Gomes de Medina, Generall of twentie houlkes, Capitan Patricio, Capitan de Legoretto, Capitan de Luffera, Capitan Mauritio, and Seingour Serrano.

'Bot verelie all the whyll my hart melted within me for desyre of thankfulnes to God, when I rememberit the prydfull and crewall naturall of they [4] peiple, and whow they wald haiff usit us in ceas they haid landit with thair forces amangs us; and saw the wounderfull wark of God's mercie and justice in making us sie tham, the cheiff commanders of tham to mak sic dewgard [5] and curtessie to pure simen, and thair souldarts [6] so abjectlie to beg almes at our dures [7] and in our streites.

'In the mean tyme, they knew nocht of the wrak of the rest, but supposed that the rest of the armie was saifflie returned, till a [8] day I gat in St. Androis in print* the wrak of the Galliates [9] in particular, with the names of the principall men, and whow they war usit in Yrland and our Hilands, in Walles, and uther partes of Eingland; the quhilk when I recordit to Jan Gomes, be particular and speciall names, O then he cryed out for greiff, bursted and grat.[10] This Jan Gomes schew grait kyndnes to a schipe of our town, quhilk he fund arrested at Calles at his hamcoming, red to court for hir, and maid grait rus [11] of Scotland to his King,

[1] Feudal superior. [2] The Laird of Anstruther. [3] Feeble. [4] These.
[5] Salutation, God save you. Dieu garde. [6] Soldiers. [7] Doors.
[8] One. [9] Galleons. [10] Sobbed and wept. [11] Praise.

* In the *Catalogue of Early Printed Books in the British Museum*, we find the only work on the Armada entered as printed in 1588, is the following :—

'ASKE (*JAMES*) Elizabetha triumphans. Conteyning The Damned practizes, that the divelish Popes of Rome have used ever sithence her Highnesse first comming to the Crowne, by moving her wicked and traiterous subjects to Rebellion and conspiracies. . . . With a declaration of the manner how her excellency was entertained by her Souldyers into her Campe Royall at Tilbery, . . . and of the overthrow had against the Spanish Fleete et. &c. Printed by T. Orwin, for T Gubbin, and T. Newman, London. 1588. 4to. [Press ref.] G. 11241.'

Since writing the above I have met with a reprint of a work which seems to be probably the one which Melville procured. It is to be found in vol. ii. of the *Harleian Miscellanies*, and is entitled 'Certain Advertisments out of Ireland, concerning the Losses and Distresses happened to the Spanish Navy, upon the West Coast of Ireland, in their Voyage intended from the Northern Isles beyond Scotland, toward Spain. Imprinted at London, by J. Vautrollier, for Richard Field, 1588.' Vautrollier's known connection with Scotland makes it likely that copies of this work would be sent to St. Andrews, the seat of a University.

See also 'A Packe of Spanish Lyes,' in the same volume; in this reference is made to Scotland's conduct in supporting England.

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tuk the honest men to his hous, and inquyrit for the Lard of Anstruther, for the Minister, and his host, and send hame manie commendationes. Bot we thanked God with our hartes, that we haid sein tham amangs us in that forme.' A. W. CORNELIUS HALLEN.

'SPANISH WRECKS OFF ABERDEENSHIRE.—There is a tradition among the people of the north-eastern coast of Aberdeenshire that two ships belonging to the Spanish Armada—the *St. Catherine* and the *St. Michael* —were wrecked on that coast in 1588. Is there any authentic record of such having occurred? D. A.'—*N. and Q.*, London, Feb. 18.

98. THE BELLS IN ST. GILES'S.—The large bell, which is rung for public worship, is a recast of an old bell of date 1460, which, according to Dr. Laing, bore a Latin inscription terminating in those words, 'Defunctus plango; vivos voco; fulmina frango;' signifying, 'I mourn the dead,' which refers to the solemn sounds of the passing bell on the occasion of a death; 'I summon the living,' which means the call to church or to arms; 'I disperse the thunder,' which refers to the old superstitious belief that thunder could be dispersed by making loud noises with bells, and which belief is, strange to say, not quite abandoned, for as lately as 1852 the Bishop of Malta ordered the church bells to be rung for an hour to allay a thunderstorm!

The only bell in St. Giles's that has survived the pre-Reformation times is that small bell, without rope or clapper, which hangs dismally in a dark corner of the steeple. It bears an invocation to the Virgin Mary, in Latin, with the date 1504. According to tradition it was the Vesper bell of St. Giles's; but also most probably it was employed as the Ave or preparatory bell, tolled to call worshippers to a preparatory prayer before the larger bell rang for public worship. The ringing of what is now called the 'warning bell' on Sunday mornings may be traced to this ancient practice.

I. H.

99. THE KINGLASSIE BELL.—The Bell of Kinglassie Parish Church bears the following inscription:—

× SR TREAVOR KNIGHT TREVALLIN GAVE THESE THRE BELLS 1636.

The bell, which measures 2 feet 1 inch in diameter across the lip, and 1 foot 6 inches high, hangs in the belfry at the west end of the church.

I have set down the date at 1636. It is, however, proper to mention that there is what seems to be a default in the casting at the first 6 in the date, which makes that figure look somewhat like a 5; but it is improbable that the inscription can be so early as 1536.

It does not seem likely that Kinglassie can have been the original destination of the bell. A gift of three bells to a parish church in Scotland at that date would have been a very unusual circumstance. Then the names 'Treavor' and 'Trevallin' suggest an English origin. If this surmise is correct, it would be interesting to know the first destination of the bell, and under what circumstances it subsequently came to be located at Kinglassie. The Church of Kinglassie is of great antiquity, it being one of those founded by David de Bernham, Bishop of St. Andrews in 1243; but although the present structure, particularly at the eastern end, offers evidence of considerable age, it has been much altered, and it is questionable if any part of the original building now remains. The kirk-

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session records, which go back to 1694, do not throw any light on the origin of the bell. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to aid in this inquiry. A. HUTCHESON.

100. INSCRIPTIONS ON ENGLISH EARLY POTTERY.—Believing that not a few collectors would appreciate a list of the names, initials, or inscriptions, occurring on pieces of English pottery of the earlier *fabriques*, I am collecting information with a view to publication. I have already notices of such specimens as are to be found in the public and larger private collections, but am desirous of including as many as may be of those in private hands, and my object in asking you kindly to insert this letter is to encourage possessors to communicate with me. The principal varieties of pottery which I propose to include in my list are the following:—

Slip Ware, including Toft; Marbled Ware; Lambeth, Bristol, and Liverpool delft; Salt-glazed ware; Jackfield, Nottingham, Fulham, and Lambeth Stone Ware.

Porcelain, and the later descriptions of pottery, such as Leeds and Wedgewood, are outside the scope of my inquiries.

Replies, stating size of specimens, and giving full particulars of the inscriptions or dates, will be gratefully received by yours obediently,

J. ELIOT HODGKIN.
Childwall, Richmond, S.W.

101. SCOT'S TRANSCRIPT OF PERTH REGISTERS [*continued from page* 136].

November 11, 1565.
John Peter & Catherine Rutherford.
Robert M'ill & Margaret Wilson.

December 9, 1565.
John Finlayson alias Panton & Christian Colt.

December 16, 1565.
William Glass & Christian Mason.

November 25, 1595 [*sic*].
George Jackson & Janet Clerk.

24/ December 23, 1565.
Andrew Hude & Agnes Martyne.
George Christy & Margaret Watson.

January 20, 1565.
Alexander Balneaves alias Pyper & Janet Glook.

(*N.B.*—Anciently the name Pyper was very frequent in Perth, & very considerable Persons are called by that name in the Charters of the Religious Houses. About the Time of the Reformation the principal Families of that name changed it for Balneaves. A Branch of one of the Families of Balneaves were for near a hundred years Ministers of Tibbermuir, & acquired great Property, particularly the Estate of Carberry in Perthshire.) Note. Pyper alias Balneaves.

January 13, 1565.
William Nicolson & Agnes Colyng.
Alexander Rayt & Margaret Scott.

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February 3, 1565.
Thomas Wilson & Agnes Dog.
Walter Peter & Helen Lorne.
Finlay Reid & Janet Wilkie.
William Edward & Catherine Randy.

February 24, 1565.
George Low & Isabell Anderson.
Thomas Robertson & Isabell Gill.
James Broun & Christian Maxwell.

May 19, 1566.
William Adamson & Helen Donaldson.

June 16, 1566.
William Wilson & Elizabeth Martyne.

July 7, 1566.
Mowat. Hugo Mowat & Elizabeth Chalmer.
George Ranaldson & Christian Stewart.
Gilbert Walker & Christian Moir.
25/ James Williamson & Christian Swan.

July 14, 1566.
Thomas Robertson & Isabell Grimmont.
John Neving & Agnes Bowar.

July 21, 1566.
John Tendall & Helen Johnston.

September 8, 1566.
John Bog & Christian Anderson.

October 30, 1566.
John Rannald & Elspith Fisher.

November 17, 1566.
David Murray & Elisabeth Rattray.
Laurence Steil & Margeret Peblis.

November 24, 1566.
John Eldar & Bessie Paterson.
John Martyne & Marion Stevenson.

December 12, 1566.
John Eldar & Christian Braidlow.

December 15, 1566.
James Simpson and Janet Millar.
Thomas Lammerkin and Janet Eldar.

Note. The year 1567 blank in the Register. Keith.

(*N.B.*—None of the Marriages which happened at Perth in the year 1567 are marked in the Register Some blank Leaves intervene between Decem[r] 15, 1566 & January 4, 1567-8.

The Queen, married to Earl of Bothwell Duke of Orkney.

The Queen, being now a widow, was met in her way from Stirling, April 24 1567, by James Hepburn Earl of Bothwell at Almond Bridge near to Linlithgow; who took Hold of the Queens Horse, and led her Captive, seemingly not much against her inclination, to his Castle of Dunbar where he detained her ten days.

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April 27, 1597.—A Sentence of Divorce was passed between him & his Countess the Lady Jean Gordon Sister to the Earl of Huntly, to whom he had been married about six months. [26]/ Many of the Nobility, among whom was the Earl of Murray, had subscribed a Bond signifieing their opinion that the Queen should marry the Earl of Bothwell, he having been acquitted of the Charge of the Kings Murder. The Queen on the Evening of May 14, approved of the Bond. And Thursday May 15, 1567 was married at Holyroodhouse to the Earl of Bothwell, by Adam Bothwell Bishop of Orkney. The Queen a short time before Marriage created the Earl Duke of Orkney.

June 16, 1567.—The Queen was committed a Prisoner in the Castle of Lochlevin. She was conveyed to the Place of her Confinement by William Ruthven, now Lord Ruthven, who was along with his Father at the Slaughter of David Rizzio, & is said to have held a Pistol to the Queens Breast the time while the Murder was going on. Her other Conductor to the Castle of Lochlevin was Lord Lindsay. Bishop Lessly says, she was conveyed thither in the night, & with Haste, in disguised apparel: and that after a few days, she was stripped & spoiled of all her Princely Attirement, & Clothed with a coarse brown Cassoke.

Her son James VI. (who had been [*sic*] in the Castle of Edinburgh on Wednesday June 19, 1566, betwixt the hours of nine & ten in the forenoon) was Crowned at Stirling, July 29, 1567.

Severable venerable writers have of late years employed themselves in vindicating the Character of Queen Mary. Her being a Papist seems to have been the Chief Cause of all her troubles.

In an old Manuscript Chronicle of memorable occurrences, it is said, 'The Cat Harrow in Perth the 22d Day of May 1667 years.' Whether the Cat Harrow means a disease, or a Strict Judicial Enquiry, I have not been able to discover. Cat Harrow in Perth.

Also in the said Chronicle is mentioned 'the Down falling of the Bridge of Almond, the 23d Day of November 1567 years.') Bridge of Almond falls.

January 4, 1567.
Alexander Neving & Margaret Methven.
David Simson & Elspith Martine.
Andrew Adam & Marion Adam.

[27]/ January 11, 1567.
Thomas Cous-schank & Alison Oliphant.
Robert White & Christian Ray.

January 16, 1567.
Patrick Galloway & Agnes Donaldson.

January 18, 1567.
George Muline & Margaret Cuthbert.

February 1, 1567.
John Gibson & Christian Ireland.
George Maline & Margaret Mowat.

February 8, 1567.
William Bruce & Violet Fargusson.
Walter Sowttar & Helen Galloway.

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February 15, 1567.
Patrick Fleming & Margaret Anderson.
Patrick Richardson & Elspith Stennis.
Gillespy M'griegor & Christian Broun.
Alexander Tod & Nanse Bane.

February 22, 1567.
Patrick Bruce & Marion Rollok.

February 29, 1567.
Duncan Bow & Marion Erskine.

Note. Keith. Queen attempts to escape.

(*N.B.*—March 25, 1568, Queen Mary made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from her Prison in Lochlevin. The manner of it was, she was accustomed to lie long in Bed in the morning, by which means the Day was always pretty far advanced before any Notice was taken of her in the Castle. Early in the Morning of March 25, her Landress came to her Chamber, being acceessory to the Queens Design. The Queen dressed herself in the Cloathes of the Landress, & taking a Bundle of Linen in her Lap, and putting her Muffler upon her Face, she passed without Hindrance out of the Castle, & entered the Boat which had waited to convey the Landress over the Loch. After the Boatman had rowed for some time, one of them said merrily 'Let us see what manner of Dame this is' and then offered to pull down her Muffler, she put up her hands to hold her Muffler, and they observed that her hands were very fine and white. They im- [28]/mediately suspected whom she was, & began to express their wonder at her Enterprise. She, without being dismayed, charged them in their Lives to proceed with her to the Shore. They did not however regard her Commands, but rowed back again only promising that they would give no information of what had happened to her severe Keepers the Laird of Lochlevin & his mother.

The Queen escapes.

Sunday May 2, 1568 about seven oclock in the Evening, while the old Lady and her eldest son William were at Supper, George Douglas another of her Sons effected the Queens escape from the Castle.

Battle of Langside.

May 13, 1568.—The Battle of Langside was fought, in which the Queen's Party was defeated. She viewed the Battle from an Eminence, & seeing her Parts defeated, she fled toward England, from whence she never returned.)

June 13, 1568.
Robert Lyell & Janet Low.

July 4, 1568.
Andrew Wilson & Janet Lamb.
Andrew Robertson & Christian Fell.
Slevin Halkerstone & Isabell Weddell.

July 6, 1568.
David Young & Sybilla Rynd.
Andrew Broun & Marjorie Scott.

July 18, 1568.
William Campbell & Bessie Blair.

August 1, 1568.
David Tham & Agnes Anderson.

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August 13, 1568.
Nicol Rannaldson & Elspith Bowie.

September 5, 1568.
Patrick Inglis & Janat Robertson.
Andrew Robertson & Isabell Anderson.

September 7, 1568.
William Monorgan & Janet Prior.

[29]/ September 19, 1568.
James Thomson & Bessie Lufferand.
William Smith & Janet Ireland.
David Simpson & Elspith Mertyne.

September 27, 1568.
James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

October 3, 1568.
James Richardson & Marjorie Neving.

(*N.B.*—From some Memorandums of Contracts at the End of the Register, it appears that James Richardson & Marjorie Neving were contracted for Marriage August 2. James having not yet attained his perfect age, his Father John Richardson gave his consent to the Banns being published.) Note. Richardson.

October 10, 1568.
John Lufferand (his wifes name not marked).
James Henderson & Catherine Syme.

(*N.B.*—They seem to have been twice sett down thro' a mistake.)

November 1, 1568.
George Patillo & Janet Jamieson
William Davidson & Margaret Sharp.
Robert Ray & —— Dundas (his wife's first name not mentioned).

December 3, 1568.
William Watson & Janet Cock.

(*N.B.*—The above names not fully legible, therefore uncertain.)

December 19, 1568.
Michael Dundas & Violet Glas.
David Pitcaithly & Janet Nevill.

December 26, 1568.
Robert Mathew & Janet Lowrie.

January 30, 1568.
Patrick Walker & Janet Tod.

February 6, 1568.
Robert Tyrie & Janet Ritchie.

[30]/ February 20, 1568.
Alexander Peterkin & Violet Rynd.
Henry Drummond & Catherine Brown.
William Wilson & Margaret Eviot.

February 22, 1568.
John Monipenny & Bessie Black.
Thomas Goodman & Isabell Snell.

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Fastrens Even the 22 Day of February 1568 years (meaning, no doubt, Shrove Teusday [*sic*]).

April 24, 1569.
James Ramsay & Christian Elder.
John Donaldson & Christian Donaldson.

May 8, 1569.
Andrew Wilson & Janet Salmond.
James Moncrief & Margaret Pitscottie alias Loncarty.

Pitscottie of Loncarty.

(*N.B.*—Pitscottie was the Sirname of the Lairds of Loncarty for more than 200 years.)

May 21, 1569.
George M'Grigor & Mause Fleming.

June 12, 1569.
Patrick Bowman & Christian Lothian.

July 3, 1569.
Thomas Hind & Barbara Gowane.
John Blane & Catherine Fyffe.

July 10, 1569.
Nicol Blair & Helen Lockhart.

August 14, 1569.
William Car & Christian Chrystie.
David Johnstone and Giles Fleming.

102. CLOCKS AND CLOCKMAKERS (*see* pp. 127-128).—'The Clockmakers' Land . . . took its name from an eminent watchmaker, a native of France, named Paul Romieu, who is said to have occupied it from the time of Charles II., about 1675, till the beginning of the 18th century. His sign, a gilded ball representing the moon, was made to revolve by clockwork, and projected over the street on the front of the house from the third story. It remained there till the demolition of the house in 1835.'—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. i. 319. An F.S.A. says he made watches, an extremely rare thing in Scotland. Is it known that he made many? Where can any of his work be seen? What became of his sign? Is the above almost all that is known of him?

'The first Knockmaker appears in 1647, but his business was so limited that he added thereto the making of locks.'—*O. & N. Edinburgh*, vol. ii. 263. This seems incorrect (see a former query), a lantern clock in the Antiquarian Museum being made by one Humphrey Mills (no town or date on it), who is known to have been in business in 1606. I shall be glad to learn who this Knockmaker was, and from what source the statement has been made. Grant quotes from the *Traditions of Edinburgh*, but Dr. Robert Chambers must have had some reason for the statement.

'In the ancient mansion of Meggetland Robert Gordon, a well-known Goldsmith in Edinburgh, died in 1767.' In what sense was he well-known? Notes on him would be appreciated.

Is anything known of what the condition of the Gold and Silversmith trade in Edinburgh was previous to 1750? Also the same in reference to the Clock-making trade previous to the same date. Extracts from Records, or other sources, would be much appreciated.

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In my collection of old watch-movements is one named Patrk. Gordon, Edinburgh. From its having the very scarce silver servee ornamentation on the plate pillars, I consider it to have been made in the early half of the last century. What is known of him?

'21st June 1733.—The Provost reported that the Committee formerly named for communeing w^t^ Alex^r^ Smith anent makeing a Clock to the Town House,—that they had accordingly communed with him, and that he was willing to make a Clock to the Town House of any Dimensions the Councill pleased to name, and to allow them six or twelve months tryall, and to Referr the sufficiency and price of said Clock to two tradesmen, to be chosen ane by the Town and anoŷer by him, after said tryall, and if found not sufficient, to take her back. The Councill recommend to the Provost and Bailie Kinloch, when at Edinburgh, to advise what kind of a clock will be best, whether ane eight-day or thirty hour clock.

'On 15th July 1735 the Provost reported that he had enquired in Edinburgh what clock would be most proper to the Town House, and recommended that a thirty hour clock was best; and that the wheels were all to be made of brass.

'After the Clock had been tried for six months, two referees were appointed to value it, as agreed on, George Scott, Clockmaker, Canongate, Edinburgh, being the Town's Referee, and they made a Report to the Council on 5th May, 1737, that the referees had valued the Clock at £150, and £8, 8s. was allowed between the referees as their fees for the Report, all which was approved of.'—*Burgh Charters and Records of Dundee.*

J. A. Abd.

The first Scottish minister who carried a watch was Mr. David Williamson, minister of St. Cuthbert's, or the West Kirk. After his decease in August 1706, at the age of seventy-two, it was valued for probate at £36,—surely an error on the part of the valuator, or else it must have been a very valuable watch. It would be interesting to know what has become of it.

Mr. Williamson, was the son of a glover in St. Andrews; he studied at the University of that city, and was in 1661, at a mature age, ordained to the second charge of St. Cuthbert's. A vigorous upholder of Presbytery, he was persecuted by the Government of Charles II., and as minister of the first charge of his parish was extruded in 1674, and also denounced rebel. Subjected to imprisonment, he was liberated at the Revolution, and by his Presbyterian brethren was appointed one of their Commissioners to convey their congratulations to William III. on his accession. In 1702 he was chosen Moderator of the General Assembly. Mr. Williamson attained a measure of celebrity on account of his marriages; he was husband of seven wives. Of these, the names of six have been preserved, viz.:—Isobel Lindsay, Margaret Scott, —— Murray, Margaret Melwing, Margaret Dougal, and Jean Straiton. In relation to his marriage with Miss Murray, his third wife, who was daughter of the Laird of Cherrytrees, it is told that they became acquainted when he was sheltered in her mother's house, under the disguise of a female, a party of dragoons being sent out for his apprehension. His feminine disguise is humorously celebrated in the song of 'Dainty Davie,' of which some stanzas are preserved in Herd's collection.

I. H.

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103. PARISH REGISTERS IN SCOTLAND—*Continued* (*see* pp. 89, 130).—

Elie, Fife,	*b.* 1639,	*m.* 1639,	*d.* 1783.
Ellon, Aberdeen,	*b.* 1640,	*m.* 1638,	*d.* 1638.
Falkirk, Stirling,	*b.* 1611,	*m.* 1611,	*d.* 1817.
Ferry-port-on-Craig, Fife,	*b.* 1634,	*m.* 1640,	*d.* 1783.
Fetteresso, Kincardine,	*b.* 1620,	*m.* 1620,	*d. None.*
Forfar,	*b.* 1633,	*m.* 1659,	*d. None.*
Forglen, Banff,	*b.* 1647,	*m.* 1685,	*d.* 1784.
Gargunnock, Stirling,	*b.* 1615,	*m.* 1619,	*d.* 1818.
Haddington,	*b.* 1619,	*m.* 1619,	*d.* 1619.
Hamilton, Lanark,	*b.* 1647,	*m.* 1647,	*d.* 1647.
Hawick, Roxburgh,	*b.* 1634,	*m.* 1699,	*d.* 1758.
Humbie, Haddington,	*b.* 1648,	*m.* 1643,	*d.* 1645.
Inchture, Perth,	*b.* 1619,	*m.* 1623,	*d.* 1659.
Innerleithen, Peebles,	*b.* 1643,	*m.* 1642,	*d.* 1706.
Innerwick, Haddington,	*b.* 1614,	*m.* 1614,	*d.* 1663.
Inveravon, Banff,	*b.* 1630,	*m.* 1630,	*d.* 1636.
Jedburgh, Roxburgh,	*b.* 1639,	*m.* 1669,	*d.* 1641.
Kemback, Fife,	*b.* 1649,	*m.* 1648,	*d.* 1700.
Kenmore, Perth,	*b.* 1636,	*m.* 1636,	*d. None.*
Kennoway, Fife,	*b.* 1638,	*m.* 1638,	*d.* 1730.
Kettins, Forfar,	*b.* 1650,	*m.* 1618,	*d.* 1685.
Kettle, Fife,	*b.* 1633,	*m.* 1633,	*d.* 1700.
Kilconquhar, Fife,	*b.* 1637,	*m.* 1637,	*d.* 1737.
Kilmadock, Perth,	*b.* 1623,	*m.* 1623,	*d.* 1704.
Kilmarnock, Ayr,	*b.* 1640,	*m.* 1687,	*d. None.*
Kilrenny, Fife,	*b.* 1647,	*m.* 1647,	*d.* 1755.
Kilsyth, Stirling,	*b.* 1619,	*m.* 1619,	*d. None.*
Kilfauns, Perth,	*b.* 1624,	*m.* 1627,	*d.* 1651.
Kinglassie, Fife,	*b.* 1627,	*m.* 1627,	*d.* 1630.
Kingsbarns, Fife,	*b.* 1642,	*m.* 1650,	*d.* 1663.
Kinnaird, Perth,	*b.* 1632,	*m.* 1639,	*d.* 1635.

(*To be continued.*)

104. MIDDLETON FAMILY.—We have met with the following: 'At Aberdeen, 1753, Mrs. Janet Gordon, daughter of James Gordon, Esq. of Seton, aged 100 years and 10 months, and relict of very Rev. Dr. George Middleton, Principal of King's College, Aberdeen, by whom he had the late Brigadier-General John Middleton, and other thirteen sons and four daughters. Her sight and hearing were somewhat impaired about three years before her death, but her intellectual faculties continued strong and clear to the last. We see in the *Aberdeen Intelligencer* the following pleasing inscription to her memory:—

'"An affectionate wife, an indulgent mother, a sincere friend, an agreeable companion; in domestic concerns a great economist, too good to be churlish, too wise to be prodigal; of exemplary piety, and universal benevolence. Happy in a calm and dispassionate temper, she bore the accidents of human life as became a Christian. Art thou surprised at her great age, O reader? I blame thee not. Reflect with me on the probable causes; it was not an indolent life, she had eighteen children; it was

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not a continual sunshine, she met with cross accidents; it was not a stoical indifference, she felt for the misfortunes of others; it was a cheerful temper, a clear conscience, moderate exercise, and a temperate life."'

Janet Middleton, daughter of the above, married Wm. Walker, whose daughter Susan married Rev. Mr. Forbes, and their daughter Mary Ann married Rev. Austin Jenison. Another daughter, christened 'Middleton' (as there were no sons), married J. Bell (of Bell & Rannie, wine merchants); Margaret married Duncan, Professor of Mathematics, Marischal College, Aberdeen, and another daughter remained unmarried; of these latter two Mrs. Duncan survived her husband, and lived with her unmarried sister in possession of said portrait of their great-grandmother, and about 1825 gave it to Alex. Annand, Esq. of Belmont, Aberdeen. I should be glad to know if its present home is known. I have got a miniature copy of her spouse the Principal; the original my father sent to Barham Court. G. A. W.

105. A MAN WITH A WHITE HAT.—Nearly forty years ago it was an established rule with most boys in Edinburgh, and especially those in the Canongate, that no matter how much they might be absorbed in the pursuit of play, some of their games being of a nature highly exciting—if a small urchin who was not in the game espied a man with an out-of-the-way head-dress and shouted out, 'A man with a white hat! Touch wood and whistle!' the game would be suddenly stopped, and a general stampede take place. A rush would be made for a door-post, a wooden shutter, a fish-woman's barrow, or a baker with a board of bread on his head, and in the scramble it was not an uncommon thing to see the fish-woman and her barrow upset, or the baker knocked from under his board, which to the poor fellow was often great relief, especially if the weather was hot and the ground dry, for the weight of fifty-six loaves is rarely if ever carried nowadays. Since then one-half of this old custom has undergone a complete change. The unfortunate individual who dons a white hat has always been looked upon as a *rara avis*, set up from time to time for the youth of our towns to throw their shafts of fun and frolic at. As to the origin, I don't think we need go back further than the wearers of the first white hats, who were probably lairds; and the laird of some manor may have been a severe man—otherwise a man who was greatly feared in the district where he lived. Hence the cry of 'Look out!' or take care of, 'the man with the white hat!' I. H.

106. OLD CUSTOMS (page 141).—What you mention about the piece of cheese and scone occurred to me some fifty years ago. Till I got home I was in ignorance of the rite and the destiny attached to the refusal thereof, *i.e.* if a female, a beard; if a male, I forget what was to happen. G. A. W.

One of the time-honoured customs—like the old practice of 'cake and cheese' to the first individual met while carrying the baby to church to be baptized—which has gradually gone down before the pressure of modern conventionality, is that of whitewashing on a certain night in autumn when the weavers begin to light their lamps, and in the spring when the days have again lengthened, and it is unnecessary to work by artificial light in the evenings. Over the windows, and in some cases the doors, of

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all the 'loomshops' in Paisley were bespattered with whitening, which was allowed to remain until dry. The rising generation will, of course, view the white 'splarges' with wonder, and ponder as to what can be their meaning; and possibly the ancient-looking mortal who sits at the loom may be as much at a loss to tell its origin, and can only say that his father did the same thing before him on 'Whitewashing Nicht.' In all probability the practice had no special meaning further than to mark the advent of winter, and welcome the approach of summer, with perhaps the understanding that good luck should attend them throughout the periods thus inaugurated twice a year. From a return recently made by some ingenious worthy, it appears that in 1837, when the Queen ascended the throne, there were 1165 handloom weavers in Paisley; and in 1887—when her Majesty attained her jubilee—there were only 149. At the rate of decay which these figures indicate, it would appear that the end of handloom weaving is near, and with its extinction 'Whitewashing Nicht' will cease to be observed. I. H.

107. THE ASLOAN MS. AND SIR JAMES STEWART OF ARDGOWAN.—At page lxiii. of the preface to vol. v. of *The Exchequer Rolls of Scotland*, Mr. George Burnett writes as follows: 'The scanty chronicles of the period have preserved the memory of a few of the numerous other private outrages of the period, including the slaughter of Sir James Stewart of Ardgowan at Drumglass, on the 31st May 1445, by Robert Boyd, and brutal maltreatment of his wife;" with a footnote reference to 'Asloan MS., pp. 6, 37.' I have been most kindly favoured by the permission to inspect the copy of the reprint of the Asloan MS. in the Advocates' Library, and find the entry to be as follows: 'The yer of God MCCCCXLV the last day of Maii Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne was slane, and ane with him, at Drumglas besyd Kirkpatrik, be the Lard of Duchall and Alexander the Lyle and their childer, and erdit in the Kirk of Dunbertane. And that samyn time Robyn Boyd send Schir Alexander Cunnynghame, Chaplane to Robyn Kalendar to the Kirk of Cardros to Sir James wyf and bad her cum to the castell, efter that he had cummyn fra the slauchter of hir husband, and said thai suld send hir hame in a bait and warand her, for they gart hir trew thar was men waitand hir on hors and fut to tak hir. And schortlie throu Schir Alexanderis fair langage and hechtis, sche passit with him, and sone within VI dayis efter, for diseis sche toke hir childill and was deliverit befor hir tyme IX oulkis of ane knaif child, that leffit nocht ane hour, and was erdid besyd his fader in the kirk foresaid.'

Regarding these extracts I make the following notes and queries:—

1. Except in this fragment I have found no trace of a Sir James Stewart of Auchingowne or Ardgowan. Both places were granted to Sir John Stewart in 1390 and 1403 respectively, and descended, with Blackhall, to his son John, who is supposed to be the Johannes Seneschallus who witnessed a charter of confirmation to the Abbey of Paisley in 1424, and married Elizabeth, only daughter (by his first wife) of Sir Robert Lyle, created a peer of Parliament in 1446. His son James Stewart is the first of the name in the pedigree, but cannot have been the person slain at Drumglass, for he had a charter in 1472. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Robert second Lord Lyle. The original grantee had a brother, Sir James, who is always known as Sir James of Kilbryde, and who must have been about 70 in 1445, as he was old enough to deforce the Sheriff of Lanark in 1388, before his father

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came to the throne. I should have suggested that the chronicler wrote Sir James in mistake for Sir John, and that he meant to refer to the original grantee, were it not that the same objection of age would apply, as Sir John of Ardgowan is supposed to have been older than Sir James of Kilbryde. Sir James may possibly have been an elder son of the first grantee, who, dying as described, without issue, was succeeded by his brother John.

2. The chronicler attributes the murder not directly to Robyn Boyd, but to the Laird of Duchal and Alexander the Lyle, *i.e.* to Sir Robert Lyle, father of the first Lord Lyle, and his brother Alexander. It is remarkable that two of the immediate successors of the murdered man should have married daughters of the House of Lyle, and one of them, John Stewart, was entered as first in remainder in the Duchal settlement, as confirmed by the charter of the 6th May 1495. The chronological difficulties involved in the connections between the Lyles of Duchal and the Stewarts of Ardgowan are so great, that I should be glad if this reference to the occurrence noticed by Mr. Burnett leads to any light being thrown on the order of events.

3. Robyn Boyd was probably Robert (afterwards) 1st Lord Boyd, whose father killed Sir Alan Stewart of Derneley, near Falkirk, on the 20th Sept. 1438, and was in revenge slain by Sir Alan's brother at Craignaught, in Renfrewshire, on the 9th July of the following year. This would account for Robyn Boyd being concerned in the slaughter of another Stewart. The Asloan MS. describes Sir Alan Stewart's brother as 'Sir Alexander Stewart, Buktuth.' What is the meaning of 'Buktuth'?

4. Robyn Kalendar was probably a member of the family of Kalendar of that ilk, forfeited in the 14th century, and whose possessions were granted to Sir William Livingston in 1345. He is mentioned again in the manuscript at page 42, as Captain of Dumbarton in 1449.

Where is Drumglas? The 'castell' is, I presume, Dumbarton Castle. Why was Sir James Stewart's wife at the Kirk of Cardros? The 'bait' would take her across the Clyde from Dumbarton to Ardgowan. I can see no authority for the 'brutal maltreatment' mentioned by Mr. Burnett.

Σ.

108. 'NEW CHURCH AT SHISKEN.—The present Established Church at Shisken, Arran, built in 1708, and without seats for 112 years, having become ruinous and dilapidated, the congregation unanimously resolved to erect a new church.' The above extract is from the *Glasgow Weekly Mail*, and describes a curious remnant of a past age. Is it possible that there is another kirk in Scotland without seats? I. H.

109. HOUSEKEEPING ACCOUNTS, 17TH CENTURY.—Hannah Andrews, the writer of the account-book from which the following extracts have been made, was the daughter of Robert Andrews, a substantial Edinburgh citizen. Her marriage is entered in the Edinburgh Registers: '1673, Feb. 18, John Areskine of Ballgounie, Hanna Andrewes.' Her husband, who afterwards received the honour of knighthood, was great-great-grandson of James Erskine, younger brother of John, Earl of Mar; in 1549 James received a grant of the lands of Balgownie, near Culross, and Little Sauchie, county of Stirling. We hope ere long to give an account of this family, which is now represented by John Alistair Erskine Cuninghame of Balgownie, the lineal descendant of Sir John Erskine and Dame Hannah Andrews.

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The Lady of Balgownie was a careful housewife, and for twenty-five years after her marriage kept a daily account of income and expenditure. As she was exact in entering every item, she has left us a volume which faithfully depicts the domestic life of a gentleman's family in the 17th century. It would, of course, be impossible to give our readers a complete transcript of it. We have selected for our present number a portion from the commencement, and hope in future numbers to give portions of the book at a later period, when the expenses caused by a young family are faithfully set down.

The volume itself is a thick octavo, and in very fair condition. All the entries appear to be in Lady Erskine's own handwriting, this is fairly good, and the mistakes are few.

Accompt of Mony Recd from / Balgownie since Whitsonday 1674 / be Hannah Andrews & gewen owt be hir upon the howse

1674		*lib*	*s*	*d*
July 2	Imprimus to ye poor 5s. for fish 5s. 6d. chikens 4s. for buttor 1 lib. 10d. for a Lofe 2s. . . .	0001	17	04
July 8	Gusberies 4s. eggs 2s. A lof 2s. for wine 2 lib. 2s. 8d. Shuger 1 lib. 6s. 4d. Sop 4s. to ye poor 4s. 2d.	0004	05	02
July 16	for fish & eal 8s. 4d. cols 1 lib. 6s. 8d. butor 11s. od.	0002	06	00
Jully 22	for shuger 2s. 4d. eal & crim 13s. od. fish 10s. 6d. hens 9s. 4d. cols 13s. 4d. briad 6s. to ye poore 4s. 6d.	0002	19	00
	This 11 lib. 7s. 6d. with the 3 lib. 6s. 8d. I lent macks op ye 14 lib. 14s. 2d. wc rested of Wm. Henderson 50 lib. in page 2. B — Totall	0011	07	06
July 24	for a hen 4s. 8d. eall 9s. 4d. to ye poor 4s. for hering 4s. briad 8s. butor 5s. barm 2s. 8d. . . .	0001	17	08
Jully 29	herin 2s. carets 4s. hens & chikens 1 lib. 3s. . .	0001	09	00
	This 3 lib. 6s. 8d & 1 lib. 9s. I lent make up that 4 lib. 15s. 8d. that was resting in ye 3. page of B — totall	0003	06	08
Aug.	Rec from Bal.	0005	19	00
3th	for hering 2s. od. for hens 18s. to ye poor 15s. for butor 4 lib. 14s.	0005	19	00
Aug.	to Margt. inch for milk 11 lib. 17s. 2d. for eall 1 lib. 12s.	0013	09	02
8	to rich benet for bread & mil bakin 19 lib. 16s. 8d. Jã blaw for brid 2 lib. 6s. 6d.	0022	03	02
Aug.	for briad 8s. to ye poor 6s. hering 4s. carets 3s. 8d.	0001	01	08
13	for butor 1 lib. 19s. 8d. to ye Lases at ye wal 6s. milk 7s. 4d.	0002	13	00
Aug.	for hens 2 lib. carets 6s. Gusberis & resors 1 lib. 8d.	0003	06	08
17	to my mother	0001	00	00
	This 43 lib. 13s. 8d. macks out the 43 lib. 13s. 8d. that was restin in ye chest — totall	0043	13	08
Aug.	Recd from Balgownie	0002	16	(?)
21	for eggs 16s. 6d. for briad 13s. hering 14s. poor 5s.	0002	08	06
Aug.	for eall 18. 10d. A candle 4d.	0000	02	02
24	for eal 15s. for briad 4s. carets 8d. busams 1s. od.	0001	15	04
Aug. 25	to the poor 1s. 4d. for cols 13. 4d. . . .			
		totall	0003	16 00
Aug. 27	Recd from balgownie	0006	05	08

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Aug.	for A Lofe 4s. for eggs 14s. 8d. for barm 1s. 4d. canell 15s.		0001	15 00
28	hens & chikens 2 lib. 16s. 6d. hering 12s. 8d. briad 12s. 6d.		0004	01 08
		totall	0005	06 08
	That wc rests I lent ye 11th page of R	rests	0001	19 08
Aug. 31	Recd from balgownie		0002	18 00
	for a lofe 2s. hen 6s. 8d. ye poore 6s. 6d. herings 5s.		0001	00 02
	That wc rests I lent 11s. 4d. in ye 1st page of R & depurst 0001 lib. 06s. 06d. in ye 3 page of B	rests	0001	17 10

Passing over much matter of little interest, we take up the work—

1675				
Aug. 17	Recd from Balgownie		0004	17 00
Aug.	for mutton 1 lib. 4s. barme 1s. 6d. burn 4s. . .		0001	09 06
18	caldron 2s. 6d. weshing 19s. cols to ye water 2s. .		0001	03 06
	for sope 15s. 4d. candel 17s. 8d. poor 6d. . .		0001	19 00
		totall	0004	12 00
Aug. 20	Recd from Balgownie		0003	18 04
	for buttor 2 lib. 18s. 4d. eggs 14s. chikens 16s. .		0003	18 04
Aug. 24	Recd from Gorge Miler		0033	06 08
	to the grive in the valifild for cols wc was laid in for ye winter storms		0006	13 04
Aug.	to Jõ Mideltown for caring them		0001	10 00
25	for 8 lode clakmanen cols		0003	04 00
	eall 6s. hering 3d. candel 4s. 8d. muton 12s. . .		0001	05 08
	There is 9 lib. gewen out in ye 5th page of B so rests bõt 2 lib. 12s. 4d.	totall	0012	13 00
Aug. 26	Recd from balgownie yt wc rested . . .		0014	06 00
and 27	for cols 16s. 4d. milk 2 lib. 8s. 8d. poor 10s. 8d. .		0003	15 08
	for 4 pecks of Apels 6 lib. candell 9s. 4d. . .		0006	09 04
	for eggs 4s. bride 1s. for ville 18s. . . .		0001	03 00
	That wc rests I gewe owt in ye 5th page of B so rests nothing	totall	0011	08 00
		rests	0002	18 00
Aug. 28	Bowred from A. M.		0133	06 08
	gevin owt of yt we I bowred aug 28			
Aug. 29	for hering 6s. 8d. buttor 2 lib. chikens 1 lib. . .		0003	06 08
	there is 6 lib. depurst in ye 5th page of B so rests bõt		0124	00 00
Aug. 30	Recd from balgownie 5 lib. 16s. & yt wc rests .		0129	16 00
Sep. 2	for 16s. 4d. cols for milk 3 lib. mutton 18s. . .		0004	14 04
	caldron 5s. barme 1s. 4d. burn bearen 4s . .		0000	10 04
Sep. 4	eggs 4s. buttor 12s. salmon 2 lib. hering 2s. poor 10s. brid 2s.		0003	10 00
	candell 4s. 8d. salt 3s. 4d.		0000	08 00
		totall	0009	02 08

We will now select a few entries—

March sent to Edn for orengers 15s. sparlins 5s. burn bering 4s. musels 1s. burn bering 4s. 8d.

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April resons 2s. burn bering 4s.
'ther is a dolor yt my mot says I have got which I do not mind' for wine shuger & bread at ye ferie 18s. curvie 8s. selet 8d. curons 6d. sand 1s. winegr 8d. seck 2s. 6d. pruns 1s. 4d. roll 8d. silk 4d. nidels 6d.
'on mark was būred from my mot and half a mark from Christen' spice 8d. for curdds & whey & for crime & shuger & brandie 12s. 6d.

May for a lame syde 19s., figges 4s. selet 1s. ridell 4s. lame legge and haragells 14s. cane 2s. herbs 6d. whitens 1s. 8d. nails 4d., payes 2s. 4d., prins 1s. kell 8d. speldens 1s. 4d. gus beries 1s. 4d., mure fowls 1 lib. 4s. risords 6d., risarts 8d., glases 8s. jorn pan 5s. 6d. lam leg & haragels 14s., shuger candie 1s. 6d., selet & vinegr 1s.

June whey 6d. milk 2s. 6d. whey 1s. 6d. for dying ribons & to hary colts man 2 lib. 14s., hadokes 1s. 6d. moore coke 7s. oringrs 6s. 8d. beets 1s. whey 1s. 4d., strowing 8d., cairer 6s., busams 2s. peas 2s., a hame 4 lib., gusberies 1s., post 5s., heren 1s. 4. burn bering 4s., shordenty 6d. for taken the goods owt of the boat 7s. 2d. at ye nether bowe 1 lib. 9s. 4d. custom 4s., busberis 6d.

July pets 2s. 4d., starch 4d., Jocks cap 1 lib. 1s. 4d., knitens 1s. 8d. for 3 spinell yarn sping 1 lib. 16s. prunes 4s. hors 6s., to the culross post fowr dolors is 11 lib 04s. 00d., to Thomas Arsking 12 lib. for Ball petition 2 lib. 18s., lame 10s., haragels 5s., pise 6s. herens 5s. A bason 2s. 4d. ribons 6s. 8d., shus mending 5s., stokens 1 lib. 5s. 4d. to John Vinte to acompt 2 lib. 14s. drink mony to his man 4s., hops 1 lib. 4s. to Christen when she went wt ye child to culros 13s. 4d., paldor 6d. pruns 2s., bitts 2s., drink 7s., chise 1 lib., wesher wife 16s., for a tifeny apron 3 lib. 15s. 6d., to the ladie Ingelstown 8 lib. 14s., for my poynt nepken 13 lib. 14s, to the post 5 lib. was all I was owen for eall at Edinr 16 lib., ye hors stabling two nights 1 lib. 12s. 8d. to the man yt opens the tolbowth dore 1 lib. 10s. boat fraught at ye ferie 1 lib. to ye poor 1s., meat & drink at ye ferie 10s. 4d. at culros mutton 13s. 4d.

Augs. sarken lining 2 lib. 6s., to the wabster 7s., '. . . from my going to Edinr on apryl 26, 1676 till now [aug. 10, 1676],' drink mony 13s. 4d. spent at alaway 10s., for bringing froote from throask 7s., to ye blicher 2 lib. 18s. 10d.

Sep. burnbering 2s., froot caring 2s., to Mr. George bavreges woman for lace 2 lib. 12s., prun 4d., to wilam browne Apotichiry in dunfarmline in full of al I owe him prosiding this day 9 lib. 8s. 6d., froot bringen 3s. 4d., to ye wesher wife for al I owe hir 16s. 8d., for herings to the Ballgownie men 11s. 10d. [Sep. 31, for horse hyre to Edgr 2 lib. 18s. for our dayet and other expences and for our chamer meall dowring owr stay at Edgr 30 lib. 6s. 8d.

Oct. wax 1s. 4d., for fowls bringen 1s. whil bands 10d., resons 2s., fowls & chise bringen 3s. heren 6d., stokens worken 15s. 4d., nutts 6d., chise 19s., for bringing of things in ye boat from Edgr 16s., doves 14s. 6d., burne bearing 4s., lining 8 lib. 8s.

Nov. dowes 3s. 10d., peats 4s. 4d., nidels 10d., to the woman that helpet Chirste at ye wall 9s., to wife at ye wall 17s., for kiling the two cowes 1 lib. 4s. 6d., to ym yt brought ye fowls 2s., stokens

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worken 5s., bringing the furnetowr from Edg to lith & for custom & other dewes, 13s. 8d. [paid by boatman himself out of his own pocket & repaid him] burne bearing 4s., to James when he went to Edgr at Fathers diser 6s. 8d., a thrid leace 8d., paper 6d., cadrons 6s., Whit Leace at ye fair 1 lib. 16s., horne spoons 9s., coals at clackmanean 1 lib. 16s., left to ye howse to buy things to ye children 10s., to anne when she went to ye wadding for hirself 13s. 4d. to John for himself 1 lib. 12s., to Balgownis for regestrating S. W. M. band 2 lib. 13s. 4d., for the horning thereupon 2 lib. 16s. 8d. to him to buy chesnuts 9s., jock's gowne 7s., there was 9s. stolen from me,' for ye horse stabling ye last time 1 lib., to Ball for carvie to give his wife 12s., for a litel lock to ye clok bage & a meas pillon 18s.

Dec. Edgr I recd at sevrall times mony from culross wc was the pryce of ye two kows was sold 36 lib. os. od. to thomas arsken to buy himself stokens 4s. 9d. [Dec. 9] we day wc cam from Edgr, to ye lases at ye wall to get them drink 2s. 8d., burn bearing 4s., caldren & barme 4s., for ye heckess 3s., liat 1s., nidel 6d., clowe 10d., thrid 4d., corons 6d., spice 2d., for worken tow per stokings to Johnie in part pymt 5s., to the nurse to pay sumething she was owen of hir owne 2 lib. 18s., for tubs at ye wall, 'in part paymt of two per pertrichs 13s. 4d. so I owe for them yet eght shi eght penies scots,' cadron 2s. burne bearing 4s., reasons 13s. 4d., to the nurse to give the woman that nurses hir child 3 lib., boat fraught to ye Ness 14s., '. . . . thrie dolors on of them a leg is 6 lib. 12s.,' for the whit mending 6s. 8d, to the culross drumor in hansell 1 lib. 6s. 8d.

110. DUTCH OR GERMANS IN GLASGOW (*see* page 13 of *N. N. & Q.*).—In the Index to Testaments-Commissariat of Glasgow (vol. for years 1666-1680) occurs:—'Zacharias Zebbes, Sugarbaker in Glasgow within the Citie and par. thereof—13 March 1680.' R.

111. 'THE ORIGINAL OF THACKERAY'S COLONEL NEWCOME.—While carrying out operations in connection with the building of the new Holy Trinity Church at Ayr, the workmen found the remains of the late Major Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, the stepfather of the late W. M. Thackeray, novelist. The remains were subsequently interred under the chancel of the new church. Major Carmichael Smyth was the original of Colonel Tom Newcome, one of Thackeray's well-known and admirably pourtrayed characters. He died in Ayr in 1861. Immediately before his death the Major exclaimed, 'Adsum' (I am here), as if in response to some real or imaginary call from the silent land. Mr. Thackeray attended the deceased's funeral at Ayr, and the following memorial in the church was erected in 1887 by some members of the Thackeray family:—"Sacred to the memory of Major Henry William Carmichael Smyth, of the Bengal Engineers, who departed this life at Ayr, 9th September 1861, aged 81 years. Adsum.—'And lo, he whose heart was as that of a little child, had answered to his name, and stood in the presence of the Master.'—*The Newcomes*, vol. iii. chap. 26." On the rebuilding of the church, his grave was brought within the walls. He was

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laid to rest immediately beneath this place by his stepson, William Makepeace Thackeray.'—*Scotsman.*

112. BILL OF FARE.—The Pen and Pencil Club have this year been fortunate in selecting two gentlemen to compose the Bill of Fare for their Annual Supper who have in a high degree a love for old Scottish customs. We do not apologise for inserting this clever document in our columns, feeling sure that many 'a Scot abroad' will read it with pleasure, and our English readers will see that Scotland can supply a feast with dishes peculiarly her own. The mottoes are felicitous; in fact the whole performance will serve as an excellent model for any giver of a feast anxious to escape the usual rut of dishes with French names, though often of good old Scottish or English materials.

EDINBURGH PEN AND PENCIL CLUB.

SCOTCH NICHT.—*17th January* 1888.

'And noo a rantin' feast weel stored,
Saurs sweetly on the festive board.'—*Picken's Poems.*
'A Grace (but no) as lang's my arm.'—*Burns.*

Bill o' Fare.

POWSOWDIE AND COCKIE-LEEKIE.

'Wi' rowth o' reekin' kail supply
The inward man.'—*Ferguson.*

COD AND OYSTER SAUCE.

HADDIES.

'. . . He's no ill boden
That gusts his gab wi' oyster sauce
An' cod weel soden.'—*Ferguson.*
'They 're braw caller haddies.'—*Antiquary.*

SHEEP'S HEAD AND TROTTERS.

HAGGIS.

'A sheep's head owre muckle boiled is rank poison.'—*Bailie Nicol Jarvie.*
'A haggis fat, weel tootled in a seything pat.'—*Ferguson.*

DRAMS.

'An' his nose is juist a sicht, wi' drinkin' drams.'—*Outram.*

BEEF AND GREENS.

BUBBLY-JOCK AND HOWTOWDIES.

We'll live a' the winter on beef an' lang kail,
An' whang at the bannocks o' barley meal.'—*John, Duke of Argyll.*

Noo, maister, I sall thank ye for a prievin' o' your bubbly-jock.'—*Saxon and the Gael.*
'A fine fat howtowdie . . .
The fowl looks weel, an' we'll fa' till her.'—*Allan Ramsay.*

MARROW BANES.

'Nil nisi bonum.'
'Os homini sublime dedit.'

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KAPERS.

'Do you not remember, Hugh, how I gave you a kaper.'—*Clan Albyn.*
'Then auld guidman, maist like to rive,
Bethankit hums.'—*Burns.*

TODDY.

'A guid auld sang comes never wrang.
When o'er a social cogie.'—*William Reid.*
'The hour approaches Tam maun ride.'—*Burns.*
'Landlady, count the lawin'.'—*Burns.*
'Guid nicht, an' joy be wi' ye a'!'—*Old Song.*

W. G. R.

WATERLOO HOTEL.

We wish we could give the two etchings which adorn this production, they are by a talented member of the Club, and complete the excellence of the whole composition.—ED.

113. SCOTTISH HISTORY SOCIETY.—We believe that the volumes in preparation this year are making good progress. As to membership, not only is the list full, but the number of libraries allowed to share the benefits of membership, over and above the 300, is ever increasing. Not only do residents in Scotland take an interest in it, but several distinguished American men of letters have either joined or are waiting their turn to enter. One of the latest additions is G. D. Weld French of Boston, U.S.A., a zealous genealogist, and a subscriber to *Northern Notes and Queries.*—ED.

QUERIES.

LXIII. 'LADY' OF AN OLD SCOTTISH HOUSEHOLD.—Is that the correct orthography of the word? The late M'Arthur Moir of Hillfoot, when one day speaking of the number of persons settling at Dunoon, said, 'The laird and his *leddie* could scarce walk on their ain grund,' explaining, at the same time, that 'leddie' was the proper Scottish correlative for 'laird,' and not the English 'lady.' G. A. W.

LXIV. REV. JAMES MURRAY.—Could any of your readers direct me to local works where mention is made of Rev. James Murray, or give me any information about his parentage? He is said to have come from the Highlands, and was educated at Edinburgh University. From 1693 to 1735 he was minister of Penpont in Dumfriesshire, and a friend of Rev. Thos. Boston of Ettrick, author of the *Fourfold State.* He purchased several small properties in Annandale, and married Miss Isabel Laurie, daughter of the minister of Kirkcudbright. Any information about his family or anecdotes regarding him would be welcome?
THOMAS H. MURRAY.

LXV. COLONEL JOHN ERSKINE, DEPUTY-GOVERNOR OF STIRLING CASTLE.—I shall be glad of information about Colonel John Erskine, Deputy-Governor of Stirling Castle, who is twice men-

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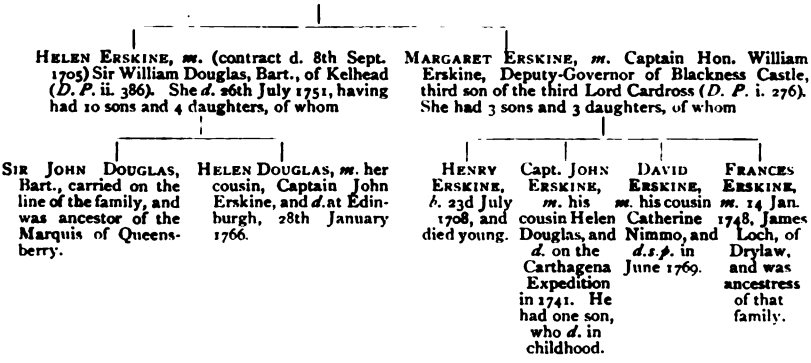
tioned in Wood's *Douglas' Peerage*, through the marriage of two of his daughters, as follows :—



He must be distinguished from Colonel Hon. John Erskine, third son of the second Lord Cardross, who, after the accession of William III., was made Lieut.-Governor of Stirling Castle, and Governor of Dumbarton Castle. Helen and Margaret could not have been his daughters by any of his four wives (see Erskine of Cardross in *Burke's Landed Gentry*). Colonel John, the deputy, was probably a relative appointed by the Lieut.-Governor to perform his duties, and family tradition points to his having belonged to the Alva branch of the House of Marr.

John Erskine, 7th Earl of Marr, had by his second marriage seven sons, of whom the fourth was the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine, of Alva, Kt., who died on the 8th July 1663, having had five sons, the four eldest of whom are thus placed by Douglas (*D. P.* ii. 214) :—(1) Thomas, *b.* 1641, *d.s.p.*; (2) John, *b.* 1642, also *d.s.p.*; (3) Charles, served heir in general to his father on 15th July 1665, created a Baronet in 1666, served heir to Thomas, his eldest brother, on 3d April 1672; from him descends the present Earl of Roslyn; (4) James, *b.* 26th March 1645.

There are reasons to suspect that the names of the 2d and 4th sons have been transposed, and that James was the 2d son who *d.s.p.*, and John the 4th son. These reasons are :—

(1) Euphame Cochrane, eldest daughter of William Cochrane of Ochiltree, and sister of the 8th Earl of Dundonald, *m.* (*D. P.* i. 175) 'Col. John Erskine, brother to Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Bt.; two of their daughters are entered in the register of Edinburgh; Mary, baptized 8th June 1715, and Elizabeth, 1st Dec. 1717; the eldest was *m.* to Alexander Webster, D.D., etc.,' and we know he had another daughter, Euphame, the wife of Alexander Boswell, Lord Auchinleck (*D. B.* 460). This shows that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John did not die without issue.

(2) William Erskine, 8th Earl of Buchan, resigned his honours on the 8th April 1677, in order that the following series of heirs might be called to the succession :—Lord Cardross and his three brothers; William Erskine, Cupbearer to His Majesty; Sir

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Charles Erskine of Alva and his brother John. This shows that John Erskine was younger than Sir Charles.

(3) Lady Mary Maule, *m.* Charles Erskine, 10th Earl of Marr, who *d.* April 1689, and after his death *re-m.* a son of the Hon. Sir Charles Erskine of Alva, Kt. In the Panmure pedigree (ii. 355) this son is said to have been Col. John,[1] and in the Marr pedigree (ii. 217) he is said to have been Col. James. Here, however, a fresh difficulty crops up, for if we suppose Col. James to have been the 2d son and to have *m.* the Dowager Countess after 1689, why was he passed over at his father's death in 1663 and superseded by his younger brother Sir Charles?

I think we may conclude that Sir Charles Erskine's brother John was not the 2d son who died without issue; that he was the husband of Euphame Cochrane, and the father of the three daughters, Mary, Elizabeth, and Euphame; and that he may have been the Deputy-Governor and father of Helen and Margaret. The question remains if Helen and Margaret were daughters of Euphame Cochrane? I think it must be answered in the negative, for (1) they would have certainly been named in the Dundonald pedigree, and (2) they were both married several years before Mary, who seems to be the Mrs. Webster styled 'eldest,' was baptized. Therefore if Col. John, Euphame Cochrane's husband, was identical with the Deputy-Governor, father of Helen and Margaret, he must have been married more than once, and Helen and Margaret must have been his offspring by a previous marriage. I have a note (which needs confirmation) that the mother of Helen and Margaret was a daughter of William Cunningham of Broomhill. There were three William Cunninghams of Broomhill. The first was Provost of Ayr in 1664, and purchasedBroomhill (or Brownhill) from Sir John Cunningham, the 1st Bt. of Caprington. His son, the 2d William, was also Provost of Ayr in 1670 and 1686, and his son, the 3d William, died in 1755, leaving co-heiresses (see Paterson's *Ayr*, vol. ii. 474). If my note is correct, she was probably a daughter of the first William, possibly of the second.

It is possible that Col. John's first wife may have been the Dowager-Countess of Marr, and that she, and not William Cunningham's daughter, was mother of Margaret and Helen Erskine.

For the solution of these problems the records of Stirling Castle, the archives of the Erskines of Alva, and the papers and family tradition of the numerous descendants of Helen and Margaret Erskine suggest themselves as likely sources of information. Σ.

LXVI. MARRIAGE OF 4TH VISCOUNT GARNOCK.—*Burke's Peerage* (article 'Lindsay, E.') states that George, 4th Viscount Garnock (who succeeded as 21st Earl of Crawford) *m.* 'Jean, daughter and heiress of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill,' and *Douglas' Peerage*, i. 393, gives the date of the marriage as 26th December 1755,

[1] The Alloa Registers give the marriage of John Erskine of Alva and Mary Maule, Countess of Mar, April 29, 1697.—[ED.]

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and adds that her mother was 'Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall,' and that she (Lady Crawford) 'died at Rosel, 6th October 1809, in her 74th year.'

But in *Douglas' Baronage*, page 465, we are told that Sir Archibald Hamilton's daughter Elizabeth *m.* 'Mr. William Cunningham of Broomhill, and had issue several children, but only three daughters survived,' and two only of these are mentioned, viz. Elizabeth Cunningham, wife of James Hamilton of Stevenstoun, and Anne Cunningham, who *m.* first John Hunter of Ayr, by whom she had two sons, and secondly 'Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill, Esq., to whom she had three daughters, one whereof is now Countess of Crawford,' (her second daughter, Margaret Hamilton, *m.* 24th December 1764 Sir John Cathcart of Carleton, Bt., and I cannot trace the third daughter).

It will be observed that the *Peerage* makes the Countess of Crawford's mother to have been daughter of Sir Archibald Hamilton of Rosehall, while the *Baronage* makes her his granddaughter.

Again we find from the *Scots Magazine*, vol. xxii. page 156, that the marriage of Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill to Anne Cunningham, Mrs. Hunter, took place on 3d April 1760, or five years later than the marriage of the lady said to be her daughter. (This is from a note taken some years ago, and which I am at present unable to verify.) How are these discrepancies to be reconciled? Σ.

P.S.—Since writing the above query, I find that Paterson's *Ayrshire*, vol. ii. p. 103, assigns four daughters to Robert Hamilton of Bourtreehill (1. Jean, Lady Garnock; 2. Frances, *d. unm.* 1798; 3. Ellinora, Countess of Eglintoun; 4. Margaret, Lady Cathcart). Burke, on the other hand (*Landed Gentry*, 6th ed., p. 723), places them thus: (1) Jean, Lady Garnock; (2) Margaret, Lady Cathcart; (3) Frances, *m.* Capt. John Ferguson of Greenvale; (4) Eleanor, Countess of Eglinton. Burke further gives the wife of Robert Hamilton (mother of Lady Garnock) as 'Jean Mitchell, an heiress, widow of Major Garth.' Douglas (*Peerage*, i. 510) says that Eleanor Hamilton was cousin of her husband, the 12th Earl of Eglintoun. These statements are, in themselves, irreconcilable, and add to the difficulty that besets Lady Garnock's parentage.

As regards the John Hunter, Anne Cunningham's first husband, Paterson (vol. i. 204) states as follows: 'John of Milnholm and Millquarter (now Craigie House), born 11th August 1702, *m.* Anne, daughter and heiress of William Cunninghame of Broomhill, by Anne Hamilton, his wife, second daughter and co-heiress of Sir Archibald Hamilton, Bart., of Rosehall, M.P. for the county of Lanark, and by this lady was ancestor of Sir David Hunter Blair, Bart.' Σ.

LXVII. Inscription in Monzievaird Old Churchyard.—In Monzievaird old churchyard, situated within Ochtertyre policies, is a tombstone bearing: 'Hic · Iacet · Fidvs · Minister · Verbi · Dei · Henricvs · Anderson · Pastor · De · Monivaird · Obiit ·

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5 · IVN · 1641 · ÆTATIS · 52 · T'A · ANA · ZHTEITE.'[1] The above is round the stone; in the centre is M. H. A. about a shield with, apparently, the Anderson coat of arms. Below is MEMENTO · MORI, and below that again is a shield with three birds and M R on either side. Whose arms are they? McG.

LXVIII. WILLIAM DUFF, M.A.—Mr. William Duff, M.A., was Regent or Professor of Philosophy in the Marischal College of Aberdeen from 1727 to 1739. What biographical particulars are known of him, at which University did he take his degree of M.A., when and where was he born, and when and where did he die (state authorities)? C. MASON.

LXIX. BLASONBERRY.—What is the probable origin of this word, which occurs as the name of a hill in Berwickshire? GEO. FRATER.

LXX. SURNAME OF FRATER.—Will any reader kindly say if they have noticed the occurrence of this surname in Berwickshire or Roxburghshire before the year 1684, when it occurs as 'George Frater, Weaver, Galashiels,' in Wodrow's *History of the Persecution*, etc. I should also be glad to have suggestions as to the probable origin of the surname. GEO. FRATER.

The Edinburgh (Canongate) Registers give the baptism of John, son of Andrew Frater, 'Couper,' and Christian Condie his wife, Sept. 19, 1654.—[ED.]

LXXI. STRATH HOOPER.—In the upper part of Strathdon, Aberdeenshire, not far from Allargue, is a strath called 'Strath Hooper' (I have not the Ordnance Map to refer to for the exact locality). Can any one account for such a name in such a district?

R. P. H.

LXXII. RUSSELL.—Is the English ducal house of Russell Scottish in origin? I ask this, because it is a very common name in Scotland, at least about Edinburgh, whereas in England the Russells are few, and all, I think, claim a connection with the ducal house. The fact of the first Russell being in England before the time of the great influx of the Scots into England (and that he lived in the reign of Henry VII.) should not militate against his being a Scot. There were, we know, occasional Scots in England during the Middle Ages. Murdoch, Archbishop of York, must have been one. Why then should not the first Russell have been a Scot? *Northern Notes & Queries* has given a list of Scots settled in London in 1567. Does Russell mean the 'red-headed one'? G. H.

LXXIII. REID, READ, REED, AND READE.—My impression is that Reid is Scottish, the last three words English. Are they different forms of the same word? And if they are, is it possible that all the holders of the name, however spelt, take their origin from the river Reed in Northumberland. This is almost incredible, as the name in one form or another is very common, and is found everywhere. Scott, in the seventh note on *Rokeby*, says that

[1] Greek—'Seek things above' (?).

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the Reeds of Reedsdale were a very ancient family, and derived their name from the brook on which their mansion stood. This is a matter of some little importance archæologically, as the Reeds are not an insignificant family, but have made their mark in Border history. See note 22 of *Rokeby*. G. H.

LXXIV. MONTSERRAT OR MONTFERRAT.—Is Montserrat or Montferrat the name of the Conrad who played an important part in the Third Crusade. This question may, I think, be legitimately asked in *N. N. & Q.*, as this Conrad is one of the chief characters in Scott's *Talisman*. Scott writes Montserrat, the editor of *Itinerarium Regis Ricardi*, Bishop Stubbs of Chester, gives Montferrat in his notes. In the *Itinerarium* itself, Conrad is always, I think, called 'the Marquis,' the name of his Marquisate not being given. Both Montserrat and Montferrat might easily describe the same range of mountains, the former referring to their rough and jagged appearance, the latter to the character of the stone of which they were composed; or has a mistake been made between 's' and 'f'? G. H.

LXXV. JOHN MACFARLANE OF ARROCHAR.—Can any of your readers give me any information about the family of John Macfarlane of Arrochar? He was Colonel of a Dumbarton volunteer force at the Revolution. Irving, in his *History of Dumbarton*, says 'he had, among other children,' Walter, William, and Alexander. Where can I find any mention of his 'other children,' and who did they marry? THOMAS H. MURRAY.

REPLIES TO QUERIES.

XIX. CRUISIE.—I saw one dug out of the dungeon of Fintallich Castle this summer. It had the outer saucer you mention, was made of what must have been pretty thick sheet-iron, as it was deeply corroded, and to it were attached, if I remember, two spikes, one horizontal to stick into a wall, and another vertical to go into a plank, as circumstances might require. There was also a substantial chain in the wall of the dungeon by which the captive or criminal was secured till his turn came to 'do the laird's bidding.' G. A. W.

XXII. ROBERTSON OF MUIRTOWN.—The descent of Robertson of Muirtown, county Elgin, for four generations, will be found in the pedigree of Robertson-Macdonald of Kinloch-Moidart in Burke's *Landed Gentry*, and in the *Scottish Nation*, vol. iii. p. 348. William Robertson of Muirtown, the last mentioned, was succeeded by 'his eldest son, who left issue,' who was of Gladney, in Fife. Principal Robertson, the historiographer, was his grandson. The pedigree throws no light on the supposed relationship between the Principal and the physician at

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Richmond, nor on the sale of Muirtown by the latter. *The Genealogist's Guide* refers to a Robertson pedigree in the addenda to the 2d edition of Burke's *Landed Gentry*, where the pedigrees are generally less abridged than in later editions. I cannot refer to the addenda, the only *complete* copy of which, that I know of, is in the Advocates' Library. Σ.

XL. HAWKSHAW, PEEBLES.—Hawkshaw is in Tweedsmuir, Peeblesshire, about ten miles from Moffat. It was one of the many old towers (the furthest up) that dotted the Tweed from its source to Berwick, but it has been long pulled down, and only the site can be identified.

The owner in the 16th century was a Porteous; a later proprietor was William Govan, from whom it passed to his nephew, Adam Stewart, in 1819. It is now the property of Mr. R. Bell.

At a Wapenshaw at Peebles, 15th June 1627, 'The Laird of Hawkshaw absent himself, four of his men present with lances and swords, horsit.' G. G.

XLVI. GALLOWAY.—If W. M. C. is not satisfied with Mr. Skene's explanation of the origin of the name 'Galloway,' I cannot hope to convince him. But when he says that 'the first syllable of that word is generally pronounced like the last syllable of "servant-gal," he is giving an opinion about as rational as if he were to say that the last syllable of Paris is usually pronounced to rhyme with Isis. In this country that is so; but to hear the real sound of the name of a place it is indispensable to hear it pronounced by natives. If he will travel along the Portpatrick Railway, put his head out of the window at New Galloway Station, and ask the nearest bystander the name of the place, he will learn the original and true pronunciation of the word, in which the *a* varies in sound between '*fa*ther' and '*fa*ll,' the latter being apparently the older, and most in use in hill districts.

That the first syllable is the qualitative is shown by the accent. In compound names there is no rule less variable than that under which the accent falls on the qualitation: in Scotch Gaelic, where the qualitation has two syllables, the accent is on the first syllable. Instances of the accent following the qualitation, according as it precedes or follows the substantive, are Càmling, Lincòm, *i.e. cam linn*, *linn cam*, the crooked pool; Dhùloch, Lochdhù, *i.e. dubh loch*, *loch dubh*, black lake, etc. Mr. Skene's interpretation of Galloway so far accords with this rule, *gall gaidhel*, the stranger Gaels. Nor do I see why W. M. C. thinks that a mixed race is indicated. They were Gaels, but separated from, strangers to, isolated from the rest of their race.

On the line of the Deil's Dyke, that ancient rampart which, running from the shores of Loch Ryan to the valley of the Nith, separates the Pictish Principality of Galloway from the territory of the Welshmen of Strathclyde, there is a moorland ridge called Drumgalgal, which seems to signify *druim gall gaidhel*, the ridge of the Galwegians.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

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XLVIII. HORN.—The suggestion that Whithorn (not Glastonbury) is Ynys Vitryn seems to render more doubtful than ever the derivation of its last syllable from *ærn*. Even if the vowel has been broadened, how came the 'h' to be inserted? The Anglo-Saxon Dictionary which I consulted has '*Ern*, a place, v. *Ærn*,' and also '*Hærn*, a full tide, ebbing and flowing water, *æstus*.' Did the word *ærn* die, leaving no heirs, or can it be traced in any living language or dialect? Such proper names as Whitehouse, Stonehouse, etc., are naturally very common; but is there any instance of another Whitærn? The old spelling of the name often begins with 'quh,' which usually indicates a guttural. There is Monquhitter in Banffshire. For the Witter in Down Mr. Joyce gives an Irish derivation. If the name Whithorn belonged originally to the island, and not to the town, it may make a great difference.

The names about Sorby may be Anglian, as Sir H. Maxwell supposes, or Scandinavian as Canon Taylor thinks. The *Nordisk Conversations Lexicon* makes Den and Angel two brothers, whose united armies drive the Germans out of Denmark. It must be difficult to distinguish between the language of the 'two brothers,' even if the word be Gothic at all. At anyrate Sorby, Sorbie, Sorbietrees, Sorbiodunum, Soroba, etc., occur in various parts of Britain, and some of them may bear analysing. Colonel J. A. Robertson, in his *Gaelic Topography of Scotland*, states that in a charter of Alexander II. the Findhorn is called the Earn, and this seems corroborated by Invererne and Earnhill lying to the north of Forres.

The local pronunciation of the Fife town appears to be Kinngorn, and there is King*horn*ie on the Kincardine coast.

It is the frequent recurrence of the syllable 'horn' that makes one think it must be some common word. Here are a few more instances:—Pyke*horn* and Knock*horn*an, in Wigtownshire; Blaw*horn* Moss, near Bathgate; Strath*horn* and Nether*horn*, near Rayne, Aberdeenshire; also Enthorn, Dumfriesshire; Nenthorn, near Kelso, and doubtless your readers could add others in Scotland. There are plenty in England. W. M. C.

LXII. KINDLIE TENANT.—Mr. Hutcheson raises an interesting question in respect of this well-known term. The Duke of Argyle, in his recent work, *Scotland as It Was and as It Is*, luminously discusses the nature of this tenancy, and sums up the evidence as 'clearly distinguishing them from ordinary agricultural tenants, especially in this, that their rent was from the first fixed at a rate below that of ordinary value, and had never been on the footing of a rent variable from time to time, like the rent of ordinary farms. The ultimate decision of the Courts of Law in Scotland recognised this tenure as virtually the tenure of a feu—just as James VI. and the Duke of Lennox, on another kind of evidence, had recognised the tenure of the mill at Partick by Crawford of Jordanhill, as the tenure of a feu. In virtue of this decision the kindly tenants of Lochmaben' (holding from the days of Robert the Bruce) 'became proprietors, and

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have ever since been entered as such in the valuation roll of the country' (2d edit. p. 130).

The meaning of the word 'kindly' has travelled a little distance from its literal meaning in Anglo-Saxon and Middle English. A.-S. *gecyndelig* (Bosworth), M. E. *kyndeli*, signify 'natural.' It is in this sense that the word occurs in the Litany, 'the *kindly* fruits of the earth'; it was probably in this sense that it was originally applied to a particular mode of tenure, though the modern modification of meaning to signify 'generous, kind,' is not inappropriate, either as applied to tenants or fruits. It must be noted, however, that it could not originally have borne the meaning of 'generous' or 'kind,' because the generosity lay in the landlord who let his land on peculiarly easy conditions, either to those who had earned his favour by valuable service, or to his kinsfolk in humble circumstances. A question was raised in *Notes and Queries* not long ago as to the meaning of the term 'kindly Scot.' I think there is no doubt it means a natural Scot, a Scotsman born, though frequently used of late with a more emotional significance.

HERBERT MAXWELL.

A kindlie tenant was a tenant who paid his rent in *kind*—not in money, and not necessarily in personal service; sometimes in lambs, sometimes in a foal, sometimes, and most frequently, in poultry. I dare say there may be instances of cattle and grain, but I don't know them. JOHN C. DALRYMPLE HAY.

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

Cavaliers and Roundheads in Barbadoes, by N. Darnell Davis. Argosy Press, Georgetown, New Guiana.—This is a well-written account of the troubles which Barbadoes suffered in the days of the Commonwealth. The author has evidently taken pains to obtain accurate information, and he presents it to his readers in a pleasant manner. The histories of our Colonies are not as well known as they should be; we welcome this work all the more that it is so carefully compiled. We regret, however, to have to complain that there is no index.

Transactions of the Cumberland and Westmoreland Association for the Advancement of Literature and Science, No. XII.—Under a somewhat cumbrous designation, this Society is doing a good work. In this, the last report, both Science and Literature are well represented; the three papers embraced under the latter head are all interesting. Perhaps the one which will be most enjoyed is that entitled 'Former Social Life in Cumberland and Westmoreland,' which contains a good account of the 'Statesmen' and their way of life.

Merchant and Craft Guilds, a History of the Aberdeen Incorporated Trades, by Ebenezer Bain (J. & J. P. Edmond & Spark), Aberdeen, has given us special pleasure in perusing. It does much to throw light on the trade history of Scotland in the past, and brings before us vividly the power of the old Trade Guilds. Nowhere in Scotland was it greater than in Aberdeen, and the perusal of Mr. Bain's carefully-written book will

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prove as useful as it will certainly be interesting. One interesting fact is all we have space for. Mention is made (p. 153) of a charter dated at Wick, 19th of October 1523, and delivered by 'John o' Grot, of Duncansby, baillie to the Earl [of Caithness] in these parts.' Here we have direct information as to the origin of the name 'John o' Grot's House.'

Memoir of the Family of M'Combie, by William M'Combie Smith, Blackwood, Edinburgh, is a good specimen of what a family history may be made. The M'Combies are a branch of the clan M'Intosh, and their earlier history is merged in that of the clan, and is indistinct; but from the time they appear under their present name, Mr. Smith has been not only able to trace them, but to make their history interesting. We think that it would have been an advantage in such a purely genealogical work if a good pedigree chart had been inserted. The book is well printed, and is a satisfactory addition to Scottish genealogical literature. It will, we trust, be used as a model by those who understand the utility of such works.

Cæsar in Kent, by Rev. Francis T. Vine. London: Elliot Stock.—Though the landing of the Romans in England is only indirectly connected with Scottish history, our readers will find much to interest them in the account of that event which Mr. Vine has carefully compiled. He has evidently spared no pains to find out every incident that has been recorded, and to fix on the exact locality of Cæsar's landing. A good map gives much assistance to the reader.

The Story of some Famous Books, by Frederick Saunders. London: Elliot Stock.—This little book affords excellent reading for spare half-hours, and will prove a useful present to young men and women, who will find in it much interesting information about matters with which they will be expected to show acquaintance. We are, however, surprised that no mention is made of such famous books as the *Arabian Nights* and the *Divina Comedia*.

Amongst the latest English provincial archæological periodicals we must welcome *Suffolk Records*, *Dorsetshire and Somersetshire Notes and Queries*, *Salopian Shreds and Patches*, and the *Lincolnshire Notes and Queries*. Their appearance is a sign of the healthy state of archæology in England, from the specimens we have seen we can recommend them, and we wish them success.

Mr. W. B. W. Phillimore, of Lincoln's Inn, in his *Index Library* (monthly), is supplying a want, viz. copies of the MSS. Indexes which exist in the Record Office and elsewhere, which are in some cases difficult of access, and always more wearisome to consult than the clearly printed pages of the book which lies before us.

Irish Pedigrees, by John O'Hart, Dublin: James Duffy.—This is a work, the like to which will, we trust, some day appear in Scotland—a carefully prepared list of Irish families: (*a*) Ancient Irish; (*b*) new settlers; (*c*) modern gentry, with genealogies. The work is at present incomplete, but Mr. O'Hart is working hard to make his book a full record of Irish Pedigrees.

Transcript of St. Botolph Register (Part VI.).—With this part the first volume of these Registers is completed. When the entries to 1753 have been printed, the Editor will commence the *Registers of St. Paul's Cathedral*, London. The value set upon these transcripts of *London City Church Registers* is shown by the Dean and Chapter intrusting the Editor with the work of editing the *Registers of the Cathedral Church of the Diocese*.

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